"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, cooler today; Sunday probably fair; moderate northwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 17.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,063. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1915.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

MEXICANS RAID TEXAS VILLAGE; KILL A TROOPER

Retreat of Bandits Across the Rio Grande Covered by Large Force in Trenches.

BURN POST OFFICE STORE

At Least Four of the Raiders Killed—American Captain Slightly Wounded.

SOME MEXICANS IN UNIFORM

Outbreak Considered One of the Most Serious—Secretary Garrison Notified, Will Report to Cabinet.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 24.—Several hundred Mexicans, under shelter of a half mile of trenches, covered the retreat of seventy to eighty Mexicans who today attacked the village of Progreso, Texas, thirty-five miles above here on the Rio Grande River, according to the official report tonight of Major Edward Anderson of the Twelfth Cavalry. The bandits broke into the Post Office, looted the place and burned it.

Private Henry W. Stubblefield of Big Stone Gap, Va., was killed, and Captain A. V. Anderson wounded in the arm by the attacking Mexicans, some of whom, it is said, wore Carranza Army uniforms. Earlier reports that Private Kennedy also was injured proved incorrect.

Reports late tonight said that at least four, and probably more, Mexican bandits were killed in today's fighting at Progreso. Two of the Mexicans were killed on the American side, it is said, two while crossing the river in boats, and four others are believed to have lost their lives while scrambling up the banks of the Rio Grande on the Mexican side.

Another serious development tonight is contained in a rumor received in Brownsville from Matamoros, Mexico, late today that a trainload of troops was sent out from Matamoros and that these troops formed a part of the body of men that aided the Mexican bandits in their escape to the Mexican side of the Rio Grande today.

The trenches, it is said, were dug opposite Progreso by the Mexicans about three weeks ago. Probably 3,000 shots were fired from back of the trenches during the two hours of fighting on the bank of the Rio Grande today, reports here said.

The two detachments of American cavalry in command of Captain A. V. Anderson and Lieutenant Ralph Tolbert, Jr., chased the Mexican band of seventy to eighty men to the river from Progreso. Here, it is said, the Americans could not approach the river bank because of a lively fire from back of the trenches on the Mexican side.

Raid Reported to Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Details of a fight today between United States cavalrymen and Mexican raiders at Progreso, Texas, in which an American trooper was killed and the Captain commanding wounded, were given in a report from Major Anderson at Mercedes, forwarded to the War Department tonight by Major Gen. Funston. After looting the Progreso Post Office store and burning it, the raiders escaped across the Rio Grande under cover of rifle fire from several hundred Mexicans on the south side of the river.

The report was telegraphed to Secretary Garrison at Sea Bright, N. J., by Assistant Secretary Breckinridge. Department officials would not comment in the absence of the Secretary, but it was apparent that the incident was regarded as one of the most serious of the many disturbances along the border.

No new orders have been given General Funston. He is in full charge of the border situation, and is authorized to deal with emergencies as may be necessary. Repetition of such affairs as that of today may be followed by American troops crossing the border to deal with escaping raiders and their accomplices.

The matter will be laid before the State Department tomorrow in order that representations may be made to General Carranza, whose troops occupy the territory opposite Progreso.

Following is Major Anderson's report:

"Party of about eighty armed Mexicans attacked storehouse at Progreso Post Office about daybreak this morning, broke into safe, looted the place and set fire to it. A detachment of Troops B and C, Twelfth Cavalry, numbering about twelve men, were fired upon as they approached the store. The fire was returned.

"Private Henry Stubblefield, Troop B, Twelfth Cavalry, was shot twice in the body and was killed. Reinforcements closed in from all sides. Four officers and about sixty of our men participated in the fight. The firing kept up about two hours.

"Captain A. V. P. Anderson, who was in command, received flesh wound in arm, but it is not considered dangerous. Two horses were killed and one wounded.

"The Mexicans were pursued in brush to the river. Several hundred Mexicans on other side of the river kept up a heavy fire to cover crossing of Mexicans. A large part, if not all, have recrossed now (5:20 P. M.). Mexicans fired some 2,000 shots and our men about 1,000. Two Mexicans were reported shot in boat crossing the river. Several were shot on other side of the river, some of the Mexicans were in uniform and some in civilian clothes. A captain reported in full uniform. Sufficient troops here to handle situation."

LOOKING BEHIND RAIDS.

Minor Texas Officials Suspected of Profiting by Disorder.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 24.—Army officers, it was learned today, are trying to learn the identity of persons instigating attacks upon American soldiers—whether they are simply bandits or whether, operating indirectly behind the bandits, there are lawless elements among the Americans themselves.

Investigation has been under way for some time regarding the actions of a few Americans suspected of causing trouble in the immediate vicinity of the Rio Grande. No American is believed to have attacked soldiers directly, the investigation covering suspected smuggling plots and reports that the general exodus of Mexicans is furnishing a field

Continued on Page 4.

GERMAN NAVAL POLICY NOW IN NEW HANDS

Changes at the Admiralty Follow Alteration of Submarine Warfare.

BERLIN, Saturday, Sept. 25. (via London.)—Admiral von Holtzendorff has been appointed head of the General Naval Staff, succeeding Vice Admiral Bachmann, former head of the Kiel Naval Station.

Admiral Behncke of the Admiralty Department probably will be succeeded by Admiral von Koch, Inspector of Marine instruction at the Naval Academy.

The changes have been made in connection with the alteration of the German submarine policy as announced by Count von Bernstorff's declaration at Washington.

PRINCETON STUDENT DIES IN CLASS RUSH

Stockton Wells, Freshman, a Victim of Heart Disease—Future Rushes Called Off.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—In the annual rush between the sophomores and freshmen of Princeton University held today in front of the Princeton gymnasium, Stockton Wells of Madison, N. J., a member of the entering class, died of heart failure.

Wells lost consciousness soon after the start of the rush, which lasted less than three minutes, and immediately was attended by five physicians. Restoratives were applied and artificial respiration was continued for an hour and three-quarters. It was thought at first that an injury had caused Wells to lose consciousness, but a careful examination disclosed no signs of an injury except a slight abrasion over the hip.

The student's mother, Mrs. C. W. Wells, came to Princeton at once. It was learned that Wells always had been subject to heart attacks as the result of illnesses.

After Wells was pronounced dead representatives of the Senior Council met with the officers of all four classes and decided to discontinue the rushes for the present year.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by the freshman class today. Curtis Whitlesby McGraw of New York, a graduate of Lawrenceville, was chosen President; Eben Dickey Finney of Baltimore, Md., Vice President, and Charles Howard Townsend of Orange, N. J., Secretary-Treasurer.

ROYAL ORDER SIGNED TO MAKE LONDON SOBER

"Treating" Prohibited—Similar Order Elsewhere Has Decreased Drunkenness by 40 Per Cent.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—King George has already signed an order, which will be issued next week, applying the clauses of the Control of Liquor act to the London area.

The order will prevent "treating" in public houses, clubs, and hotels in London. A similar order, which has been applied to other areas under the powers conferred by the Defense of the Realm act, has decreased the number of cases of drunkenness dealt with by the police by 40 per cent. The order of the King says:

It is expedient for the successful prosecution of the present war that the sale and supply of intoxicating liquors in the area defined shall be controlled by the State, on the ground that war material is being made, loaded, and dealt with in transit therein, and that men belonging to his Majesty's naval and military forces are assembled therein.

It is expected that the hours during which drink may be sold will be shortened and that the dilution of spirits will be insisted upon.

DUMBA URGES VIENNA TO ACT ON HIS CASE

Wants Our Note Answered So He Can Get Safe Conduct and Sail Next Week.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 24.—Dr. Constantin T. Dumba, the Austrian Ambassador, expects to sail next Tuesday on the steamship Rotterdam, notwithstanding the attitude of the United States Government toward his request for safe conduct to Europe. Both cable and wireless communications have been sent to Baron von Burian, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Vienna, explaining the attitude of the State Department on Dr. Dumba's request and urging that the Austro-Hungarian Government reply to Secretary Lansing's note requesting the Ambassador's recall.

At the embassy today it was said that in all probability arrangements for Dr. Dumba's departure would be made in time for him to take the Rotterdam next Tuesday.

Dr. and Mme. Dumba are not worrying over the prospect of a longer stay in Lenox. The Ambassador, while not formally handing over the affairs of the embassy to Baron Zwiedek, has practically done so, and is only attending to purely personal business at the embassy.

Papen Calls It Ungentlemanly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Captain Franz von Papen, German Military Attaché at Washington, who, in one of the letters found in the possession of James F. J. Archibald, referred to Americans as "idiotic Yankees," is in San Francisco today. He is accompanied by a friend who registered at a hotel as "Mr. Hatzfeldt of New York." Captain von Papen's companion is believed to be Prince von Hatzfeldt of the German Embassy.

"I have nothing to say with reference to what I consider the ungentlemanly use of private letters," Captain von Papen said today.

He added that all official utterances must come from Count von Bernstorff.

BOSCA ITALIAN SPARKLING WINES. Equal to the best Champagne.—Advt.

U-BOAT SPARES CREW EVEN WHEN VESSEL FLEES

Horse-Laden Steamer Anglo-Colombian Overhauled and Sunk in 78-Mile Chase.

FAIR WARNING IS GIVEN

And All on Board, Including Six Americans, Are Allowed to Escape.

ACT IMPRESSES WASHINGTON

Officials Regard It as Proof That Germany Is Seeking to Keep Her Pledges.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The optimistic feeling of officials here that there soon would be a final and satisfactory settlement of the submarine controversy between this country and Germany was seemingly increased this afternoon when a report was received on the torpedoing of the British steamer Anglo-Colombian under circumstances which were interpreted as indicating that Germany's new policy with respect to attacks on merchantmen had already been inaugurated.

The circumstances of the Anglo-Colombian attack are looked upon by officials here as constituting a gratifying observance of the fundamental principle for which President Wilson has been contending, namely, that merchant vessels must not be sunk without warning and until opportunity is afforded to pasengers and crew to escape, unless the merchant vessels forfeit their immunity from attack by attempting to escape or offering resistance.

The facts as to the sinking of the Anglo-Colombian reached the State Department today in a cablegram from Wesley Frost, the American Consul at Queenstown, Ireland. The text of the dispatch follows:

"British horse transport Anglo-Colombian, from Montreal to England, torpedoed off Fastnet after a chase of seventy-eight miles at 9:30 o'clock this morning. Fair warning was given in time to take to boats. Six Americans in the crew. No casualties."

Consul Frost's report was interpreted as meaning that at the end of the chase the submarine halted the Anglo-Colombian, warned her Captain that the vessel was to be sunk, gave those on board full opportunity of escape, and then fired the torpedo after all lives had been saved. As a result, the aim of the German Government—the destruction of the ship on the ground that it was an enemy vessel carrying contraband—was accomplished without placing human life in peril. The American Government argued from the beginning that such a line of action could be pursued and the incident of the Anglo-Colombian is another evidence that the American demands can be safely complied with.

Acting Under New Orders.

Undoubtedly the commander of the submarine acted under nominal instructions from the German Admiralty, for the treatment of the Anglo-Columbia was different from that of the mule transports previously sunk—the Iberian and Anglo-California—which tried to escape and were subjected to shell fire while fleeing. This would appear to bear out the assertions of the German Government that orders would be issued in accordance with the terms of the pledge given to the American Government in the famous Bernstorff memorandum of Sept. 1, which read:

"Liners will not be sunk by our submarines without warning and without safety of the lives of noncombatants, provided the liners do not try to escape or offer resistance."

The Anglo-Colombian was not a "liner" in the strict sense of the term. The cablegram from Consul Frost shows, however—and it is so interpreted by officials here—that the commander of the submarine more than lived up to the Bernstorff pledge of Sept. 1, which was described by Secretary Lansing at the time as one that "appears to be a recognition of the fundamental principle for which we have contended." Consul Frost's message stated not only that "fair warning" had been given, but that the Anglo-Colombian had been chased seventy-eight miles, which meant that the merchant vessel for at least four hours was endeavoring to escape from the submarine.

The American Government has admitted that vessels trying to escape lose their immunity from attack. Under this principle the submarine commander, after having fired a challenging shot, could have torpedoed the Anglo-Colombian at any stage of the four-hour chase, and would have been justified, because the vessel when challenged, was supposed to halt if she wished to preserve her immunity, and could only proceed at her own peril. It appears that instead of exercising an undoubted right to sink the steamer after she started to escape, the commander of the submarine, possibly out of an overabundance of precaution, refrained from torpedoing her until he had overhauled her and given fair warning to enable all the members of the crew to escape.

The Pledge Reiterated.

The German pledge as given in the Bernstorff memorandum of Sept. 1, was reiterated in the recent German note on the Arabic case, delivered Sept. 7, in which it was stated by the Berlin Government that:

"According to his instructions the commander was not allowed to attack the Arabic without warning and without saving the lives, unless the ship attempted to escape or offered resistance."

This sentence from the Arabic note was interpreted as meaning that the instructions, constituting a new German policy, based on the Bernstorff pledge, had already been issued before the Arabic was sunk. Unofficial intimations have reached Washington that still further supplementary instructions have been issued to German submarine commanders directing them to give vessels like the Arabic the benefit of any doubt as to their aggressive intentions. Under these latter instructions, according to information that has come here unofficially, German submarine commanders are to permit liners to proceed rather than run the risk of losing human life through a mistake, whenever the commander is in doubt.

In the Frye note, as made public yes-

Continued on Page 3.

Forty German Zeppelins and Ten Parsevals Lost Since the War Began, Says Geneva Report

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GENEVA, Sept. 24, (Dispatch to The London Daily Express.)—I learn from a reliable source in Friedrichshafen that the German Headquarters Staff admits the loss of thirty-eight Zeppelins and nine Parseval airships since the war began up to Aug. 1, 1915. Since that date, a further report states, two Zeppelins and one Parseval are missing.

The majority of the airships were brought down by the Allies' aerial guns, and the rest suffered accidents while landing.

The average cost of these airships is over £100,000, ($500,000,) while the newest models cost nearly double this sum. Therefore, Germany has lost over £5,000,000 in a year in her airships, bombs from which have killed and wounded 500 persons.

C. G. Grey, editor of The Aeroplane, discussing in The Daily Express reports that Zeppelin sheds are being removed from Brussels to Antwerp and the fact that Zeppelins are now very frequently seen over Holland, suggests that the activities of British and French aviators have caused the Germans to make a radical change in their plans.

Recently many airship sheds at Brussels and Ghent have been destroyed, and Mr. Grey thinks the German intention is that the raiding headquarters for Zeppelins shall in future be established at Liége or some point in Germany. Thence they will fly to Antwerp, where they will descend to renew their petrol supply and take up bombs for raids on England. In this way, too, they would have a better chance of evading the Allies' aviators operating from Flanders.

According to Alfred W. Lawson, the publisher of Aircraft, the destruction caused in London by the airship raid of Sept. 8 was not due principally to Zeppelins, but to dirigibles of the Schuette-Lans type.

Mr. Lawson says that prior to the war there were three Schuette-Lans dirigibles in commission for the German Government, and several larger airships of an improved type have been constructed since the war began. Mr. Lawson is a representative in this country of the Schuette-Lans Airship Company.

NEW STEEL MERGER WITH COREY AS HEAD

Syndicate Led by Percy Rockefeller Buys Midvale Company as First Move.

REPORTED PRICE $21,000,000

Negotiating for Another Concern—Rumor of Second Combine with the Cambria as Nucleus.

William E. Corey, former President of the United States Steel Corporation, is preparing to return to an active place in the steel business. Mr. Corey is a member of a local syndicate which has bought the Midvale Steel Company, and he will become President of a new company to be formed with the Midvale properties as the nucleus. Since his retirement from the Steel Corporation in January, 1911, he has devoted his time to private affairs, directed from an office which he shares with Edmund C. Converse at 14 Wall Street.

The syndicate with which Mr. Corey is associated is led by Percy Rockefeller, a son of William Rockefeller, and the membership includes a number of the leading bankers and business men of the financial district. Mr. Converse, who is Chairman of the Bankers Trust Company, is mentioned as one of the men and Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, as another. Information about the syndicate's operations was to the effect that while a small group of bankers bought the Midvale Company from Philadelphia interests for $18,087,500, the larger group now in control made its purchase from the first buyers at something like $21,000,000.

Buy All Midvale Stock.

William A. Read & Co. were instrumental in carrying through the deal with Charles J. Harrah, President and principal stockholder of the Midvale. Mr. Read realized early in the year, according to a story neard in the Wall Street district, that the Midvale Steel Company was in a strong position to handle orders for munitions of war, including ordnance. Practically all of the company's $9,750,000 stock was found to be owned by Mr. Harrah and two or three families in Philadelphia. Negotiations at the Philadelphia end were conducted by the banking firm of Montgomery, Clothier & Tyler, of which Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., is a member, and by Roland L. Taylor, a partner in William A. Read & Co.

Before the deal was put through, friends of Mr. Read, it is said, suggested that it might be feasible to buy up the stock of at least one other independent steel concern and turn this into a new corporation along with the Midvale. For this purpose the syndicate was formed, the option on the Harrah shares taken over at a price higher than $185 a share offered the Philadelphia interests, and steps were taken for the purchase and merger of the other company. It could not be learned yesterday what the name of this concern was.

Rumor Involves Schwab.

In official quarters denial was made that the Cambria, Crucible, Pennsylvania, or Maryland Steel Companies were considered by the syndicate, although strongly circumstantial stories have been going the rounds of late that the Cambria was being negotiated for in a merger plan.

Charles M. Schwab was mentioned as a member of the syndicate, and from this arose the report that the Midvale and the Bethlehem Steel Corporation would ultimately be united and made into the largest ordnance making concern in this country. No confirmation of either phase of this rumor was obtainable, and a person familiar with some details of the deal said that the plan for taking in another company along with the Midvale would probably not be completed in the immediate future.

The syndicate will take steps at once to increase the facilities of the Midvale works. It is believed that the capital of the new company will be increased largely over the Midvale's total, possibly to $20,000,000 or even more, and that several hundred thousand dollars will be spent in extending the company's equipment. The plant at present covers about fifty-two acres of ground at Nicetown, near Philadelphia. The Midvale is one of the three armor-making companies of the United States, and possesses a large capacity for ordnance manufacture. About 5,500 men are employed at the present time, although the company is said to have refused every offer made to it to turn out shells and rifles for the European armies.

Another Merger Proposed.

Mr. Harrah, who owned nearly half of the Midvale stock, declined from the beginning of the war to make munitions for either side in the conflict. While the syndicate's plans for future business have not been announced, it is expected that war contracts will be sought and much of the company's facilities devoted to the manufacture of shells.

Bankers in touch with the Midvale deal said that it had no connection whatever with a merger of several independent steel companies which had been reported from time to time. It is believed that the Cambria Company is to be the centre of this combination. The Pennsylvania Railroad owns $22,500,000 of the $45,000,000 Cambria stock, on which an option has been given to W. H. Donner, President of the Cambria and a leading interest in the Penn-

Continued on Page 4.

BIG BANKS MEET THREATS ON LOAN

German Depositors Who Talked of Withdrawals Invited to Take Funds Elsewhere.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK ACTS

Asks Institutions Holding Its Funds About Their Attitude to Allies' Credit—Loan Action Next Week.

The German Savings Bank, one of the largest institutions in the city of its kind, holding $92,754,489 belonging to 153,505 depositors, has sent a demand to all banks and trust companies in which it keeps funds for a statement as to their attitude toward the proposed Anglo-French credit. The Finance Committee has served notice on these institutions that deposits of the German Savings Bank will be withdrawn in case their answers are not satisfactory.

The latest statement of the bank, made up on July 1, gives the amount of cash on hand and in other banks at $7,037,394. Efforts to learn which institutions will be affected by the withdrawal in case they acknowledge an intention of supporting the international credit were not successful last night. Alfred Roelke, President of the bank, declined to make any statement on the stand taken by his Finance Committee.

Alphonse Koelble, whose name is not among those of the officers or Trustees of the German Savings Bank, has written a letter to The New Yorker Herold in which he says he was authorized by Hubert Cillis, Vice President of the Germania Life Insurance Company, and a Trustee of the savings bank, to announce that deposits of the German Savings Bank will be withdrawn from any institution participating in the proposed credit. Mr. Koelble and Christian Rebhan spoke in support of this action at a meeting held in the bank on Thursday.

Await Word from McKenna.

This and similar threats from private depositors have had no effect on the attitude of the banks interested in the proposed credit, it was said by representative of some of the downtown banks yesterday. One of the big trust companies promptly drew a check for a large depositor, who wrote to say that he could not continue his account with the bank if it purchased Anglo-French notes, while another bank notified two firms which made similar threats that they would have three days to make other banking arrangements.

The indications yesterday were that no announcement would be forthcoming from the Anglo-French Commission at work on the credit until proposals which have been laid before Chancellor McKenna in London have met his approval. It is the understanding of those who saw the Commissioners yesterday that no material change will be made in the terms of a $500,000,000 note issue unless objections are offered by the British authorities. the Commissioners saw some fifteen bankers and others yesterday, among them Adolph Katz, Vice President of the New Orleans National Bank, and Henry R. Ickelheimer, of Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. of this city. They hope to get away this noon to spend Sunday out of town, and, if successful, no announcement will be forthcoming until the first of next week.

James A. Patten for Credit.

As soon as approval is received from the British Home Office the Commissioners will enter into an agreement with J. P. Morgan and others whereby the American bankers will undertake to form a syndicate to dispose of the joint Government notes. No formal agreement will be signed until the syndicate is organized. It is planned to enlist as many banks and individuals in the syndicate as it is possible to get together. It was learned yesterday that pledges covering a considerable sum had already been received from wealthy investors.

James A. Patten, the Chicago wheat operator, said yesterday that sentiment toward the credit was no different in the West than in New York. He is heartily in favor of the arrangement. Mr. Patten said the big Chicago banks were all in favor of the credit, and would undoubtedly be large subscribers. He said there were not enough pro-German Directors in any of the big banks in that city to cause any serious opposition to the credit. Mr. Patten believes the credit will be a great benefit to this country in that it will insure a continued foreign market for the great staple products.

Russian Wheat No Menace.

He said that outside of the banking institutions the people who would subscribe to the credit would be actuated only by sentiment in favor of the Allies. Mr. Patten sees continued prosperity for this country as long as the war lasts, but believes that there will be a rush of all the foreign nations to sell their products here when once peace is declared.

"The United States is the only nation which will have the money to pay for commodities then, and she will be eagerly sought as a purchaser," he said. "For that reason I believe that we should institute a higher tariff before it is too late."

As to the opening of the Dardanelles, Mr. Patten said that he did not think

Continued on Page 2.

GREECE MOBILIZES ARMY AND NAVY AS A FOIL TO BULGAR CALL TO ARMS; BULGARIA FEARS A RUSSIAN ATTACK

Greek Chamber Called to Pass War Measures; Government to Take Over All Railroads

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Athens says:

"A decree has been promulgated convoking the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday to pass an act of martial law and to put at the disposal of the Government all the State railways.

"The transportation of merchandise has been forbidden."

A second dispatch from Athens says:

"Without distinction of parties the press unanimously approves the measures taken by the Government in defense of Greece.

"All Greek steamers have been requisitioned. A moratorium will be established immediately."

BERLIN REJOICES AT LOAN'S SUCCESS

Has Expenses Met and Funds for the Future, Finance Minister Asserts.

'BILLIONS FOR FRESH BLOWS'

Declares Germany Can Hold Out Financially—Spending Less Than England.

Kaiser Says Loan Shows That Germany is United

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24, (via London.)—A dispatch from Berlin says that Emperor William has sent a telegram to Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, thanking him for the success of the third German war loan. The Emperor's message is quoted as follows:

I thank you for this great success of the financial warfare with which you have been intrusted. The German nation, full of confidence in its own strength, has shown its enemies and the whole world that in the future it is unanimously united as one man, is unshakable, and will continue to a glorious end this war, obtruded upon us by criminal surprise, and make every necessary offer of blood for the security and liberty of the fatherland.

From a Staff Correspondent.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Sept. 24.—"The total of the subscriptions for the third German war loan is about $3,000,000,000," was the statement made to me by Dr. Karl Helfferich, the Finance Minister, this afternoon in the course of an interview in his private office at the Imperial Treasury as he waited for the final returns to come in.

"It will beat 12,000,000,000 marks," he said. "The result exceeds popular expectation."

The Minister smiled happily over the big financial victory. "No, it didn't exceed my expectations," he said. "I'm not one of the modest ones. I'd expected a big result all along, and my expectations are fully realized. This means that with the first and second war loans the German people has furnished $6,250,000,000 in the form of a consolidated loan for carrying on the war. Thereby all our expenses till now are fully covered and over and above that there are new funds available to swell our short-time credit for continuing the war. We have not only new armies, as the Chancellor has said, but new billions, free for fresh blows, and the financing of the Winter campaign well into the Spring is assured.

"These twelve billion marks pay the cost of warfare for the next six months, as our war expenses average something under two billions marks monthly. We won't need the new war loan before next March—it's become systematised now.

Calls It War Record.

"The result of the third German war loan beats the record of the second English loan, which has been hailed throughout the world as an unbeatable performance. The third loan thereby is the greatest financial operation in the world's history."

The modest "Hindenburg of German finance," whose personality is reminiscent of a big American business man, is just as confident Germany can't be beaten financially as Hindenburg is confident in a military way. His motto, like the great Field Marshal's, is: "Hold out."

"Germany," he said, "can hold out financially and make war indefinitely."

He is particularly convinced that Germany's financial position is infinitely stronger than England's and suggested humorously:

"Wall Street seems on the point of putting its money on the wrong horse. That may hurt Wall Street more than Germany in the course of the war, for the man who loses a bet is worse off than the horse that wins the race. England has Italy and France to look after. Germany is better off in this respect, for Turkey makes war very cheaply and Austria has held herself very well financially. Thus far she has raised over seven billion kronen."

Herr Helfferich was discreetly reticent on the subject of the Allies' loan in America except to say:

"Of course, everybody who helps our enemies makes warfare more difficult for us, and thereby lengthens the war. I believe if America would loan no money to the Allies it would measurably shorten the war."

The Secretary suggested, however,

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RUSSIANS RETAKE LUTSK FORTRESS

Also Capture 4,000 Prisoners in Counterdrive Against Austrians.

HINDENBURG LOSES GUNS

Czar's Vilna Forces Continue to Inflict Heavy Losses—Dvinsk Lines Hold Firm.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—General Ivanoff, commanding the Russian armies in Volhynia and Galicia, has been so successful in his offensive that the German Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is fighting north of the Pripet marshes, eastward of Brest-Litovsk, has, according to the German official report, been compelled to withdraw his line somewhat, as it was in danger of being encircled, while the Austrians have been driven back across the Styr and, according to Petrograd advices, have also to evacuate the fortress of Lutsk, in the Volhynian triangle of fortresses, which they captured during the great drive. In the recapture of this place the Russians took 4,000 prisoners.

In the centre the Russians are still falling back, while in the north Field Marshal von Hindenburg continues to make progress with his offensive against Dvinsk, although at a much slower rate than formerly, as the Russians are stiffening their resistance. East of Vilna the Germans admit a temporary check, during which they lost guns to the Russians.

All eligible Russians in China have been called to the colors under the most recent ukase, according to a Pekin dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company. It is reported that Harbin and Vladivostok soon will be denuded of men of military age.

8,000 GERMANS SLAIN IN RUSSIAN TRAP

Wiped Out by Hurricane of Shot and Shell at Close Range—Thousands Wounded.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In quarters that know, and indeed in rather wider circles, a strongly optimistic wave has during the last couple of days been rapidly spreading. The official bulletins of the progress of the war are not sufficient to account for this feeling. Certainly the successful withdrawal from Vilna has straightened the Russian front, and in every way strengthened their powers of resistance, but there is no visible slackening of German efforts, and the advance of the enemy continues.

Various rumors were afloat of difficulties and even disaster to this or that unit. I believe that one regiment of Cossacks found itself in a tight place during the retirement, but it extricated itself with that fertility of resource which is characteristic of those brilliant irregulars. A certain infantry regiment, it is also believed, was compelled to fight its way back through surrounding Germans. It broke through with some loss, but inflicted much more and brought back half a battalion of prisoners.

At one point the Germans, I hear, came on with the calm assurance that there was nothing to oppose them, inasmuch as the Russians had no ammunition, and the German guns were indulging in their characteristic lavish expenditure of shells. It turned out, however, that the German shells were missing vital spots, and that the Russians had just got up a full supply of all kinds of munitions.

The Russians lay low until the German confident advance in usual close array was nearly up to the outer lines of wire entanglements. Then everything was let go at once, and a storm of artillery, Maxim, and rifle fire simply swept the German force out of existence. Eight thousand corpses strewed the ground before the Russian positions, and of those who got away scarce one was unwounded.

All this, however, is insufficient to account for the wave of optimism. There are reasons other than those of a military or naval character with which it is, of course, impossible to deal, though perhaps I may be allowed to say that in both branches of Russia's fighting forces there has recently been a very considerable increase of striking power.

Upon the details which underlie this simple statement is doubtless based the optimism among those who know. The wider public reflects that everything

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FORTIFIES BLACK SEA PORTS

Shifts Warships From Varna to Safer Quarters —Bank Funds Moved.

FRENCH THINK WAR NEAR

Expect Sudden Drive Across the Serbian Frontier by King Ferdinand's Forces.

BORIS TO HEAD THE ARMY

Opposition Parties in Sofia Fear Disaster—Spectre of German Occupation Raised.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept 25.—As "a measure of elementary prudence" Greece has ordered the mobilization of her naval and military forces. Thus the action of Bulgaria in making military preparations has brought the last remaining Balkan State under arms, for Rumania, while not fully mobilized, for some time has had her troops ready for an emergency.

What plans Bulgaria really has in mind and what Greece and Rumania will do when these plans mature are still matters for speculation. One thing seems clear, however—Bulgaria and Turkey, for so many years sworn enemies, have composed their differences.

The successes which the Russian General Ivanoff has been having in Galicia and Volhynia, it is considered in military circles here, may still have an influence in more than one way in the Balkans. These successes, which extend to the Rumanian frontier, would, in the opinion of military observers, serve to ease the situation on the Rumanian flank should Rumania join Russia, and in addition might prevent the Austro-Germans from sending the army they have concentrated, which it is estimated must consist of at least half a million men, to make an attack on Serbia.

The Greek Rumanian, and Serbian Ministers successively visited Sir Edward Grey at the Foreign Office yesterday afternoon. The Greek Minister formally communicated to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs the telegram from his Government announcing that "in view of the mobilization of Bulgaria, the Hellenic Government considers it a measure of elementary prudence to order a general mobilization of the Hellenic naval and military forces."

It is estimated that in addition to the Greek Navy, 300,000 Hellenic troops will be mobilized within a few days.

A Defensive Measure.

ATHENS, Sept. 24.—A decree for general mobilization of twenty classes of Greek soldiers was signed last night by King Constantine, and promulgated.

The decision of the King has aroused the greatest enthusiasm.

Issuance of the mobilization decree came quickly after the King had granted an audience to Premier Venizelos. The Premier informed the King that mobilization was the only possible reply to Bulgaria's move. To this the sovereign agreed, stipulating that it should be regarded as a defensive measure.

The Minister of War, General Danglis, subsequently took the decree to the Palace, and the King signed it. The twenty classes now called to the colors are in addition to four classes already under arms.

Diplomatic circles here have been informed that Bulgarian warships which were stationed at Varna on the Black Sea have sought shelter in a neighboring bay as a precaution against a Russian attack.

Large numbers of men are working at feverish speed to fortify Bulgarian Black Sea ports. The valuables of the branches of the National Bank at Burgas and Varna have been removed to Sofia.

France Expects Bulgar Attack.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Bulgarian situation is absorbing the attention of France to the exclusion of all other topics. Little doubt is felt here that Bulgaria, or rather King Ferdinand, has decided to cast its lot with the central powers.

"For months," says Jean Herbette, one of the authorities of France on foreign politics, "the Quadruple Entente has been talking to Bulgaria without acting. During the same period Bulgaria has been preparing to act without talking. The time has come when Bulgaria is acting."

Military writers are beginning to discuss the course Bulgaria probably will take. Most of them are of the opinion that she will hurl troops into the Upper Morava and Vardar Valley in Serbia, and then cut the Saloniki-Nish railroad near Uskub, which would cut Russia off from all communication with her allies except through Archangel. It is generally believed such an eventuality must have occurred to the allied Governments, and that preparations have been made against it.

A dispatch to the Temps from Saloniki states that Bulgaria has been sending troops toward the Serbian frontier for several days. Five cavalry regiments, recruited on a peace basis, have been dispatched toward the border, the dispatch says, and the infantry regiments on the frontier have been reinforced by troops taken from regiments in the interior.

A battalion of sappers from Sofia has been sent to Dupnitza, near the Serbian frontier, and mounted artillery has departed for an unknown destination.

The Temps says that operations against Serbia will be intrusted to the

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direction of General Boyadieff as commander in the field. It is said Crown Prince Boris will be at the head of the Bulgarian armies, and that the Chief of the General Staff will be General Zostoff, now commander of the Seventh Division, or the Minister of War, General Jecoff, who would be replaced by General Koutincheff, now Inspector General.

The Temps correspondent says that the strength of the army is estimated at 233,000 men, with 1,080 cannon. Students at the military school have joined their regiments.

Italians Talk of Blackmail.

ROME, Sept. 24.—"Even if Bulgaria has not definitely agreed to side with the central powers," says the Giornale d'Italia, "it undoubtedly has augmented the tension with the Quadruple Entente.

"If Bulgarian mobilization does not mean an immediate invasion of Macedonia or an attack upon Serbia in the rear in the case of an Austro-German rush through the Balkans, the most optimistic explanation is that it is an attempt to blackmail the Allies to press Serbia to make further territorial concessions, as the Bulgarian ideal is to obtain Macedonia and Thrace without going to war."

GREEK ARMY 500,000 STRONG.

Two Former American Warships in Her Little Navy.

Greece, if she decides on general mobilization, can put at least half a million men under arms. The country is divided into six army corps districts, which produce eleven divisions of 22,000 men each, making 242,000 men in all. By using the veterans of 1911-1912, these could easily be raised to 500,000.

The Greeks take great pride in their artillery, which, like the Bulgar, is the French pattern. The Greek infantry is armed with the Mannlicher Schönauer rifle, model 1903. The field artillery is the rapid fire 75 mm. Schneider-Canet.

The Greek navy, with the exception of one armored cruiser, the Aueroff, built in 1910, and the battleships Idaho and Mississippi, (now the Kilkis and Lemnos, respectively,) purchased from the United States, consists principally of obsolete craft.

SERB GUNS DEMOLISH GERMAN EARTHWORKS

Belgrade Newly Fortified and Defended by British Artillery, Berlin Learns.

NISH, Serbia, Sept. 24.—The following official statement on war operations has been issued by the Serbian War Office:

On Monday we prevented the enemy from proceeding with fortification work near Yolachnitza, northwest of Vishegrad, (in Bosnia,) near the Serbian western frontier.)

BERLIN, Sept. 24. (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"It is reported that the City of Belgrade has been newly fortified and equipped with heavy British guns, manned by British artillerymen."

KING FERDINAND WARNED.

Opposition Leaders Tell Him He Will Be Held Responsible.

MILAN, Sept. 24.—Additional details of the recent interview between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and a number of Opposition leaders are given in a dispatch from the Sofia correspondent of the Corriere Della Sera, who states that he received his information from a trustworthy source in Nish. The Bulgarian statesman who went to the King representing the parties opposed to the Radoslavoff Ministry were M. Malinoff and Dr. S. Daneff, former Premiers; M. Geschow, former Bulgarian Minister at Berlin; M. Zanoff, and M. Stambuliwsky.

"The audience was an historical one," the correspondent writes, "since seldom has royalty heard such plain speaking. One by one, the Opposition leaders protested against the adventurous policy of throwing Bulgaria into the arms of Germany and attacking Serbia, stating that this was contrary to popular sentiment and the interests of Bulgaria.

"They warned the King that they held him responsible for the disastrous policy of 1913, (Bulgaria's defeat in the second Balkan war,) which they called 'criminal folly.' They protested solemnly against the present policy of making common cause with Germany against Russia, Bulgaria's friend and liberator, saying it would be the ruin of the country, and that Ferdinand would be held responsible.

"All were agreed in demanding the convocation of Parliament, inasmuch as the Radoslavoff Ministry was supported only by a small minority, and asserted that if the Government continued its present course disturbances of the gravest character would be provoked.

"M. Stambuliwsky, representing the peasants and the Agrarian party, told King Ferdinand that if he obstinately continued this policy his dynasty and his life would be imperiled.

"The King showed resentment at the frankness of his interlocutors. He contented himself with replying merely that he would inform the Premier of their opinions."

Sofia Paper Fears German Invasion.

SOFIA, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 24.)—An article which may throw some light on the mobilization appears in the Mir, which asks what Bulgaria will do if the Germans appear on her frontiers, since a German invasion in Serbia will be attempted. Replying to its own question, the paper says:

"It would mean the Bulgarians must not allow the undisputed passage of German troops through their country. If the Bulgarians consented without making common cause with Germany, then they would be unable to refuse the same privilege to the Russians, who might disembark at Varna, on the west shore of the Black Sea. Then the two adversaries would meet to fight on Bulgarian territory to decide the face of the country and people, if not the fate of the whole war.

"Thus Bulgaria would emerge ruined, like Belgium. Moreover, her honor would be lost. If the Bulgarians joined the Germans, should they triumph, then Bulgaria would be a vassal State of Germany and Austria."

The Mir urges an agreement with the Quadruple Entente, on the ground that Bulgaria will be overrun with Germans if Serbia is invaded.

CALLED MERELY PRECAUTION.

Bulgarian Mobilization Move as Explained to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24. — A statement cabled to the Bulgarian Legation here today by Premier Radoslavoff announces that Bulgaria does not intend aggressive action against any of her neighbors and that her mobilization is not to be construed as indicating that she is about to enter the war.

Minister Panaretoff called at the State Department on his return to the city after some weeks' absence. He said Premier Radoslavoff explained his Government's action as parallel to that taken in other countries adjacent to the belligerents, such as Switzerland and Holland, which were under arms for their own protection.

Bulgaria May Arm 700,000 Men.

SOFIA, Sept. 23, (via London, Sept. 24.)—Although a partial mobilization of the Bulgarian army has been announced here as imminent, it is now general and comprises all the reserves since 1886, thus including men approaching their 50th year.

The total Bulgarian forces, including Macedonians, is likely to reach 700,000. Those not included so far are untrained men and a small class which is exempted under taxation.

Save for an outburst of enthusiasm, the Bulgarian capital is quiet.

Would be a Crime, Russians Say.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.—M. Guchkoff, President of the Slav Committee of Moscow, sent telegrams today to Dr. S. Daneff, former Bulgarian Premier; M. Geschow, former Bulgarian Minister at Berlin, and other Bulgarian statesmen, in which he said that if Bulgaria should join with Germany her action would be a crime unparalleled in the history of nations.

Russians were unable to believe, said M. Guchkoff, that Bulgaria, "liberated from the Turkish yoke by Russia, contemplates joining Germany, the inveterate enemy of the Slav race."

SWEDEN PUTS RIGID EMBARGO ON MEAT

Sales of Food to Germany Ran Up Prices So That Nation Faced Starvation.

BLOCKADE HURTS RUSSIA

Swedes Refuse to Trade with Czar's Domain Until England Makes Concessions.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, Sept. 10, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The action of the Swedish Government in prohibiting the export of all meat, canned goods, and live stock means the practical loss to Germany of Sweden as a source of food supply. Certain minor exceptions will exist, the most important of which is fish; and pork and bacon can still be exported under special licenses; but the order is as absolute and inflexible as possible and Sweden's export trade in food is for the time being, and probably as long as the war lasts, almost completely at an end.

Although it has been common knowledge that Germany has been substantially helped by Sweden in the matter of food, the extent of this help has only been revealed by fragmentary figures which are now available. The prohibitory order has been for a long time delayed by a desire expressed by the Government to first count the amount of live stock on hand in Sweden and determine whether it had actually fallen low enough to make the prohibition imperative. The results of this investigation are startling.

During the first year of the war 162,000 cattle have been exported, practically the whole stock going to Germany. This is fully a 300 per cent. increase over the ordinary export before the war. During the same length of time 500,000 hogs, alive or slaughtered, have been sent out of Sweden to foreign markets, although in this case a large percentage has gone to England. The counting of stock showed that whereas Sweden was expected to have for home consumption 1,400,000 hogs, she now has on hand less than half this number. The alarming scarcity of provisions shown by the investigation, together with the popular outcry against the high prices which actually placed the common necessities of life beyond the reach of the poor consumer, resulted in the order prohibiting further export. It is thought that this order will soon be extended to all foods.

Soon after the outbreak of the war thousands of German buyers swarmed into Sweden, who did what they could, even in the smallest villages, to buy up all available meat and vegetables. Duly organized and with special central offices established, where food accumulated, live stock was slaughtered, canned and exported to Germany.

Sweden Faced Starvation.

At Landscrona and Malmo factories were built and no detail was omitted in the systematic attempt to make the export as high as possible. Food prices began to mount daily and with alarming bounds until it was evident that a continuance of exports would lead to the actual starvation of Sweden. The scarcity and the almost prohibitive prices placed upon articles of food which always had been regarded as the simple necessities of life, have caused acute suffering among the poorer classes.

In addition to the prohibition of exports, food commissions are already fixing maximum prices on the ordinary food commodities. Milk, which has been selling for about six cents a litre, has already fallen to 5 cents, at the instruction of the commission, and a maximum price of $6.25 per hundred kilos of wheat has been set by the Government, to last until the fifth of October.

It is thought that the prohibition of exports and the recommendations made by the commission will effectively reduce the speculative prices which now prevail, but to further help in the matter and to do away with the middlemen and agents' commissions, the Government has established a food bureau, with branches all over the country, to buy all available supplies and sell them directly to the consumer without profit. This will undoubtedly be of material assistance in the effort to send prices downward.

Pork today is 3s 3d a kilo. A year ago it was 45 cents. Butter now 80 cents, a year ago 50 cents. Eggs now 50 cents for twenty, a year ago 25 cents. Beef now 75 cents, formerly 30 cents.

It appears from this increase of 100 per cent. that food prices are at present higher in Sweden than in any country in Europe.

Fight Over Imports.

The English-Swedish commission which has for two months been striving to adjust the trade differences between the two countries is no nearer a satisfactory solution of the dispute than at the beginning of its session. Meanwhile, over twenty-five million dollars' worth of supplies for Russia, which she urgently needs, have accumulated in Sweden owing to this country's refusal to allow the transit of goods to Russia until England has modified her demands regulating the amount of Sweden's imports.

The two sharply conflicting points of view which were presented to a correspondent of The Associated Press by Swedish and English members of the commission do not, however, promise any immediate settlement of the dispute, nor do they contain enough in common to suggest the possibility of compromise. The English members of the commission argue that a large amount of supplies, many of which are directly connected with the maintenance of an army and the prolongation of the war find transit through Sweden to Germany. They contend that a conspicuous increase in Swedish imports beyond her own needs is evidence that these supplies find a way to Germany, and that a great many of them are articles which Germany particularly needs, notably, meat, coffee, cocoa, cotton, copper and lubricants of various sorts. Being assured that these are destined for Germany, England claims the right to place such cargoes in the prize courts and is enforcing this right.

It is admitted that these cargoes are vouched for by Swedish merchants as having Swedish consignees as their ultimate destination, but it is claimed that through intermediate steps in Sweden they find their way finally into Germany. It is also stated by the English members of the commission that the collusion of Swedish shippers with Germany has led to the deliberate surrender of ships and cargoes to German vessels, and that their capture was part of a prearranged plan. English commissioners admit the right of Sweden to continue the export of her own products to Germany and to import any quantity of goods that it may be reasonably supposed is for Swedish consumption, but argues that this amount should not exceed her normal imports. Calling attention to her increase in imports, the English commissioners ask Sweden to guarantee that supplies, except for home manufactures, will not be sent to Germany, or, in other words, that there shall be no transit of supplies through Sweden to Germany.

The Swedish members of the commission reply that her export laws, which are rigidly enforced by the Government, prohibit the sending of most articles to Germany, and that exceptions are only made to this prohibitory list when she is forced into an exchange of supplies with Germany by a shortage of necessary articles in her country, caused in many cases by England's restriction of her imports. There are some articles, such as aniline dyes, medical goods, and certain kinds of machinery, which Sweden can obtain from Germany, and in order to get these necessary supplies she must extend to Germany special licenses contrary to her prohibitory regulations. But it is contended that these supplies which Germany obtains under these conditions are almost negligible. Swedish commissioners claim that she is justified in refusing to guarantee the stoppage of all transit to Germany, because, as an independent nation, she has a right to trade with one country as well as another, and that if England sees fit to hold up her imports she will refuse to transmit supplies to Russia.

FOR SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

Working Organization Starts Movement Against War Faction.

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 24, (via London.)—At a meeting here today of the Iron and Metal Workers' Federation a resolution was adopted deprecating the recent activity of a faction urging that Sweden should seize the present opportunity of striking at Russia. It was determined to institute a countermovement throughout the country to prevent Sweden from becoming embroiled in the war.

The federation also adopted a resolution that the differences between Sweden and Great Britain should not be left to an international commission, but should be referred to the Swedish Parliament.

10,994 AIR RAID CLAIMS.

British East Coast Committee Presents Report to Treasury.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The East Coast Raid Committee, appointed last January, has concluded its investigations of the claims submitted and has presented its final report to the Treasury.

The investigations covered the bombardment of Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby and the fourteen air raids previous to June 15.

The number of claims for personal injury reported on was 697, of which 178 were fatal cases, while the number of property claims investigated was 10,297.

DENY GERMAN RAID REPORTS

British Authorities Issue Statement About Zeppelin Attack.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The Home Office, in a statement referring to the German account of the Zeppelin raid on London, declares that it contains numerous statements which are quite untrue.

One, to the effect that an anti-aircraft gun has been placed under cover of St. Paul's Cathedral, "can," is declared, "only be characterized as a falsehood apparently invented to excuse what German aircraft are attempting to do."

An official statement issued at Berlin on Sept. 19 asserted that London was fortified by a great number of permanent fortifications and by a still larger number of field fortifications.

DENOUNCES STUTTGART RAID

German Mayor Assails "an Enemy That Attacks Harmless Civilians."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ZURICH, Sept. 24. — At yesterday's meeting of the Stuttgart City Council the Mayor and Councilors protested vigorously against the recent French raid upon an undefended city. Burgomaster Lautenschlager asserted that an enemy that attacked harmless civilians was fighting a lost cause.

LIEUT. DE MAUD'HUY KILLED.

Son of the French General Falls with His Aeroplane.

TOUL, France, Sept. 24.—Lieutenant de Maud'huy, son of General L. E. du Maud'huy of the Sixth Army Corps, has been killed by the fall of an aeroplane which he was piloting. He had justed completed a course of instruction in manipulation of the machine.

Lieutenant Maud'huy was formerly an aeroplane observer. He was well known for having made an attack, single-handed, on six hostile aeroplanes.

BERLIN LIFE AS USUAL.

Dr. Thomas Noted Little Change Except in Women Car Conductors.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Some interesting details of life in Germany were given by Dr. Henrietta Thomas of Baltimore to a meeting of the friends of the Emergency Committee for the Relief of Destitute Aliens tonight.

Dr. Thomas has paid six visits to Germany on behalf of the committee since the war broke out. Her last was for the purpose of taking back to the care of their relations a party of fifteen motherless children whose fathers were interned here. The youngest was two months old and four were too young to walk.

The only difference she found in Berlin life since her previous visit was the fact that the street cars had practically no men conductors; otherwise life was as usual, and the opera was so crowded that she was unable to purchase tickets. The "war bread," of which her bread ticket allowed her four pounds a day, was made of rye and potato flour, and was "palatable enough with butter and something else." Latterly, she said, the poorer people received a larger allowance than four pounds a person, and this was easing the distress.

In a conversation which Dr. Thomas had with Herr Bernstein, a Reichstag Deputy, he admitted that beneath a calm exterior Germany was getting very tired of the war.

May Pay French Soldiers More.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Army Committee of the Chamber of Deputies has decided to recommend that the pay of French soldiers be increased from one cent to 5 cents a day as from July 1, 1915. The change would mean an increased expenditure of about 25,000,000 a year.

OUR GERMAN GOODS FREED BY ENGLAND

Way Now Clear for Americans to Obtain Huge Shipments Held Up at Rotterdam.

$167,000,000 IS INVOLVED

Importers Must Submit Proof of Purchase to Foreign Trade Advisers at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The way was cleared today for the release of American-owned goods of German and Austrian origin now held up at neutral ports of Europe by the British Order in Council. The British Embassy notified the State Department that it was prepared to receive applications for permits to export such goods in cases where American importers had either paid for them or rendered themselves liable for the purchase price before March 1, 1915. The value of these goods is estimated at $167,000,000.

Vigorous informal representations have been made by the State Department in its efforts to obtain an agreement for the release of this merchandise. While the British authorities on June 15 declined to receive unofficial representations by the trade advisers regarding the shipments, information from time to time reached the State Department that private interests in London were obtaining permits releasing goods from Rotterdam.

Sir Richard Crawford, Commercial Attaché of the British Embassy, today notified W. B. Fleming, foreign trade adviser, that arrangements for the release of goods through the trade advisers at last had been completed. Outlining the arrangement, the trade advisers office issued the following statement:

The foreign trade advisers of the State Department announce that they are prepared to receive for submission to the British and French authorities applications for permits for the shipment of goods of German and Austrian origin from neutral ports in cases where proofs are furnished that such goods were either:

(1) Ordered and paid for by American importers prior to March 1, 1915, or

(2) Ordered by, or for the account of, American importers prior to March 1, 1915, under contracts by the terms of which the importers are obliged to take delivery of the goods on or before shipment and are bound to pay for them.

All applications for permits under the foregoing conditions must be addressed to the foreign trade advisers and should be accompanied by the necessary documentary proofs and clear statement of the claims.

The State Department has been advised by Ambassador Page that the British authorities have announced that hereafter all applications must be submitted through the foreign trade advisers of the Department of State.

DETAIN DR. FISCHER.

British Interrupt His Journey—Had No Naturalization Papers.

Dr. Hermann Fischer of the German Hospital in New York, who sailed on Sept. 9 with three other physicians and four nurses as the first contingent of the American Physicians' Expeditions Committee, bound for hospitals in Germany, has been detained by the British authorities at Kirkwall, Scotland, because he did not have his American naturalization papers, according to a cablegram received by relatives here yesterday.

Friends of Dr. Fischer here declared that when he sailed on the steamer Oscar II. of the Scandinavian-American Line for Copenhagen he carried his American passport. They expect to forward to him his naturalization papers. They say he has been a citizen of this country since 1902.

BARS AMERICAN ACTRESS.

British Forbid Her Performance Under the Alien Regulations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—An example of particularly harsh treatment by the authorities of an American actress, who has lived many years in this country, has been brought to the notice of The Daily Express. Mrs. Chapin is the victim in question. She has made England her home for many years and incidentally her son is at the front. He is the clever dramatist who wrote "Art and Opportunity," which Marie Tempest produced with great success at the Prince of Wales Theatre.

Mrs. Chapin intended to act in Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion and Galatea" at Barrow-in-Furness this week. She applied to the Chief Constable for permission to appear, but he refused on the ground that Barrow-in-Furness was prohibited area and aliens were not allowed to perform there.

Mrs. Chapin communicated with the Home Office authorities, who replied that if she provided herself with a passport or a certificate of nationality she would be entitled to appear in the prohibited area. She obtained the passport from the American Embassy here and returned to Barrow-in-Furness.

Her manager interviewed the Chief Constable, who then said that, passport or no passport, Mrs. Chapin would not be permitted to appear at the local theatre.

ALLIES HARASSING TURKISH TRANSPORTS

French Report Many Vessels Sunk and Unloading of Others Hindered.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—A review of recent operations in the Dardanelles was issued by the French War Office today, reading as follows:

"In the Dardanelles the last weeks of August saw little activity. They were marked chiefly by artillery duels and sapping and mining warfare. On Aug. 30 our mountain cannon forced the defenders of a field fortification located in the valley of Kereves Dere to evacuate the work, and when night came our soldiers finished its destruction. During this time our artillery continued its fire upon the batteries located by our aviators in the stone fortifications of Achi Baba and on the Asiatic coast.

"The Turkish artillery is capricious. On certain days it appears to be lacking in ammunition, and its silence, especially that of the heavy guns, is almost complete. On the other hand, at other times its bombardment of our zone is as abundant as possible. We have suffered only material damage and that of small importance.

"The work of our aviators on the Bay of Akbachi Sliman, the principal point of debarkation for Turkish supplies and reinforcement for the southern zone, has been happily completed by the fire of the fleet. Many vessels have been thus sunk by our allies and the Turks have been forced to abandon the work of debarkation during the daytime.

"The British submarines, whose activity in the Sea of Marmora is marvelous, have accomplished even in the strait some particularly difficult operations. On the 29th of August they sank two Turkish transports in the Bay of Akbashi Sliman and two others between Nagara and Gallipoli.

"In the northern zone our valiant allies obtained on Aug. 21 a particularly advantageous result in effecting the junction of the troops debarked at the Bay of Suvla with those occupying the heights dominating Gaba Tepe."

It was officially announced in Paris on Sept. 2 that four Turkish transports had been torpedoed by British submarines in Dardanelles waters in the last week of August.

Turks Report Artillery Successes.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Sept. 24.—Another official communication issued by the War Office says:

Our reconnoitring detachments attacked with bombs enemy trenches near Anafarta, inflicting losses.

Near Ari Burnu our artillery on the right wing destroyed enemy trenches, part of his fortifications, and two observation posts, and sunk two sailing vessels laden with mining timber.

Wednesday night on the same wing we exploded a mine.

Tuesday, near Sedd-el-Bahr, we destroyed an enemy patrol consisting of one officer and nine men. Our artillery silenced an enemy battery and forced the retreat of a torpedo boat which approached Hissarlik Burnu.

Our coast batteries drove away an enemy torpedo boat which approached the Narrows and successfully bombarded enemy troops near Morto Limon and hostile artillery near Hissarlik.

FRENCH OCCUPY RUAD.

Force Landed on Turkish Islet Off Syria—Cheered by Inhabitants.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—The Moniteur de la Flotte, the official organ of the French Naval Department, announces today that a French force has occupied Ruad Island, in the eastern Mediterranean, west of Crete, and two miles off the Syrian coast. The population of the island is about 4,000.

The landing party, made up of companies from French men of war, formed a square after disembarking. A proclamation in Arabic was read, announcing the occupation in the name of France.

The inhabitants cheered the French. The Mohammedan leader of the natives delivered an address expressing gratitude at the efforts of the French to establish order in Syria. A French marine officer was appointed Governor of the island.

CHAMPION MARKSMAN KILLED.

Lieutenant Ommundsen Reported Dead in Flanders.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 25.—Lieutenant A. N. V. H. Ommundsen, of Edinburgh, Scotland, champion shot of the British Empire, is reported to have been killed while fighting in Flanders.

Lieutenant Ommundsen was winner of the chief prizes at the shooting tourneys held at Bisley, England, including the King's prize, which he took at the meeting of the National Rifle Association in 1901. He had been a member of international rifle teams.

LOCAL FRENCH GAINS ON WESTERN FRONT

German Blockhouse Taken and an Ammunition Depot Destroyed.

BRITISH REPULSE REPORTED

Berlin Tells of a Check Near La Bassee — German Railway Cut Near Valenciennes.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The cannonading along the western battle line continues with little or no diminution in violence. The French chronicle local successes, such as the disorganization of the enemy's machine gun fire between the Somme and Oise, and the destruction of a blockhouse between the Meuse and Moselle. The Germans report the repulse of a British attack south of the La Massée Canal, to which no reference is made in Sir John French's bulletin, which records a successful air raid on the German rail communications near Valenciennes.

This is the text of the Paris night communiqué:

The enemy today bombarded our trenches near the village of the Castle of Boesinghe, (Flanders.)

In Artois the same activity prevails on both sides on the part of the artillery. The fire of our heavy pieces caused the explosion of an important depot of ammunition near Thelus (north of Arras.) A few shells of large calibre have been fired on Arras.

Between the Somme and the Oise, toward Canyn-sur-Matz and Beuvraignes, we have shelled the enemy's positions and shattered on many points the line of the mitrailleuse installations.

On the front of the Aisne and in Champagne a very violent and reciprocal bombardment is reported.

Between the Meuse and the Moscile, at Nonsard and Pannes, some German groups were hit by our fire. We also destroyed a blockhouse in the Remauville section.

The canonading has been rather serious in Lorraine, where we badly damaged some German organizations, on the Remabois and on the Vézouse, and also in the Vosges in the region of Linge and Braunkopf.

This afternoon's report from Paris is as follows:

An artillery battle was in progress during the night in the region of Arras. Our batteries seriously damaged the enemy's organization at several points.

A strong German patrol which seized one of our underground listening positions in the sector of Bretencourt was dispersed by our fire.

There was a vigorous bombardment on both sides in the region of Roye and in that of Quennevières.

In Champagne the enemy directed a fire of asphyxiating shells upon our positions to the north of St. Hilaire, Perthes, and Beausejour. Our artillery responded by an energetic and efficacious bombardment of the German trenches, field batteries, and barracks.

In the Argonne we cannonaded the enemy's line at a great number of points and dispersed the workmen who were attempting to repair the breaches caused by our fire.

There was a bomb and hand grenade conflict at Vauquels.

In Lorraine two enemy atacks were attempted, one upon our listening posts to the west of Manhoue, the other upon our trenches to the north of Burnet. Both attacks, which were supported by a violent cannonade in which were used shells containing gases intended to irritate the eyes, were completely repulsed by our artillery and infantry fire.

There was a bomb combats at close quarters with bombs and hand grenades on the heights of Linge.

Field Marshal Sir John French's report of recent British operations is as follows:

Hostile artillery during the last three days continued to show activity on our front, but the bombardments we replied effectively. There has been some mining activity, but without important results.

Our aircraft yesterday carried out a successful raid on the enemy's communications near Menin. A railway train was hit and the line was cut at several places.

The following Belgian official statement was given out tonight:

The activity of the enemy has manifested itself in a cannonading of our trenches to the south of Nieuport and in the neighborhood of Dixmude, where a struggle, in which bombs and much firing were employed against the German works and batteries, has also taken place.

No infantry action is reported.

The following statement on military operations was issued today by German Army headquarters:

The activity of the artillery and of aviators increases yesterday along the entire front.

An attack launched by white and colored British troops south of the La Bassée Canal broke down before our artillery fire.

On the coast an English aeroplane was shot down and the pilot taken prisoner.

MORE GERMANS IN ARGONNE.

Swiss Reports Say the Crown Prince Has 40,000 Reinforcements.

GENEVA, Sept. 24, (via Paris.)—Word reaches Basle that the German Crown Prince has received from 50,000 to 40,000 reinforcements in the forest of the Argonne within the pas ten days. Several batteries of light and heavy guns have also been sent to him.

The garrison at Colmar, the capital of Upper Alsace, is reported to have been reinforced, and hundreds of soldiers are hastily constructing new trenches around the southern portion of the town.

PLEADS FOR WAR RELIEF.

St. George's Society Reminds Members of Britain's Needs.

An appeal was sent yesterday to the members of St. George's Society of New York, over the signature of Charles W. Bowring, President of that organization of sons of Great Britain, calling for additional funds to relieve distress caused by the war. It reads as follows:

"In order to relieve distress caused by the war, a special call for funds, to be devoted to that purpose, was made last August.

"A fund of $3,677.70 was raised, but is now exhausted, and, as the needs continue and will increase during the coming Winter, the Executive Committee of the St. George's Society has authorized a special call for more money.

"Please be generous in your contributions, bearing in mind that very many appeals for assistance are being made by families whose wage earners have responded to the call of duty.

"Make check payable to Arthur O. Probst, Treasurer, 66 Beaver Street, New York."

RUSSIANS RETAKE LUTSK FORTRESS

Continued from Page 1.

which has been happening in the last few weeks in Russia makes for the victory of Russian arms.

OFFICIAL WAR BULLETINS.

Germans Admit Loss of Hindenburg Guns and Retreat of Mackensen.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (via London.)—The following communication concerning the operations on the Russian front was issued by the War Office today:

Eastern theatre of war:

Army group of Field Marshal von Hindenburg: Southwest of Lennewada the villages of Rose and Strigge, which had been temporarily evacuated, were again occupied.

Before Dvinsk, northeast of Smelina, further Russian positions were captured by storm and about 1,000 prisoners were taken.

Our forces on the flank of the retreating Russians at Vileika are engaged in a stubborn battle. Strong Russian attacks were temporarily successful at one point. On this occasion several cannon teams which had held out till the last moment were lost.

The advance, which is closely pressing on the heels of the retreating enemy, has crossed the Solyolschany-Trabyiwje-Novo Grodek line.

Army group of Prince Leopold of Bavaria: The resistance of the enemy was broken on the entire front during the pursuit in the Serwetch district above Korelitschi and Szczara. The district northwest of Kraschin has been reached. Further south, in an engagement with enemy rearguards, 100 prisoners and some machine guns fell into our hands.

Army group of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Advanced divisions northeast and east of Logiachin were within a few miles of the Ogiuski Canal and the Jasiolos River before an encircling Russian attack. They carried two officers and 100 men with them as prisoners.

Southeastern theatre of war:

The situation is unchanged.

Austrians Repel Strong Russian Attack.

VIENNA, Sept. 24, (via London.)—The following official communication was issued today:

On the northern part of the Russian front there was no change yesterday, while in East Galicia calm prevailed.

Violent fighting took place in the district of Nowo Alexiniec (Volhynia) and on the lower Ikwa River. In the former sector the Russians employed strong artillery. They were repulsed everywhere with heavy losses. Afterwards our troops, in a counter-attack, captured a height position and a Russian battery was demolished by our artillery fire.

Near Kymdomil, on a comparatively small battlefield, eleven officers and 300 men fell into our hands. The enemy's attempt to cross the lower Ikwa was unsuccessful.

In the region northwest of Kolki, on the Styr River, our cavalry drove the enemy from some villages.

The Austro-Hungarian forces fighting in Lithuania have made some progress in their pursuit of the enemy.

Shell Germans with Captured Guns.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24.—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

German aviators appeared on the Gulf of Riga, but were driven off by our seaplanes.

The village of Atkala, near Neugub, remained in our possession yesterday morning after changing hands several times. An enemy attempt to recapture the village of Strigge, in the region of Birshalen, was unsuccessful. Fighting continues with great violence in many places the German artillery employs gusts of fire. The enemy is making furious attacks.

A desperate uninterrupted battle is progressing near Novo Alexandrovsk on both sides of the Dwinsk road, and the passes in the Drisviaty and Obolo Lakes region also are the scenes of violent engagements. Our troops by a dashing bayonet charge have dislodged the enemy from Vileika.

In this region we have thus far captured over eight German guns, including four howitzers. Our captures also include nine artillery ammunition wagons and seven machine guns. The guns taken in the course of the engagement were used against the Germans and put an armed motor car to flight.

In the Iamiana district and south as far as the upper Niemen, as well as in the region east of the Lida-Molodechno railway, stubborn actions are being fought along the whole front.

The fighting is especially fierce near the Village of Subotniki on the Gawia, where the enemy has succeeded in crossing to the left bank, and in the district southeast of Molodechno, where the enemy was repulsed with great loss and retreated.

An earlier official bulletin bearing yesterday's date read as follows:

A German aeroplane shelled Shlok, west of Riga. When shelled by the Russians, the machine hurriedly descended beyond the German trenches.

Fighting at Stounga on the Ekau River resulted in the flight of the Germans, who abandoned a number of hand grenades, cartridges, and utensils. Stubborn fighting commenced at Atkala in the Neugub region, the village continually changing hands. In the region of Dvinsk there has been no change. During a recent fight west of Sweben Lake one officer, 100 men, and one machine gun were captured. In the Smielin region, in the course of desperate hand-to-hand fighting, two machine guns and over 200 men were captured. One height changed hands repeatedly.

In the region of Smorgon, on the front southeast of Vilna, and also in the region of Gawia, east of Lida, engagements occurred, some of which were of extreme violence. Between the right bank of the Molchad and the left affluent of the Niemen, and the fords of its upper course, as well as in the region of the Oginski Canal, there were several serious bayonet encounters, which increased in intensity. The Russians continue to show the highest qualities of gallantry and resistance, thereby provoking in even greater degree the enemy's obstinacy.

Northwest of Dubno, in spite of the enemy's efforts to check the Russian offensive by counterattacks, the Russians occupied Woinitsy, on the left bank of the Ikwa, capturing twenty-eight officers, 1,400 men, and three machine guns.

In the region of Dvoreta, southwest of Kremenetz, during the occupation of one height, two officers and 100 men fell into our hands.

In the region north of Zale Szczyky (Galicia) the enemy was repulsed from Worwolintse and Ghinkowtse. The cavalry pursued and defeated the enemy, the Austrians being partly killed and partly taken prisoners. Continuing their gallant work, the cavalry pushed on to Broussy, southwest of Tluste, and in the course of subsequent fighting more prisoners were taken, together with a quantity of weapons.

Austrian Prince Killed in Galicia.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 24. — Prince Frederic of Thurn and Taxis, son of Prince Lamoral, was killed Monday while fighting in the Dniester region in Russia, according to a Vienna dispatch to the Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger. He was 44 years old.

HOW MONTE COSTON FELL.

Italian Forces Isolated It Before Storming Austrian Trenches.

ROME, Sept. 24, (via Paris, Sept. 25.)—The following official communication, received from main headquarters of the Italian Army under current date, was given out here tonight:

On the plateau northwest of Arsiero the strong position of Monte Coston was stormed by our troops. Our men, by a skillful enveloping movement, already had virtually isolated it. Enemy columns then tried to check the progress of our envelopment by violent attacks on the days of the 17th, 18th and 22d, which broke against the firm resistance of our troops.

Yesterday the position fell into our possession. The Austrians, by dividing into groups, sought in various ways to escape the envelopment. However, they left five officers and 118 men in our hands, besides great quantities of munitions, hand grenades, explosives, and other material.

On the Carso, on the evening of the 23d, the enemy delivered an attack against Ferro di Cavallo wood, recently captured by us. After an intense artillery action he was obliged to abandon the attempt.

An enemy aeroplane threw three bombs on Tonezza, causing neither death nor damage.

VIENNA, Sept. 24, (via London.)—The following is the report of the operations on the Italian frontier today:

On the west Tyrolean front our sharpshooters have repelled hostile Alpine troops from Albiolo, north of the Tonale Pass. On the Plateau of Vilgereuth an attack by some Italian companies against Durer, northwest of Monte Coston, was repulsed. About one thousand Italians moving on the eastern slope of Monte Piano were compelled to retreat by our artillery fire.

In the Carinthian frontier region an Italian attack against Cellon, east of the Plocken Pass, miscarried.

On the coastal front only artillery engagements took place yesterday. The general situation is unchanged.

BIG BANKS MEET THREATS ON LOAN

Continued from Page 1.

that it would have any serious effect on the wheat market. He pointed out that Russia's railways were practically all engaged in the movement of troops and that it was not likely that she could rush any great quantities of grain to her Black Sea ports. He also said that Russia's shipping facilities in the Black Sea were not large enough to carry any great quantities of grain to France and England, and that he did not believe that there would be any great export movement of grain from Russia for some time even if the Dardanelles were forced.

The members of the Anglo-French Finance Commission are to be entertained by the Pilgrims on Sept. 30 at a dinner at Sherry's.

WARNING FROM GERMANY.

Its Merchants to Rate Supporters of Allies' Credit as Unfriendly.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The Overseas News Agency said today:

"A committee representing a combination of the largest industrial associations has published a statement dealing with reports from New York that banks which have London connections with German houses intend to participate in the Anglo-French loan which is being raised in the United States. The statement says there is no room for doubt that German industrial and mercantile circles would regard direct or indirect participation in the loan as intentional support of our enemy. It states that it is the natural and honorable duty of German firms doing an American business to break off all connections with the loan.

"The Vossische Zeitung adds the remark that the English papers again mention Kuhn, Loeb & Co. of New York as inclined to participate in the loan."

NEW TRUTH SOCIETY PROTEST.

Speakers Say if Germany Wins Allies' Security Will Be Worthless.

About 400 persons attended a meeting called last night in Laurel Garden, 75 East 116th Street, by the so-called American Truth Society, to protest against the credit which the Anglo-French commission is negotiating. Carl Botsford, who said that his relatives live in Hungary, told the audience that if the credit went through they would be unable to get loans on real estate, as the banks would have all their money tied up in the paper of discredited nations.

"If Germany wins this war," he said, "and Germany surely will win, the security for the loan will not be worth the paper it is written on."

Jeremiah A. O'Leary, President of the American Truth Society, criticised American Jewish bankers for what he called participating in negotiations in favor of the Russian Government, and said that J. P. Morgan, in becoming purchasing agent for the Allies, was "guilty of a most nefarious and bloody action." He referred to the English and French as "beggars."

ASK THE PRESIDENT TO ACT.

Pro-Germans of St. Louis Urge Him to Oppose Credit to Allies.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The American Neutrality League, pro-German in sentiment, sent a telegram to President Wilson today, asking him to use the influence of the Administration to prevent Federal Reserve banks and other banks and insurance companies from lending money to any of the belligerent nations.

The action is the outgrowth of a meeting of protest called when Anglo-French delegates came to the United States to arrange a $1,000,000

DR. BLAKE HINDERED BY WAR HYSTERIA

Former Assistant Says American Ambulance Was Drawn Into Political Intrigues.

TOO MANY TRYING TO HELP

Professional Jealousy Also Aroused by Dr. Blake's Success and Growing Reputation.

The cause of the troubles of Dr. Joseph A. Blake at the American Ambulance, near Paris, was explained yesterday by his former associate and warm defender, Dr. Karl Connell of this city, who has only recently returned from the seat of war. He has kept advised meanwhile through correspondence, and he sees in Dr. Blake a professional man of the highest intelligence and attainments beset by jealousy and intrigue.

Dr. Connell, now of Roosevelt Hospital, was assistant surgeon to Dr. Blake at the American Ambulance last December, and he also served with the unit financed by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney in the old college at Juilly. Also he knows about the cigarettes and tea, said to be important interests of the young women volunteers.

"The basic difficulty," said Dr. Connell yesterday, "with the situation regarding the wounded in Paris is that Paris, now in charge of the French military authorities, is an armed camp. As such the military authorities did all they could at first to keep it free from wounded. It was only in response to the hysterical demands of the civilian population for wounded that the civil government of France overrode the protestations of the military during the scenes of disorganization which followed the battle of the Marne and permitted the wounded to be brought to Paris. Less than 4,000 wounded were apportioned to the 60,000 beds in the French capital. These patients were fought for by the various organizations, and in the mêlée the American colony got more than its share.

"The wounded were housed in luxurious style, and their treatment was beyond any conception of demands which might be made in time of war. They were cared for and fed as no hospital in New York provides for the sick. In fact, on these wounded there was lavished the entire love, sympathy, and hysteria of the American colony.

"To provide for all the volunteers, the necessary labor was apportioned out to the corps of helpers, and these were ten times in excess of similar staffs of established institutions. The wounded in the surgical division were handled with the utmost efficiency. This served the purposes of establishing cordial political relationships and in providing a vent for the hysteria of the civilian colony.

"Wounded continued to be scarce, but the American Ambulance by its active and aggressive political attitude and its muscular ambulance corps, continued to gather more than its share. There were some fine young American college athletes among the young physicians, and some of the other volunteer agencies used to ask them to help them get some wounded.

"Such was the atmosphere of intrigue and hysteria that Dr. Blake entered. He requested his position from the Board of Managers and to him was assigned a service secondary to that of the medical chief, Dr. Dubouchet. According to the French classification, medicine is a general title in which surgery is included. There is no division into medical and surgical divisions.

"Dr. Blake at no time has been active in the political management of the institution. He has merely gone his way quietly and efficiently. By the younger American surgeons serving with him he was taken as a pattern and was regarded as an inspiration. His great ability, his unselfish devotion to his duty, his great intelligence, his high ideals of his profession, placed him above all petty jealousies. He is too great as a surgeon and a man to take any notice of petty disputes.

"His name and his connection with the institution have no doubt been a valuable aid in raising funds from wealthy Americans for the American Ambulance. The jealousy of him was founded not only on Dr. Blake's prominence and the fact that he was frequently praised in the American press, and on his unquestioned surgical ability, but also it reached further, for his presence was looked upon as a menace in professional circles when the war should be over.

"Dr. Blake has not been overpatient with the temporary character of the organization and the inevitable waste and lost motion in the management. The hysteria in the American colony has not created a restful atmosphere in which to work efficiently. I do not blame him for desiring a more quiet and responsible position.

"I notice in the dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES from Paris a mention of the cigarette habits of the institution. This, however, should not be considered as casting any reflection on the character and devotion of the corps of workers. It was not unusual for the volunteer nurses to smoke in the corridors. It is the social custom of the country. As the volunteers and helpers were all of high social standing, they usually met at tea for a few minutes at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, surgeons, nurses, ambulance drivers, orderlies. Why not? The ambulance driver or the orderly might be a count or a member of some aristocratic family."

Dr. Connell said that he would not say anything which could be considered as showing any lack of sympathy for the purposes of the American Ambulance.

"The institution," he said, will undoubtedly be well continued under the management of the present surgical head. Dr. Dubouchet has the unbounded confidence of the Board of Trustees and the ear of the Minister of War, and is a past master in the ways of Russian and French diplomacy."

Dr. Connell explained that the Board of Managers of the Ambulance was composed of business men in the American colony, many of whom represented extensive industrial and financial interests in the United States. They meant well, and were devoted to the work. One of these laymen was in charge every day as a volunteer. It was believed that the war was not to last long, and hence the temporary character of the organization, which had not met the ideas of Dr. Blake.

"The American Ambulance, however," concluded Dr. Connell, "has more than justified its existence in the efficient care of a fractional part of the wounded of France, thus in a small part mitigating the heavy burden on the resources of the French nation. It will a thousandfold repay any further expenditure in the bond of cordial political and commercial goodwill it seeks to establish with the lovable French people."

Crown Princess Meets American Surgeons.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The American surgeons and nurses, who are on their way to Siberia to attend the German wounded and sick prisoners in the Russian detention camps there during the Winter, were received last night by the German Crown Princess.

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Absolutely Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

SAYS SPAIN IS WORKING IN HARMONY WITH US

Leader of Reformist Party Declares Sensitiveness Resulting from War Has Disappeared.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Melquiades Alvarez, leader of the Reformist Party in the Spanish Cortes, who is here as a delegate of the Liberal elements in Spain, to assure the French Government of their sympathy with the Entente Allies, said to a correspondent of The Associated Press today:

"Spanish sensitiveness resulting from the Spanish-American war has entirely disappeared, and relations with the United States are more cordial than ever before. The business interests of both countries have lately taken up the study of measures for the expansion of their commercial relations.

"The two Governments, each of which is charged with the care of complicated interests of the belligerents of different countries, are working in complete harmony. Early in the war the Spanish Government expressed to the United States its willingness, when a proper opportunity arose, to co-operate with the United States in promoting peace.

"The Spanish Government is absolutely and loyally neutral in the war, although you may say that all the Liberal elements are favorable to the Allies."

ARCHIBALD WOULD EXPLAIN.

His Attorney Asks State Department to Give Him a Hearing.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Frank J. Hogan, attorney for J. F. J. Archibald, the American from whom the British authorities obtained the documents forwarded by the German and Austro-Hungarian Embassies, called at the State Department today and saw Mr. Polk, Acting Secretary of State, in behalf of Archibald. He told Mr. Polk that his client desired to make a statement to the officials of the department, and asked that he be permitted to do.

Mr. Polk advised Mr. Hogan that as soon as the copies of all documents found in Archibald's possession had been received and examined he would communicate with him and fix a date when Archibald could be heard. The remaining documents, which have been forwarded by Ambassador Page, are in a mail pouch on the steamer Cymric, which was due to arrive in New York City today.

Mr. Hogan made no plea for Archibald, but informed Mr. Polk that the published statement over Archibald's signature was authentic and that a copy of it would be furnished to the department. Mr. Polk did not commit himself one way or another or indicate what steps the Administration intended to take in the case. Mr. Hogan said his client was still in New York, but would soon come to Washington.

The State Department, having declined to seek a safe conduct for Ambassador Dumba, pending a reply from Vienna, is still awaiting word from the Austro-Hungarian Government.

MIXED MEEKER AND MEAGHER.

Consul Schwegel Explains How Dr. Dumba Confused the Two Names.

The confusion of the names of two prominent American exporters and importers in the letter of the Austrian Ambassador, Dr. Dumba, to the Minister of Foreign Affairs at Vienna was explained last night at the Hotel Biltmore by Dr. John H. Schwegel, Austrian Consul at St. Louis.

In his letter Dr. Dumba used this sentence: "The feeling which obtains among great Americans importers was accurately represented in Mr. Meaghre's speech."

This led to the conclusion that Dr. Dumba referred to Arthur Meeker of Chicago, Vice President of Armour & Co.

Mr. Meeker issued a flat denial of the statement of the Austrian Ambassador that he regarded England's acts as arbitrary. While admitting he was the person Dr. Dumba referred to in the matter of the meat shipments, Mr. Meeker declared he anticipated fair treatment from England in the matter of the detained cargoes of meat. Mr. Meeker said he had met Dr. Dumba recently and on former occasions in Chicago.

Dr. Schwegel says it was not Dr. Meeker of Chicago to whom Ambassador Dumba intended to refer, but that it was Arthur P. Meagher of St. Louis, President of the Charles H. Wyman Company, a large customs house brokers corporation, with headquarters in St. Louis and large offices in New York, who made the speech which was referred to as representing the feeling among American importers.

A copy of Mr. Meagher's speech was attached to a formal report of the St. Louis Consul to the Austrian Embassy, which Dr. Dumba included among the documents intrusted to Mr. Archibald.

NO PEACE TALK IN ITALY.

William J. Guard Says Everybody Is for a Fight to a Finish.

William J. Guard of the Metropolitan Opera House Company, who returned yesterday on the Italian steamer Taormina from Rome, said that there was no talk of peace there.

"I met all grades of officials in Rome and Milan," he said, "and also conversed with editors of influential Italian newspapers on the subject. It is generally accepted that the war will last another year, if not longer. The Italian people are on fire with patriotism and enthusiasm, and are determined to fight on until their enemies are defeated."

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SAYS EXTINCTION MENACES ARMENIA

Dr. Gabriel Tells of More Than 450,000 Killed in Recent Massacres.

600,000 DRIVEN INTO EXILE

Unless Neutral Powers Intervene, Says Nubar Pasha, Almost the Whole People Is Doomed.

Dr. M. Simbad Gabriel, President of the Armenian General Progressive Association in the United States told a TIMES reporter last night that no American could possibly conceive of the atrocities which the Turks had perpetrated on the Christian Armenians. He said that from correspondence he had received from Nubar Pasha, the diplomatic representative in Paris of the Katholikos or head of the Armenian church, he estimated the number of Armenians put to death as more than 450,000, while 600,000 others had been driven from their homes to wander among the villages of Asia Minor, all these out of a population of 1,500,000.

"We in America can't begin to realize the extent of this reign of terror," said Dr. Gabriel, "because Armenians in Turkey are not allowed to write, nor even to converse with each other of what they are undergoing at the hands of the Turks. Nubar Pasha writes that he has been informed by the Katholikos and also by prominent Armenians in Constantinople, who bind him by the most solemn oaths not to reveal their names, of some of the horrible deeds which have been perpetrated by the Moslems on the Armenians.

"I was talking to an Armenian woman two or three days ago," he continued, "who had come from Constantinople last month with her three children. Beseeching me not to reveal her name, lest vengeance be visited upon her husband, who is still in Constantinople, she told me of horrors that made my blood run cold. One morning twenty of her friends were taken out by the Turks and hanged in cold blood, for no other reason than that they were suspected of being unfriendly to the Turkish cause. This is but an example of what the Armenian in Turkey who has not been exiled wakes every morning to fear."

The doctor said that greed, religion, and politics all combined to induce the Turks to massacre the Armenians. The Government was always behind every massacre, and the people were acting under orders.

"When the bugle blows in the morning," he said, "the Turks rush fiercely to the work of killing the Christians and plundering them of their wealth. When it stops in the evening, or in two or three days, the shooting, the looting stop just as suddenly then as it began. The people obey their orders like soldiers.

"The dead are really the happiest," he continued. "The living are forced to leave their homes and wander in an alien country amid a hostile population. They are allowed as a food ration by the Government only half a pound of grain a day. The youngest and strongest of the men are forced into the army, but not to fight. They are not armed, and have to do all the trench digging and the supply carrying for the Turkish soldiers. Do you blame them that they do not favor their country's cause?"

Nubar Pasha, in sending the correspondence he had received to Dr. Gabriel, wrote that the massacres of the Sultan Abdul Hamid in 1895, in which 300,000 Armenians fell, seemed insignificant in comparison with the butchery of 1915.

"What has occurred during the last few months in Cilicia and Armenia is unbelievable," he writes. "It is nothing more or less than the annihilation of a whole people."

A letter from Constantinople says that Armenians in all the cities and villages of Cilicia have been exiled to the desert regions south of Aleppo. They have not been allowed to carry any of their possessions with them, the letter goes on, and Moslems are occupying the lands and houses left vacant. The young men are kept for military service, and it is only the weak and aged who are deported.

"The court-martials are functioning everywhere," says another letter. "Numerous Armenians have been hanged, and many others sentenced to ten or fifteen years in prison. Many have been beaten to death, among them the priests of the village of Kurk. Churches and convents have been pillaged and destroyed, and almost all the Bishops have been arrested to be delivered up to court-martial.

"The villages in the vilayets of Van and Bitlis have been pillaged and the population put to the sword. We in Constantinople live at present isolated, as if in a fortress, and have no means of correspondence, either by mail or telegram. Christian martyrdom has at no time assumed such colossal proportions; and if the neutral powers, especially the United States of America, do not intercede, there will be very few left of the million and a half of the Christian Armenians in the Turkish Empire."

Dr. Gabriel says that the Armenian Progressive Association was first organized in 1909 after the Young Turks had massacred 30,000 of the Armenians in Cilicia. He says the association attempted in various ways to promote a better understanding between the two races, but feels now that such efforts are useless. Nubar Pasha, who lives in Egypt, according to Dr. Gabriel, was called by the Katholikos once before, at the end of the Balkan wars, to strive to arrange with the European powers some agreement concerning the rights of the Armenians.

MISSIONS BOARD TO APPEAL.

Will Ask Americans for Funds to Aid Armenian Victims of Turks.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—An appeal to the American people for contributions to relieve Armenians in Turkey who have been banished to isolated towns for alleged hostility to the Turkish Government soon will be issued from New York by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The appeal will be based upon a report from Ambassador Morgenthau to the board.

Representatives of the board have conferred with State Department officials regarding the plan for assisting the Armenians. The American Government, however, will take no part officially in the plan, the understanding being that Turkey has indicated that it will not permit interference with its policy from any foreign power.

The American Government's protest, through Ambassador Morganthau, to Turkey against alleged ill-treatment of Armenians brought about minor concessions, but this Government has taken no further action. Turkish officials asserted that the steps against Armenians were necessary as a war measure to prevent rebellion and plotting against the Government. State Department officials say no further action is contemplated now in regard to the Turkish reply to the American protest. The reply has not yet been made public.

Ambassador Morgenthau was instructed today to investigate rumors that American missionaries had been killed in recent Turkish military operations against the Armenians.

GERMAN MISSIONARY AIDS.

Cares for Armenian Exiles and Describes Their Sufferings.

The Sonnenaufgang, (Sunrise,) a German missionary paper, organ of the Deutscher Hülfsbund für christliches Liebeswerk im Orient, in its issue of July 14 published a letter from a German woman—evidently a missionary—who told of having met numerous convoys of deported Armenians in Asia Minor. Extracts from the letter follow:

"For these mountaineers the climate of the desert is terrible. I arrived yesterday at a great Armenian camp with goatskin tents of the Kurdish type. The greater part [of the exiles] were stretched out under the blazing sun on the burning sand. The Turks had allowed them a day of rest on account of the great number of cases of illness. One could see from their dress that these unfortunates had been people of means. They were from Geben, another village near Zeitoun, and had been exiled with their pastor. Five or six died every day, children or adults. They had just buried a young woman, mother of a nine-year-old girl, whom they begged me to take away with me.

"The next day I visited another camp of exiles from Zeitoun, and heard the same stories of unspeakable suffering. 'Why don't they kill us at once?' By day we have no water; our children cry with thirst. At night the Arabs come, steal our beds and clothing, carry off our young girls, outrage our women. If we cannot walk, the soldiers beat us. Some women have drowned themselves, with their children, to escape outrage.'"

Writing from Van, the same traveler says:

"In the neighboring villages the churches and schools have been destroyed, as well as some houses, and everything has been absolutely pillaged."

And from Marash:

"We have just received fifteen babies. Three are already dead. They were fighting him and diseased when we found them. Ah! if we could only write all that we see!"

BALTIMORE WAR MERGER.

Six Companies May Join to Obtain $18,000,000 Munitions Contract.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 24.—A confidential agent for the American representatives of the British Government has been here two days inspecting munition plants and preparing a report on their capacity. In less than two weeks a contract for $18,000,000 worth of munitions will be given out and Baltimore firms are to receive the bulk of the contract.

Six machine shops in Baltimore are contemplating a merger for the purpose of obtaining these contracts and the New York agent has been in conference with the head of these concerns. Representatives of the Baltimore manufacturers have also been in New York recently talking over the merger with the Allies' financial representatives. It is understood a company will be incorporated under the name of the Munition Manufacturing Company, and will include the firms of John B. Adt & Co.; the Sinclair Scott Company, C. J. Codd & Co., Poole Engineering Company, and Bartlett Hayward Company. The New York representative has been very careful to conceal his identity.

ADMITS $1,000,000 THEFT FOR BELGIUM

Ex-Army Captain Confesses Wholesale Stealing—But Liege Was Near Starvation.

WHEAT WAS HIS BOOTY

A Stirring Incident When the War Was Young—Red Tape Cut to Save Situation.

The Committee for Relief in Belgium, which has sent supplies valued at more than $75,000,000 to Belgium since the European war began, issued a statement yesterday in which the admission was frankly made that in November of last year Captain J. F. Lucey, a former officer of the United States Army, now a leading New York business man, had stolen several shiploads of wheat, valued at about $1,000,000. Among those who were concerned, although unwittingly, with Captain Lucey in the stealing of this huge amount of food for the Belgians were the American, German, and French Ministers at The Hague and the Consuls of various nations in Holland.

"It was Captain Lucey," the statement issued yesterday said, "who engineered the plan to steal a million dollars' worth of wheat and who successfully put the plan through, receiving the unwitting aid of no less personages than the Minister of State in Holland, the American, German, and French Ministers to Holland, and the Consuls of various nations. The story is one the details of which have long been known to the officials of the commission, who approved his action, and as for Captain Lucey himself, he simply says: 'I had never stolen before and hope that I will never have to steal again; but, if the same circumstances as confronted me then arose, I'd do it again.'

"It was in November, 1914, when a committee from Liége came to Captain Lucey with a report that only three days' food supply was left in the City of Liége, and unless the commission could get food to that once prosperous city its entire population of 600,000 men, women, and children would die of starvation."

The official statement then gives Captain Lucey's account of the incident as follows:

"I took the appeal of these Belgians to Dr. van Dyke, our Minister to The Hague. Dr. van Dyke prepared a petition to the Dutch Government, asking for 2,500 tons of grain, and I took this petition to Mr. Loudon, the Dutch foreign Minister and former Minister from Holland to the United States. Mr. Loudon was in sympathy with us, but said that, before he could grant the petition, it would be necessary to get opinions from France and England. I hastened to the legations of these two countries.

"The English Minister was out, and at the French Legation we were told that the proposition would have to be referred to General Joffre, the Commander in Chief of the French Army. General Joffre probably has it yet. For I did not trouble to find out anything further about it.

"With the Belgian committee, I returned to Rotterdam much discouraged. We did not want red tape; we wanted food, and at once. Soon after returning to Rotterdam I learned that there were 10,000 tons of grain in ships in two ports on the Dutch coast. There were 2,500 tons at Hansweert, and 7,500 tons at Terneuzon. The grain was originally owned by German merchants at Antwerp, Belgium. When war broke out the Belgian Government requisitioned the grain, but during the bombardment of Antwerp the ships left that harbor and sought refuge on the coast of Holland. The grain then became, according to Dutch laws, the property of Holland, having come into Dutch ports in time of war.

"The next problem was to get that grain, and I hit on a plan. I dictated a statement giving me absolute authority to get the grain on behalf of the Belgian Government, which claimed it, and I concluded it had as much right to the grain as the German Government. I got the members of the Belgian committee to sign this statement, took 50,000 francs, and went to Hansweert. There were three grain ships there, but the Captains refused to recognize me or my authority, but said that they would recognize the authority of any Belgian Consul in Holland.

"I went to the Belgian Consuls, but all refused, saying they did not want to involve Belgium with Holland. The Belgian Minister at The Hague also refused on the same ground. A Mr. Hyman of the Belgian Cabinet arrived, and with the influence of the members of the committee he was induced to sign the papers authorizing me to take the grain in the name of the Belgian Government.

"I could not send the grain in the original ships, as they would be recognized, so I had the grain transferred to other ships. It took 500 stevedores to do this work, and we broke all records in doing it. Then the problem of clearance came up. There was no time to bother with red tape, and we issued clearance papers ourselves. They were not forgeries; we merely assumed the authority of issuing them, and the ships left for Antwerp.

A special train from Rotterdam, Captain Lucey continues, rushed 500 tons of the grain to Liége, where the supply of food was now exhausted. This was the first train into Belgium after the war started. The truth as to the origin of the grain came out a few days later, and Ambassador Page and Dr. van Dyke protested vigorously. Captain Lucey then continues his spirited account of the incident as follows:

"During this time I was stealing the 7,500 tons of grain at Teneuzon, and got away with 5,000 tons of it before I was caught. The Germans found out what I was doing and protested to the Dutch Government, which stopped us from taking the other 2,500 tons, which are, I think, still being held by Holland.

"I frankly admitted that I had taken the grain, but I said I was willing to pay what it was worth, $1,000,000, if they would bring proof of ownership. That stopped further protest; none of the claimants could prove it was their grain, to the exclusion of the claims of the others. I explained that Belgium, claiming the grain, had authorized me to get it, and that I had done so. I asked them what they were going to do about it. They did nothing; they could not do anything, but the day was won for Belgium. The ownership of the grain will probably resolve itself into a matter of international arbitration.

"Now, that is how we stole $1,000,000 worth of grain when the Belgians thought it would be impossible to get it."

TO "RESTORE" BELGIUM.

Germans Considering Plans for Rebuilding Historic Monuments.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (By Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The Overseas News Agency says today:

"A Brussels dispatch says a day has been set apart there for discussions of the restoration of monuments and architectural treasures which have been destroyed or damaged. Karl Rehorst, who has been appointed architectural adviser to the German civil Government of Belgium, advocates the principle that public and private buildings having artistic or historical value that were partially destroyed be restored to their original form, and that all new structures conform in architectural style to their environment."

A NEW BOSTON-LONDON LINE

Cunard Company to Inaugurate Direct Freight Service Oct. 20.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—The Boston office of the Cunard Steamship Company announced today, to the great satisfaction of local shippers and importers, that it will inaugurate a Boston-London direct service beginning with the sailing from Boston on Oct. 20 of the British freighter Headley. The only Boston-London service now is that of the Leyland Line.

There will be Cunard sailings East and West every three weeks, beginning with freight and looking toward passenger service. The date for the establishment of the latter is not definitely set, doubtless because it depends upon the progress of the war.

U-BOAT SPARES CREW OF SHIP IN FLIGHT

Continued from Page 1.

terday, the Berlin Government said: "The German Government in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval officers not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue on their voyage unhindered, if it is not possible to take them into port."

These are also new orders by the German Admiralty, and are only applicable to American vessels.

However, it is apparent in official circles that the tone of the Frye note, coupled with the Bernstorff pledge and the American Consular report as to the treatment of the Anglo-Colombian, when considered together are construed as justifying the optimistic feeling that there will be a satisfactory settlement of the submarine controversy.

MONTREAL, Sept. 24.—The Anglo-Columbian was commanded by Captain A. E. Birch, and was a vessel of 4,792 gross tonnage, built in 1907 at Sunderland. She was owned by the Nitrate Producers Steamship Company, Ltd., London. The Allan Line acted as agents for the company.

The Anglo-Columbian arrived here on Aug. 25 last from Avonmouth Light, with a crew of 108 and sailed for Avonmouth on Sept. 4 with approximately the same number of men, a majority of them Canadians, who were attending a cargo of horses.

U-BOATS IN MEDITERRANEAN.

German Submarines Said to Have Sunk French and English Steamers.

BERLIN, Sept. 24, (by Wireless to Tuckerton, N. J.)—The newspapers of Spain, says the Overseas News Agency, report that German submarines in the Mediterranean have sunk several French and English steamers and one Russian vessel.

A dispatch from Christiania to the Overseas News Agency today says:

"The German Minister to Norway reports the German Foreign Office has notified the Legation that a careful investigation of the documents delivered by the Norwegian Government in comparison with the log books of the German commanders showed that the Norwegian steamships Rym and Polk never were in the vicinity of the waters in which German submarines were operating. The steamers must have been sunk, the German Government says, as the result of other causes.

The Norwegian steamship Rym of 1,073 tons gross, was reported from London July 15 to have been torpedoed and sunk. The second engineer was killed, but the rest of the crew was landed at Great Yarmouth.

AUSTRIA WANTS TO TRY TREASON CASE IN OHIO

Youngstown Judge Gets Imperial Request to Summon Accused and Accuser.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Sept. 24.—A request received today by Common Pleas Judge W. P. Barnum from the Imperial Court at Rzesogow, Galicia, Austria, is believed to be intended to lay the foundation for the punishment of Austro-Hungarian subjects here for uttering alleged treasonable remarks against their country.

The request from the Galician court, forwarded by the Austrian Consul, Ernest Ludwig of Cleveland, asks that the court here summon and interrogate Joseph Ciepielowski of this city in regard to treasonable remarks about Austria.

The remarks are alleged to have been uttered here at the time the Russians were approaching Cracow last Winter. Joseph Bartazel is named as a witness who heard the remarks. Judge Barnum will summon both men as requested. The request is said to raise an entirely new international question.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The request of a foreign court of law to a court in another country for the taking of testimony such as that in the Youngstown case is not without precedent, although to make such a request in a case involving a crime like treason may be unusual. The Consular Convention of 1848 between the United States and Austria-Hungary specifically provides that Consuls of the one, exercising judicial authority in the ports of the other, as in the case of disputes between a ship's Captain and crew, may apply to the local authorities for assistance, and this would often lead to appeals to the local courts.

The United States has always denied the right of foreign powers to punish American citizens for acts committed outside the jurisdiction of the foreign power concerned, even if the acts were committed against that power or its citizens. But the principle that "each State (country) may provide for the punishment of its own citizens for acts committed by them outside of its territory" was set forth by Secretary of State Bayard, in a dispatch to Mr. Connery, American Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, of Nov. 1, 1887.

In March, 1880, Richard Braeg, a native of Germany, naturalized in the United States, settled in Switzerland, and was soon afterward charged in Germany with having, while in Switzerland, made insulting remarks about the German Emperor and the Grand Duke of Baden. He was acquitted on the ground that he was not a German, and that the offense was not committed on German soil. But the Supreme Court at Leipsic reversed this acquittal on the ground that the naturalization of Braeg was defective. As Braeg remained in Switzerland, out of reach of the German court, the case did not assume international importance. The only question that could have been raised internationally, however, was that of his citizenship.

USE SLOW BOATS FOR MAIL.

Complaints Against British Authorities—Much Lost on Hesperian.

Letters from England were received yesterday by various business firms here marked "Duplicates of letters sent on the Hesperian," which proves that the British Post Office authorities gave the Saturday mails for the United States of Sept. 4 to a fourteen-day boat via Montreal instead of placing them on the American liner St. Louis. The whole of the Hesperian's mail, 3,000 bags, was lost, a similar amount to that lost on the White Star liner Arabic when she was torpedoed on Aug. 19.

After the White Star liner Cymric arrives today with the mails of Sept. 15, there will be no English mail until the St. Paul arrives next Thursday, as no American or Cunard liner left Liverpool on Sept. 18. It is suggested ironically in shipping circles that the British Post Office authorities put New York mail on one of the Orient Line steamers for Australia, which could transfer it at Gibraltar to one of the Italian steamers coming to New York. This mail would take about eighteen days, and make almost as good time as the mail on the fourteen-day Allan Line steamers via Montreal.

Several business firms have become so indignant over the reckless dispatching of the American mails from England that they have written to the British Postmaster General complaining about the irregular service. Following is a specimen reply, received by J. F. Waycott of 264 Halsey Street, Brooklyn:

General Post Office, London.
Aug. 20, 1915.

Sir: Mails for the United States of America. With reference to your letters of the 28th ult. and the 4th inst., I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you that the regular mails from this country for the United States of America are dispatched twice a week by the packets of the Cunard and White Star Lines. The senders of correspondence for the United States of America may, however, forward it by any particular steamer by superscribing it accordingly. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

I. D. Mackay, for the Secretary.

The agents of the White Star Line said yesterday that so many of their steamers had been taken by the Government for transports and hospital service that there was not a sufficient number to maintain the Wednesday service from Liverpool without a break.

A regular Saturday service from Liverpool was kept up by the Cunard Line until the Lusitania was sunk on May 7. The only transatlantic mail that has been regularly operated since the war began in August, 1914, is that by the American Line every Saturday from New York to Liverpool.

SUBMARINES REVIVE RAIDS ON SHIPPING

Five British Steamers Sunk Off the Irish Coast Since Last Tuesday.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—After a fortnight of comparative inactivity, during which they sank only five British merchant ships, German submarines again are on the move off the Irish coast. Since Tuesday they have sent five British steamers to the bottom.

The Houston liner Hesione, bound from Liverpool for Buenos Aires, was sunk yesterday. The crew of the vessel escaped in two lifeboats. One of these boats, containing the Captain and twenty-two men, was picked up and landed at Queenstown. The other boat, with eighteen men in it, is reported to have made for the Scilly Islands. The boats lost touch with each other during last night.

The Captain and thirty-two members of the crew of the British steamer Chancellor, which was sunk yesterday, were landed at Queenstown by a rescue steamer this afternoon. The remainder of the crew is reported to have been picked up by a trawler and taken to Kinsale. When the Chancellor went down the crew got away in three lifeboats.

The British freight steamer Urbino, of 8,651 tons gross, from New York, Sept. 12, for Hull, has been sunk. The crew was saved.

The Chancellor was owned by the Harrison Line of Liverpool, and was engaged in the transatlantic trade. She was last reported at Liverpool, Aug. 29, from New Orleans. Her gross tonnage was 4,588.

The Hesione was a vessel of 3,663 tons gross. She was built in 1889, and belonged to the British and South American Steam Navigation Company.

PACKERS' MEETING PUT OFF.

State Department Awaiting Text of the Prize Court Decision.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Conferences here between State Department officials and representatives of the Chicago packers seeking relief from the British prize court order, which confiscated $15,000,000 worth of their products, have been postponed, it was announced today, until the department is in possession of the full official text of the decision.

The text must come by mail, and is not expected for at least ten days.

To Sell German Ship's Cargo.

HONOLULU, Sept. 24.—The cargo of the German steamer Setos, which took refuge here at the outbreak of the war, may be sold. Permission for the sale was received today by the local customs officials from the United States Department of Commerce. The Setos put in here while on the way from Tacoma for Melbourne with a cargo of lumber valued at $75,000.

ADVERTISEMENT.

$500 Reward

EVERY WEEK offers a reward of $500 to the reader who solves the mystery of Mrs. Fisher's murder.

Why did she telephone her doctor for help? And why did he have to break down the door when he answered?

Who killed her?

EVERY WEEK will give $500 for the answer.

Once a week until October 31st you will receive additional evidence as the story develops. Don't miss a single chapter.

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New England Laboratory Co.
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MT. GEIKIE SCALED BY DR. A. J. GILMOUR

New York Physician, with Professor Holway, Conquers Alberta, B. C., Peak.

THEIRS THE FIRST ASCENT

More Than Half the 11,016-Foot Climb Was Up an Almost Sheer Wall of Ice and Snow.

First to climb Mount Geikie in Alberta, B. C., are two Americans, one of whom, Dr. Andrew J. Gilmour of this city, returned yesterday with his story of the conquest of the frozen heights. He is consulting dermatologist of the Manhattan State Hospital on Ward's Island and lives at 133 East Fifty-seventh Street. His companion was Professor Edward W. D. Holway of the Department of Botany of the University of Minnesota.

Their common love of mountain climbing brought these two men together more than a year ago. Joined by a sixty-foot rope, they dug their way to the summit of Geikie, 11,016 feet high. Five thousand feet of that way was up the nearly sheer wall of blue cold ice and compact snow, in which the explorers had to cut steps. It took several days to work around from Edmonton to the back of the great crag in British Columbia, and a base camp was established half way up. The final ascent was on Aug. 5. The start was made at 4 o'clock in the morning in the uncertain light of an old moon, and it ended in the glare of the sun at 10:30 o'clock that morning. Dr. Gilmour and Professor Holway returned to the tent at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, where they rested for that night.

Mount Geikie Has Been Shunned.

In the lexicon of mountain climbers Mount Geikie, although its name appears in only the most recent books of reference, is called the unconquered monarch of the Rockies. It is much like Mount Robson, which is a few miles distant, yet on account of the glacial masses which rest upon it and the uncertainties of the weather the hardiest mountaineers have shunned it. A. L. Mumm, the English Alpine climber, vainly tried to reach the top of it accompanied by a Swiss guide whom he had brought over especially to help him.

Dr. Gilmour and Professor Holway had climbing shoes made in Switzerland and artistically hobnailed, and they had the best Swiss ice axes. The balance of their equipment was American, including the forty-pound packs on their backs. They took part of their supplies on a horse and were further assisted to the base camp by a Norwegian pack carrier, who said he had never done anything of the kind before, but was willing to try. The two mountain climbers let him down in a few chasms and pulled him up again, and he never made any complaint. He stopped after 5,000 feet of exertion and said that the Doctor and the Professor could go on their way. He was through.

"We had an ideal day for the ascent," said Dr. Gilmour last night at the Yale Club, "for the weather was clear and the side from which we started was well at the back, so that we would not be bothered by melting snow. We were well beyond the timber line when we began the last stage of our upward journey. Above us was the compact and glistening mass, and here and there the bare rocks were exposed. I suppose it may have been chilly up there, but we were both hot from the work of climbing and step cutting, and if it was cold we never knew anything about that. For this kind of climbing there is nothing so good as a Swiss ice axe.

Cut Steps in Ice.

"Geikie is no place for persons who get dizzy at great heights. It gives one a peculiar feeling to stand on a step and realize that 4,000 feet is a long way to fall. At places large, deep steps had to be cut in the white sides of the mountains, and here and there handles were hacked into the ice and snow. Often we worked with our noses right up against the wall. Sometimes we could use the axes with both hands, but generally we used only one.

"The climbing of the cornice of the mountain, where the snow mass bulged out like the top of a building, was the hardest part of the climb, and the slowest.

"There were places where we could get on exposed stone piles and rest. In all 300 steps were carved out before we were at the top of the mountain. The view from it was magnificent. The air was clear and our range must have been at least fifty miles. No, we did not carry any American flag and plant it at the top of that lofty peak. There are times when a man may make himself unpopular in a foreign country.

"When we returned to Edmonton we heard a great deal of comment over the fact that two Americans had accomplished that which the Canadians had not been able to do. The reason that none has succeeded before in reaching the summit has been largely due to a lack of patience, for the weather is so uncertain that it might be necessary to wait around for two or three weeks. We were unable to get to the top of Mount Robson on account of the banks of clouds which obscured our view. We had a rather long rope connecting us on the way up Mount Geikie, although generally it is better to have a shorter one. When one of the party comes down it is possible for the other man to save him.

Maps Will Be Valuable.

"Professor Holway has made twenty-five to thirty first ascents. He is one of the best climbers I know. He let me go with him. I met him a year or so ago in the Selkirks, and we planned this vacation in British Columbia. It was a great success. We have made some maps of the country which I think will be of value, for that region has never really been thoroughly surveyed.

"The nearest point of civilization to Geikie is Jasper, which is a station of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railroad. There is nothing there but a place to stop. From Jasper the splendid dome of Geikie can be seen twenty miles away. It was hard work getting from there to the point where the last climb began, and the crossing of valleys and the breaking of trails through timber added to the excitement."

The exploring of the passes, snow fields, and glaciers was also conducted by the two scientists. Wherever any peaks loomed they were busy. They ascended two unnamed mountains, each 10,200 feet high. They succeeded in getting within 100 feet of the crest of Mount Longstaff, but had to turn back on account of the lateness of the hour. Longstaff is west of Mount Robson, the highest of the Canadian Rockies. The two men got nearly to the top of Robson, and would have done so, but for unfavorable shifts of the weather. It was their idea to climb as many mountains as they could, and at the same time get back to New York and their respective positions as soon as possible.

Dr. Gilmour and Professor Holway are members of both the Canadian Alpine Club and the American Alpine Club.

Hope to See Trails Cleared.

The physician said last evening that he hoped the Canadian Government or the Grand Trunk Railroad would see its way to clear trails to the vast snow fields and glaciers and peaks so that they could be seen and enjoyed by the general public.

A prominent member of the Explorers Club said last night that the feat of the two men was remarkable in many ways according to the account of Dr. Gilmour, and that it presented peculiar difficulties on account of heavy deposits of snow which begin lower down than they do on the mountains within the United States. The maps and the scientific observations made by Professor Holway may furnish a valuable contribution to science for the region which has just been explored is comparatively little known.

TEXAN IN FIREMAN'S SCHOOL

Deputy Chief of San Antonio Takes Post-Graduate Course Here.

When the fire gong sounded in Truck House 24 in West Thirty-third Street, near Broadway, last night, the first man down the pole was First Deputy Fire Chief Goretz of San Antonio, Texas. Because the officials of San Antonio want the best fire-fighting system they can get, they sent their best "smoke-eater" to New York to find out how the thing is done.

Mr. Goertz has been attached to 24 for two weeks and says he has learned much. He will now enter the firemen's school for a six weeks' course. Goertz helped to take the dead and injured out of the pit made by the collapse of the subway shoring in Seventh Avenue Wednesday.

"Of course, the more we learn the better off we are," said the Texan last night, "but it's going to be a good many years before that subway experience will help me in San Antonio."

MRS. BRUGUIERE IDENTIFIED.

Body of American Victim of Arabic Washed Ashore in Ireland.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 24.—A body that came ashore at Clonakilty, on the south coast of Ireland, has been identified as that of Mrs. Josephine Bruguiere of New York, one of the victims of the Arabic disaster.

DISPUTE PARENTAGE OF BABY SUBMARINE

Henry Ford Quoted as Saying He Never Heard of Herschel C. Parker's Plans.

DENIES RECEIVING LETTER

Professor's Associate Says He Saw Reply from Auto Builder's Secretary.

The question of the actual parentage of the idea of the baby submarine was raised again yesterday, according to a statement in an evening paper which quoted Henry Ford as saying that he had never heard of Professor Herschel C. Parker, and that neither he nor his secretary had ever received any letter or plans of such a submarine from Professor Parker.

"I never laid claims to having invented a new submarine," Mr. Ford was quoted as saying; "I merely said the thing was possible, and it is. My plans for the baby submarine are yet to be drawn; I merely had the idea, which has never been worked out on paper. I never saw any plans or letter of Professor Parker's and neither did my secretary."

This statement, which could not be verified inasmuch as Mr. Ford left town on a noon train, conflicts with a dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES from Detroit under date of Sept. 20, which stated that Mr. Ford was inclined to give credit to Professor Parker for the new submarine design.

Yesterday Edwin G. Hatch, Professor Parker's associate as consulting engineer, said for Professor Parker that his colleague had filed an application for a patent on April 21 last, and that a full account had appeared in a morning paper in June.

"I have seen Professor Parker's letter to Mr. Ford," said Mr. Hatch, "which was written some time ago, before the recent announcements of Mr. Ford's 'peace fund' was made. I have also seen the letter from Mr. Ford's assistant secretary acknowledging this communication. The acknowledgment read substantially as follows: 'Professor Parker's letter has been received, but Mr. Ford will have nothing to do with anything which has to do with the subject of war.'

"It is quite possible," Mr. Hatch continued, "that Mr. Ford conceived the idea of the baby submarine independently of the tentative plans submitted to him by Professor Parker. The idea is not new, and it would be impossible for anybody to get a patent on the basic idea. A search of the Patent Office will disclose the fact that inventors have been working on the baby submarine for some time."

ALIENS AND INCOME TAX.

Regulation Issued by the Treasury —Certificates to be Filed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Treasury Department today made public a regulation as to the meaning of the income tax provisions of the Underwood act as applied to aliens resident in the United States.

The regulation says that "residence," as used in Subdivision 1, Paragraph A, of the act of Oct. 3, 1913, and T. D. 2,109, is held to be "that place where a man has his true, fixed, and permanent home and principal establishment, and to which whenever he is absent, he has the intention of returning; and indicates permanency of occupation as distinct from lodging or boarding, or temporary occupation."

For the purposes of the income tax it is held that where, for business purposes or otherwise, an alien is permanently located in the United States, has there his principal business establishment, and is there permanently occupied or employed, even though his domicile may be without the United States, he will be held to be within the definition of "every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof."

Aliens who are physically present in the United States, but only temporarily resident or employed therein, "as for a season or other similarly definite term, and with the expectation or intention of leaving the United States upon the termination of employment or accomplishment of the purpose which necessitated presence in the United States," and within the class of "persons residing elsewhere."

Aliens coming to the United States with the intention of becoming residents thereof, within the meaning and intent of the income tax statute, may establish that fact and have the privilege of resident aliens under the statute by filing with withholding agents a certificate in the following form under oath, which certificate shall be filed by the withholding agents with Collectors of Internal Revenue as justification for withholding on the basis of "residence" in the United States:

I hereby declare that I am a citizen or subject of ——; that I arrived in the United States on or about ——, and that it is my intention to establish and maintain a residence in the United States; that the address in the United States where any and all notices and communications relative to my liability for any income tax may be sent or mailed to me is:

Street and number.....
City .....
State .....
Signed .....

Forms for these certificates will be provided by the Government free of cost.

NEW STEEL MERGER WITH COREY AS HEAD

Continued from Page 1.

sylvania Steel Company. A dispatch from Philadelphia yesterday said that Mr. Donner had exercised his option on a part of the stock, and other dispatches from the Quaker City said that the merger plan was rapidly drawing to a head.

Mr. Corey's selection as President of the new company was made by the syndicate, it is said, because of his expert knowledge of steel manufacturing. Reasons for his retirement from the Steel Corporation have never been made public, but his ability as an efficient operator has never been questioned.

Why Corey Quit.

It was believed that a difference between himself and Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the Steel Corporation, in regard to prices at a time when independent concerns were cutting the market from under the Steel Trust was the chief factor in Mr. Corey's withdrawal from the Presidency, and the fact that these differences were not altogether serious is displayed in the latter's presence on the Steel Directorate for two years afterward. Mr. Corey's resignation as a Director was accepted in the Fall of 1913, but did not become known to the general public until nearly a year afterward.

Although no announcement was made, it was understood that he severed his connection with the corporation at the same time by withdrawing from the boards of nearly a dozen subsidiary concerns. He is at present a Director of about fifteen corporations and banks, the chief of them being the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company, the Greene-Cananea Copper Company, the Mechanics & Metals National Bank, and the Montana Power Company.

KILLED UNDER SUBWAY CARS

Women Faint as Unidentified Man Is Run Over.

An unidentified man jumped or fell in front of a southbound subway train from the platform of the Third Avenue Line at 149th Street last night and was run over and killed. About 1,000 persons, many of them women, on their way home or going to the theatres, witnessed the occurrence. Several of the women fainted. The train, in charge of Motorman Arthur Fawcett, was brought to a stop, but not until the first and second cars had passed over the body.

The dead man was about 35 years old, weighed 185 pounds, had dark hair and complexion, dark gray eyes. He wore a black sack coat, dark gray trousers, black derby hat with the initials "G. O. T." A card found in a pocket bore the address of Samuel Melstein, 3,780 Third Avenue. It was found at that address that Melstein had moved away.

MEXICANS IN RAID KILL U. S. TROOPER

Continued from Page 1.

for rich profits for persons desiring to buy cheaply the property of these refugees.

It has been reported that some lawless elements are interested in stirring up further trouble more freely. These include not only Americans but Mexicans on the other side of the river. Reliable reports have been received that some Mexican military men in Matamoras have received revenues in the form of illegal taxes upon smuggled live stock. The constant army patrol tends to interfere with smuggling.

Governor Ferguson of Texas has taken a hand in co-operating with the army by warning civilian officials that martial law under the United States Army may be the result of continued reports of laxness in civil administration. None of the responsible officials of this section has been under suspicion, but a few minor officials have been closely watched for some time. One complaint in particular has been made that these suspected persons when offering their services as guides or informers for the troops, have given incorrect information which aided Mexicans to escape.

ZAPATA THREATENS CAPITAL.

Renewed Efforts to Dispute Carranza Claims of Control.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Official dispatches to the State Department indicate unusual activity by the Zapatistas south of Mexico City and by detachments of Zapatistas operating along the rail line between Vera Cruz and Mexico City. Fighting has been in progress for three weeks in the southern suburbs of Mexico City between Zapatistas and Carranzistas. Reports reaching Washington indicate that between now and Oct. 9, when the next meeting of the Pan-American conferees is to be held, the Zapatistas will endeavor to force the Carranzistas to evacuate Mexico City. The purpose of this move is to embarrass Carranza and render the continued occupancy of the capital by the latter's Government untenable, in an effort to convince the Pan-America coferees that Carranza is not master of the situation in Mexico or entitled to recognition.

According to the same information, the attacks on trains between Mexico City and Vera Cruz are being made by Conventionalist troops, operating in the States of Puebla and Vera Cruz, who have been split into detachments for strategic reasons in an effort to render the Vera Cruz-Mexico City Railway more and more difficult for the Carranzistas to hold. These forces are cutting this railway almost daily and wrecking trains almost at will. Word reached Washington today that a concentration of these troops for an objective movement against Carranza was imminent.

The gravity of the Mexico City situation was again disclosed in an official statement issued by the State Department today, which read:

"Reports just received with reference to the situation in Mexico City are to the effect that street car service in the Federal District is practically abandoned, and that the lighting service for residences is very irregular. The irregularity of the water supply, which depends on the electric power plant, is still causing concern. The Conventionalists and the Carranzistas are fighting in the suburbs. Trains leaving Mexico City on the 22d and 23d were compelled to return. There appears to be no improvement of the food situation, and sanitary conditions are unsatisfactory."

Messages to the State Department today said that the Zapatista raids on the Vera Cruz-Mexico City railway line had cut off the city's fuel oil supply, upon which light and power services in the capital depend, and that only enough fuel oil remained in the city to last until Monday.

Telegrams from El Paso to Villa agents here today stated that General Villa arrived at Juarez last night to confer with Washingtonians whom he had summoned to the border.

RAOUL MADERO HELD IN TEXAS

Villa Leader and His Party Arrested —Angeles's Staff Stopped.

SAN ANTONIO, Sept. 24.—General Raoul Madero of Villa's staff has been arrested by American soldiers near Marfa, Texas, according to a report to Major General Frederick Funston from Marfa today. With Madero were eight companions, all supposed to be Villa officers, who also were arrested. They were taken into custody when they crossed to the American side of the Rio Grande. The telegram to General Funston read:

"The following Mexicans crossed the river at Talley Ranch and were arrested at Glenny Springs on the 21st: General Raoul Madero, General Santiago Sanches, José Pulido, Emilio Vasquez, Teiyanim Rangil, José Maria Rodriguez, Raul Davila, Ramond Fartildo, and Abraham Marinez.

"Have ordered them brought to Alpine (Texas) and held. It is probable they were forced across the river by Carranza troops, and that some of them are deserving Villa."

Raoul Madero is a brother of the slain President, Madero. He has been with Villa for about a year, holding some important commands. Several weeks ago a split between Raoul Madero and Villa was reported, but was not verified.

EL PASO, Sept. 24.—Five members of General Felipe Angeles's staff were stopped at the international bridge today by American military authorities and warned that if they crossed to American soil they would be interned. In answer they stated that they had resigned from the Villa army and were crossing to operate a ranch near El Paso. It was indicated in their explanations that General Angeles himself would not return to Mexico. Angeles is now in Washington.

The members of General Angeles's staff brought with them household effects and stock.

EXECUTIONS IN CANANEA.

Thirty Civilians Said to Have Perished—Carranza Force Retires.

NOGALES, Ariz., Sept. 24.—The Carranza troops commanded by General P. Elias Calles began the evacuation of Cananea, Sonora, last night, according to reports received here late today. Thirty prominent Mexican civilians, including the Chief of Police, were executed by the retiring soldiers, it was said.

Governor José Maytorena, Villa chieftain in Sonora, announced tonight that he expected to occupy Cananea with his forces on Sunday. The Cananea mines still are operating, advices said, but all American women left there early today in automobiles for Naco, Ariz.

Governor Maytorena was reported to have withdrawn all troops from the Yaqui Valley to Guaymas on the west coast, where they are being concentrated to resist the landing of Carranza soldiers, who are expected to arrive there soon by boat.

CAPITAL SELLING BREAD.

Municipal Stores Provide People with Cheaper Rolls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 24.—Today bread sold in the municipal stores for 10 centavos for a roll weighing seventy grams, the cheapest in a long time. Seven thousand pesos worth were sold, and arrangements were made to bake tomorrow 22,000 pesos' worth for sale at the same price.

Alberto Pani, General Manager of the Constitutionalist Railways, has agreed to give bakers facilities for introducing seven carloads of wheat and flour weekly.

Charge Purchases made between now and Oct. 1st, billed Nov. 1st.

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Styles practical enough for any sort of wear—yet handsome enough for any social occasion.

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World-Famous Drivers in Great Speed Tests Preparatory to The Astor Cup Race.

Admission, including seat in Grand Stand, 50c
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Parking space free.

Elimination Trials Also on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

Reserve Your Seats Now for

ASTOR CUP RACE

350 Miles—$50,000 Cash Prizes and Astor Trophy

SATURDAY, OCT. 2d, 12 O'CLOCK

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General Admission, $2.00. Grand Stand Reserved Seats (extra), $3.00
Limited number of open-stand seats will be free to holders of admission tickets. First come—first served.
Parking space behind the open-stand seats free to occupants of those seats.
Boxes, holding six persons, including admission, $50, $75, $100, and $150.
Parking space, located behind grand stand, free to holders of boxes and grand stand seats.
Parking space within oval fronting homestretch:
FIRST ROW.....$25.00 SECOND ROW.....$15.00
These prices do not include Admission Tickets.
Charge will be made only for cars stored in oval.

Tickets on sale at Tyson's, McBride's, Information and Public Service Bureau of R. H. Macy & Co., Hotel Biltmore Theatre Ticket Office, American Automobile Assn., Abraham & Straus, Brooklyn, Motor Club of Brooklyn, 1255 Bedford Ave., cor. Fulton St. Phone 177 Decatur. Newark Automobile Club, Newark, and Sheepshead Bay Speedway Corp., 1696 Broadway, between 53d and 54th Sts., N. Y. Phone Circle 1915.

INSTRUCTION.

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American History	88%	Chemistry	82%
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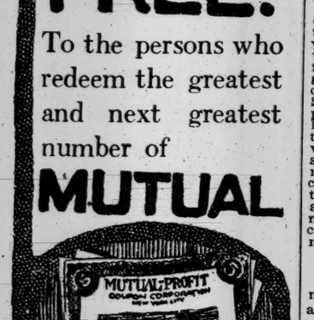

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BLAME CHEAP LABOR FOR SUBWAY CRASH

Unionists Offer to Furnish Competent Workmen to Prevent Accidents in Future.

CORONER'S INQUEST TODAY

Assistant District Attorney Parsons Indorses Shoring System Used on Seventh Avenue.

The collapse of the shoring in Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fifth Streets, when seven persons were killed and a hundred injured, will not result in any change in the method of supporting temporary street levels during subway construction. The system which collapsed Wednesday was built according to the best known specifications, and engineers pointed out yesterday that it was a proposition of this sort of support or open cuts.

Colonel William Hayward of the Public Service Commission said yesterday that so far as he knew the commission would not order any new system of support. Chief Engineer Stengle of the United States Realty and Construction Company, the contractors, said it was a choice of shoring or open cuts, and H. De B. Parsons, the District Attorney's investigator, said the system of shoring used by the contractors was the accepted system.

Without considering the damage claims, the accident will cost the contractors nothing. Work was started yesterday in placing the permanent subway steel construction work in the 400-foot pit in Seventh Avenue. The steel girders and supports will be placed up close to the solid rock near Twenty-fifth Street, where the blast was fired that preceded the collapse of a block and a half of the shoring. Mr. Stengle said that this work could be done in about a week and as quickly as the temporary structure could be replaced. The permanent work can be placed in the open cut more expeditiously than under the temporary street held up by shoring, and it is estimated that the cost of removing the débris is no greater than the cost of removing the shoring under normal conditions.

Theories as to Causes.

The construction company has made no effort to dodge responsibility for the accident, admitting that, while it does not know the cause of the accident, all tenable theories put the blame on some act of the employes.

Coroner Feinberg has summoned forty witnesses, including officials of the Public Service Commission, to attend his inquest into the causes of the accident, to be held in the Municipal Building at 10 o'clock this morning. The Coroner is inclined to delve deeply into the manner in which subway shoring is inspected by engineers of the commission.

There have been many conjectures as to how nearly two blocks of shoring fell when each unit was supposed to be independent. Expert engineers who examined the scene yesterday called attention to the fact that the shoring units were all tied together by the street car tracks, and that when the blast knocked out the first unit or two the others were dragged down after it.

Colonel Hayward said yesterday he did not believe the presence of the trolley car so close to the blast had anything to do with the collapse.

Colonel Hayward's Views.

"It is probable," he said, "that had both tracks been full of stalled cars there would have been no collapse at all. From being in the subway excavations when blasts were set off, I remember there often followed a rush of wind away from the blast, sounding like the passage of many birds. I have also seen the planking on the street level rise up after a blast. It is reasonable to suppose that the planking in this case was raised up by the blast in such a way that the location of the shoring was affected and the collapse followed.

"However that may be, some one is to blame. It is or it is not possible to build subways with shored up streets. If it is not possible some one is to blame for trying it; if it is possible, then something was the matter with the Seventh Avenue shoring. The fact of the collapse speaks for itself. If it can be proven that the contractors saved by not having the shoring everything it should have been, then there is a clear case of negligence."

District Attorney Perkins said he would take no further steps until he received Mr. Parson's report. That will probably be ready early next week.

At the close of the meeting of the Public Service Commission yesterday, Chairman Edward E. McCall made this statement:

"I want to make a statement on behalf of the commission before we adjourn, that the investigation that was directed by the commission on the part of its engineers and employes on the Seventh Avenue accident is progressing under their auspices, and as soon as a report is made the commission will take up the subject of a public inquiry based upon that report and all the attendant circumstances that will come to its knowledge, which will probably be in the early part of next week."

Labor Union's Condemnation.

The Central Federated Union last night adopted the following resolution, proposed by Secretary Ernest Bohm:

Whereas, There occurred on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 22, 1915, one of those harrowing preventable catastrophes, a cave-in, on subway work at Seventh Avenue, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Streets, due entirely to the greed, avariciousness, and criminal carelessness of contractors and city officials alike; and

Whereas, The organized labor forces of Greater New York, as represented by the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity, have time and again warned the public officials and the public and prophesied just such an occurrence, made self-evident by and through the employment of cheap, unskilled, and incompetent labor; and

Whereas, Such cave-ins are liable to happen at any moment throughout Manhattan, where subway work is being done under like conditions, and incompetent, non-union, and strikebreaking dock builders are intrusted to perform this delicate and important work; be it

Resolved, That we declare that the city officials and the contractors are responsible for this slaughter of human lives and the maiming of the many people, and the officials' retrenchment and false policy of economy to be primarily the root of this evil; the Public Service Commission decided against our contention and in favor of cheap labor at various hearings where we proposed to protect the interests of the public.

Resolved, That we expect long-drawn-out investigations, the juggling of responsibility from one to another, with the result nil, as in former like cases too numerous to mention.

Resolved, That we know if union men under union conditions had been employed and would now be employed such mishaps would and could not occur, and we, therefore, offer to supply skilled and competent workmen at once, so as to avoid a recurrence of such a disaster to our citizens.

Asked to comment on this resolution, Colonel Hayward said last night:

"I do not regard the resolution as interesting because no suggestion has been made that the accident was due to any defect in the work of laborers. If there was any defect, engineers and not workmen are responsible."

The first action for damages growing out of the collapse of the Seventh Avenue subway was begun yesterday by the appointment of a guardian ad litem for Rae Baron in order that she might sue. Miss Baron said she was 17 years old and lived at 129 Rivington Street. She was in a Seventh Avenue car that fell into the excavation. The amount to be sued for was not set forth. Miss Baron's uncle, Leo Leb Baron, was named as her guardian.

TWO HURT IN SUBWAY CRASH.

Girders Collapse in Bronx, Falling Among Twenty-five Men.

Two men were severely injured and a dozen had narrow escapes when several girders in a section of the new subway at 138th Street and Alexander Avenue, the Bronx, collapsed yesterday.

George Carl of 1,347 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, suffered contusions of the body and a dislocated right foot, while John Bailey of 615 Greenwich Street, Brooklyn, sustained contusions of the body and a severe scalp wound. Both were taken to Lincoln Hospital by Dr. Steinberg.

How the accident happened is not known. Officials of Sultzer & Chambre of 70 East Forty-fifth Street, in charge of the steel work at that point, declined to give any information on the accident. About twenty-five men were at work in the cut, sixty feet below the surface, when, according to some of the workingmen, three spans of steel gave way. They fell into the excavation, striking the two men who were taken to the hospital and narrowly missing the others.

POLICEMAN DIES OF WOUND.

Another Seriously Injured in McManus Outing Row.

George Dapping, the young policeman who was shot early yesterday morning when a gang fight broke up the annual outing of the Thomas J. McManus Association at Manhattan Casino, 155th Street and Eighth Avenue, died, shortly after 9 o'clock, in Harlem Hospital. Policeman James Bishop is still in the hospital with a bullet in his right lung, and his condition is said to be serious.

Daniel Tynan, a clerk, of 130 West Fifty-ssecond Street, is in the Knickerbocker Hospital, a prisoner, with a bullet wound in the left knee.

So far as the police know, these are all the men who were injured, but they believe others were wounded and hurried away by friends before uniformed policemen reached the Casino. Dapping and Bishop were not in uniform and had been attending the outing.

Coroner Healy held Thomas O'Neil, a laborer, of 459 West Thirty-fifth Street, without bail, on a charge of murder, after Dapping's death. O'Neil denied he had shot or even had a revolver. He was arrested as he was scaling a fence enclosing the Summer garden of the Casino, and the police said they found a revolver in his pocket containing two shells from which the bullets had been discharged. These, it is charged, were the ones that struck Dapping and Bishop.

Chief Inspector Schmittberger made an investigation yesterday afternoon and announced that charges would be preferred against Policeman John J. Dowling, who also was present at the outing. He will be charged with failure to arrest O'Neil, with failure to have him identified by Dapping, who retained consciousness for some time; with failure to obtain a ante-mortem statement from Dapping, and with failure to enforce the excise law when it was violated in his presence at the bar of the Casino.

At Police Headquarters Inspector Faurot identified O'Neil as Thomas Bambrick, alias Ward. He said Bambrick had been sent to Blackwell's Island for six months in July, 1905, for an attack on another man, and to Elmira in October, 1907, for assaulting Leo Sipping, a haberdasher at 500 West Fifty-first Street, whose place was burglarized. On May 6, 1910, he was returned to Elmira, according to the Inspector, for violating parole by engaging in a fight, and on April 1, 1912, was sent to Blackwell's Island for ten months for entering a butcher shop in Eleventh Avenue.

UNION MEN, HE SAYS, KILLED LIEBOWITZ

Witness Declares He Saw Garment Worker Clubbed to Death in Strikers' Rooms.

NAMES THE 7 DEFENDANTS

Levine Testifies Victim Had Come to Apologize for Having Worked as a "Scab."

Seven members of the Cloak and Suit Makers' Union on trial before Justice Tompkins and a jury in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court for murder in the first degree yesterday heard Isaac Levine, a union member, testify that he saw a number of the defendants do the clubbing which resulted in the death of Herman Liebowitz outside of the union headquarters at 85 East Fourth Street, on the night of July 31, 1910.

The courtroom was crowded with delegates of local trade unions and social and labor workers of the east side, all in sympathy with the accused. It was an excited, highly emotional audience, straining to catch and applaud every point scored for the defense. Justice Tompkins discouraged any attempt at a demonstration.

The defendants were elated with the progress of the case yesterday until Assistant District Attorney Delehanty called Levine to the stand. Witnesses previous to Levine, though called by the State, failed to help the prosecution. Levine, through an interpreter, described in detail the attack on Liebowitz, who had angered the strike leaders by going back to work in order to provide for his wife and family.

On the night of the assault, Levine, who had the job of paying out money from the union fund to strikers in need, went searching for Julius Woolf, Manager of the union and now one of the defendants charged with murder. Levine found Woolf at the union headquarters at 85 East Fourth Street. The room was full of strikers. They were all indignant over the fact that Liebowitz had sought employment at a non-union shop in Hunter, N. Y. They waited for him and when he came in they jeered him as a "scab."

Liebowitz, who according to the prosecution, was driven out of his job at Hunter by the strike committee, walked up to the Chairman, Morris Sigman, one of the defendants, and apologized to him for having acted like a "scab." He said:

"Now, let me go home with my wife and children. I have $10 which I made and I won't be a scab again."

Levine says Sigman merely laughed. Then all those who were not members of the picket committee were ordered out of the room. Levine left, leaving Liebowitz behind. Levine lingered outside of headquarters until midnight when he saw the assault in which he claims two of the defendants actually clubbed Liebowitz to death. These defendants are Morris Sigman and Morris Stupnicker, known to Levine as "Moesha the Starker," which in Yiddish means "Moses the Strong," Stupnicker being a man of great size.

"I saw the door open," Levine testified, "and then Liebowitz was pushed out by two men, Sigman and 'Moses the Strong.' Sigman took something out of his pocket or his sleeve and struck Liebowitz over the head. 'Moses the Strong' also gave him a blow with something. Then they threw Liebowitz into the street, and, while he was laying there like one dead, they stepped on him with their feet."

Levine said he saw three other defendants, Isidore Auspitz, Solomon Metz, and Julius Woolf also join in the attack on Liebowitz. After they had rendered the strikebreaker unconscious, Levine said, they separated and ran off in two directions, some toward Second Avenue and some toward the Bowery.

The first witness for the State was Martin W. Simmons, a garment worker, who testified to the circumstances which led to the organization of the garment workers' strike in 1910. He said Morris Sigman was the original Chairman of the Picket Committee, but later resigned because the "police were after him." Simmons was followed on the stand by Mrs. Herman Liebowitz, widow of the strikebreaker who was killed. She told how her husband was forced to find a job in order to support his family. He left his home on July 24, a week before the assault. That was the last she saw of him until the following Sunday, when she was summoned to Bellevue Hospital, where her husband had died as the result of his injuries.

Strike in Elizabeth Ends.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sept. 24.—Two hundred strikers returned to work at the Central Railroad shops at the old wage and time scale today. One hundred employes at the Jenkins Rubber Works will resume work under the former scale on Monday, it was said. The 250 strikers at the Watson-Stillman machine shops in Aldene have refused a 2 per cent. wage increase.

ROW IN TAILORS' STRIKE.

Two Men Accused of Assaulting Man Who Refused Job.

Strikebreakers and privat detectives at several Fifth Avenue women's tailor shops where the tailors are on strike clashed yesterday with pickets from the Ladies' Tailors and Dressmakers' Union. Jacob Becker, a tailor, of 1,472 Seabury Place, the Bronx, caused the arrest of two men, who he said were guards for a Fifth Avenue concern, and charged them with asisault in the Yorkville Court, where they were released in $100 bail each for examination today.

Becker said the two men offered him a job, but when pickets told him the men were strikebreakers, and he refused to go with them, one of them knocked him down with a blackjack. The prisoners said they were William Deloveicho, 249 East 119th Street, and Peter Francuvilla, 241 East 115th Street.

Representatives of the union said that 5,000 men and 400 women and girls were out yesterday, about half of the union membership. They say the strike has taken all the workers out of 100 leading shops.

Proprietors of some large shops, admitted that practically all their tailors were out. "We could compromisce on the question of wages, but not on all demands of the union, which involve the principlt of hod we shall conduct our business," said a representative of a large place. "The union insists that no employer may discharge an empolye after he has been at work a week unless the union be consulted; also that in dull seasons work must be distributed equally among the tailors. The union aims to stndardize the poorest workman on the basis of the best tailors."

The State Departmetn of Labor offered mediation and arbitration to both sides yesterday, and asked that each send a committee to the bureau, 381 Fourth Avenue, on Sept. 27.

STRIKERS ATTACK POLICE.

Three Officers Injured by Flying Missiles in New Britain Riot.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Sept. 24.—In a clash with strike rioters at the Corbin screw factory of the American Hardware Corporation here this afternoon three policemen were injured by flying bricks and stones hurled by the rioters. One officer, George Ellinger, had his jaw broken.

The trouble started when police officers on duty at the plant attempted to disperse a group of strikers. The latter refused to move and the crowd surged about the officers, hooting and shouting. A stone thrown by some one in the crowd struck one of the officers and another of the policemen then fired his revolver into the air. The crowd answered with a shower of stones and other missiles, wounding two more of the officers.

A hurry call to Police Headquarters brought out the reserves, who put an end to the disturbance. After quiet was restored policemen with drawn revolvers remained on guard about the plant.

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 24.—About 400 women and girls employed by the I. Newman & Sons corset factory struck today for an eight-hour day, an increase in wages for day workers and a proportionate increase for piece workers. There was no disorder.

BOSTON, Sept. 24.—One thousand raincoat makers who struck on Wednesday for higher wages and improved working conditions returned to work today. The manufacturers, it was stated, have increased the pay, reduced hours of labor and have embodied an arbitration provision in working agreements.

The Rhodes Examinations.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—A third set of papers for the annual examinations in the United States for Rhodes scholarships has been forwarded, in the hope that they will arrive in time for the tests on the appointed days, Oct. 5 and 6.

ROCKEFELLER SEES STEEL MEN AT TOIL

Financier, Coatless, Searches Great Pueblo Plant and Observes Working Conditions.

IS CORDIAL TO EMPLOYES

Questions Company Officials and Watches Processes—Mine Workers' Attorneys Get Change of Judge.

PUEBLO, Col., Sept. 24.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., with wilted collar and his dusty coat thrown over his arm, today dodged his way through the big steel plant of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

After a fifty-three-mile motor trip from Walsenberg, he barely took time for luncheon at the home of E. N. Weitzel, manager of the corporation's fuel department, and then plunged into the steel plant.

In the rooms where half-clad workers are protected from the searing heat by blasts of cool air; in the rail mill where showers of sparks mark the course of the saw through the red-hot steel; through the most dangerous parts of the plant, Mr. Rockefeller made his way, shaking hands with the workmen and asking questions of the company officials who piloted him.

The trip was not without peril, but the inspection was made without mishap.

"What I want to know," remarked Mr. Rockefeller as he emerged from the last building, "is who's going to pay for new suits all around for this crowd?"

Mr. Rockefeller was guided through the plant by J. B. McKennan, General Manager of the company, and F. E. Parks, manager of the steel department. He showed a keen interest in the processes of melting iron from the ore and converting it into steel rails and wire.

After inspecting the steel plant Mr. Rockefeller went through the company's hospital, escorted by Dr. R. W. Corwin, the white-bearded chief surgeon. Mr. Rockefeller spent the night here.

TRINIDAD, Col., Sept. 24.—Judges Granby Hillyer and A. W. McHendrie of the Third District Court today granted the motion of H. N. Hawkins and F. W. Clark, attorneys for the United Mine Workers of America, for a change of Judge. The request was made in connection with the recent arrests of Hawkins and Clark on charges of subornation in connection with the affidavit of Grover Hall used in applying to the Supreme Court for a writ to prohibit Judge Hillyer from presiding in future strike trials.

Hall was a member of the jury that convicted John R. Lawson, union leader, of first degree murder. Hall in his affidavit asserted that he voted for acquittal until coercive measures were taken by a court bailiff. The petition of Hawkins and Clark charged the Judges of the Third District with prejudice.

AVIATORS BREAK RECORDS.

Army Fliers Make Fifteen Loops in San Diego Flights.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Sept. 24.—Sergeant William Ocher and Corporal Albert Smith, attached to the United States Army Aviation Corps at North Island, this afternoon made fifteen loops each while engaged in flights which were said to shatter all army and navy aviation records.

Both officers used the same machine, equipped with a 90 horse power motor. This machine is of the heavy army type, designed solely for long distance flying.

HEDLEY NOTE ANGERS P.S.C.

Commissioners Call Letter on Signals Evasive and Insulting.

Frank Hedley, Vice President and General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, was accused yesterday by members of the Public Service Commission of writing a letter to the commission that was termed "impudent, evasive, and insulting," in reference to the adoption of a signal system on the elevated roads to prevent collisions.

After the collision and fire at 116th Street last December, in which two persons met death, the commission wrote to the Interborough asking if a better signal system could not be devised, and suggested that it be adopted and given a trial by Oct. 1. In his letter to the commission Mr. Hedley wrote:

"I wish to state that our engineers have considered this problem very carefully and have looked into a number of signal systems, some of which are only at this time being installed and others still being in process of development, and we are still giving study to signal systems that have come before us. From our studies we are unable to discover on the market or in process of development such a system of signals as your resolution contemplate, that is, one that will give us the maximum of safety without in any way reducing the capacity of the road.

"Will you kindly let us know if your commission has learned of any such system of signals, and where we may examine the same. In the meanwhile we are continuing our studies and investigations of this important problem, and respectfully request that the commission either suspend the operation of the resolution or grant us at least six months more time with which to make further investigations."

When the letter was read at yesterday's meeting of the commission, Commissioner Cram said to Commissioner Hayward:

"I think that is an impudent evasion of our order, don't you?"

"It is more than that," Commissioner Hayward replied. "It is an impudent, insulting, evasive, rotten thing."

The commission adopted yesterday the plans and form of contract for the finishing of stations on Section 2 of Route 39, which is the New Utrecht Avenue elevated railroad in Brooklyn.

The New York Consolidated Railroad Company has complied with the request of the commission to establish an exchange of transfers between trains on the Sea Beach line eastbound and trains on the West End line bound in both directions.

In the October Scribner

E. Alexander Powell's "On the British Battle Line." A thrilling account of the British fighters, scenes among the hospitals and ambulances, the dead and wounded, the shelling of Dunkirk.

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Announcement of Rex Beach's great new novel, "Heart of the Sunset," will be found on another page.

Booth Tarkington's novel "The Turmoil" is printing its ninth edition.

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GOV. WHITMAN GIVES OSBORNE FULL SWAY

Notwithstanding Riley's Move, Warden Will Have Chance to Work Out His Problems.

WEEKS GOES TO ALBANY

Superintendent of Prisons Insists on Grand Jury Investigation of Alleged Assaults in Sing Sing.

Governor Whitman was asked last night if the State administration approved Superintendent of Prisons John B. Riley's latest move in his controversy with Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing, by which Mr. Riley will ask the Grand Juries in counties in which State prisons are situated to investigate the alleged commission of felonies within prisons.

"I want to say," the Governor replied emphatically, "that Warden Osborne will continue to have every opportunity for the solution of the problems he has undertaken to solve at Sing Sing. That is the attitude of the State administration so far as I can speak for the State administration."

"Do you regard the Grand Jury as the proper authority to administer affairs with State prisons?" was asked of the Governor.

"I will not answer that directly," he said. "The Grand Jury of Westchester or any other county has the power to consider evidence of felonies committed in prisons within the county. You may remember that two years ago, when a building was burned in Sing Sing, the Westchester County Grand Jury indicted several persons in the prison.

"Now, if Judge Riley has any evidence of the commission of felonies in Sing Sing he is within his rights and within the law technically in presenting that evidence to the Grand Jury. But I do want to say this about it—I have no evidence of the commission of any felonies in Sing Sing, nor do I know of the existence of any such evidence."

Superintendent Riley issued a statement in Albany yesterday in which he said that indictments by Grand Juries of all prisons in all prisons guilty of felonies would be asked. He said that the movement was general.

Attack Aimed at Osborne.

Governor Whitman in his statements last night accepted it as a matter of fact that the move was aimed at Sing Sing and Warden Osborne. It is the first time the Governor has openly admitted that there was official friction between the Superintendent of Prisons and the reform Warden of the Ossining Prison. Several months ago Superintendent Riley, it is asserted, tried to get the Governor to sanction the removal of Osborne, but failed. The Governor's strong espousal of Mr. Osborne last night is taken as a slap at Riley. The Governor possesses power to remove either of them at pleasure.

District Attorney Weeks of Westchester County was closeted for some time with Mr. Riley at Albany yesterday afternoon. Following the conference Mr. Riley said that Mr. Weeks was in Albany, and, being an old friend dropped in to call. There was every reason to believe that the talk behind closed doors was by appointment and had to do with the proposed Grand Jury investigation of alleged felonious assaults committed at Sing Sing and brought to Mr. Weeks's attention in a letter written to him on Wednesday by Superintendent Riley.

In a statement explaining his latest move against Osborne, Superintendent Riley said that as a constitutional officer he could move independent of any other part of the State Government in directing the Grand Jury investigation. According to Mr. Riley's statement, indictments of prisoners guilty of all manner of assaults will be urged upon all District Attorneys of the counties in which prisons are located. He said in his statement:

"As soon as Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing replies to Mr. Riley's request for information regarding fourteen cases of alleged immoral practices at Sing Sing the evidence, if it warrants, will be turned over to District Attorney Weeks at White Plains."

May Transfer Prisoners.

Other features of Mr. Riley's plan, which is taken as a direct reflection upon Warden Osborne's method of reform, are:

Vicious and degenerate prisoners in Sing Sing will be transferred to Clinton Prison, where discipline is stricter than in any other State institution.

Wardens will be ordered to keep prisoners convicted or suspected of immoral or vicious practices in cells apart from other prisoners.

The next session of the Legislature will be urged to convert the women's prison at Auburn into an institution for male degenerates. It is estimated there are 200 in State prisons.

"The Superintendent has no idea of attempting to remove Mr. Osborne at this time or otherwise interfering with his rule, except to ask him to enforce prison regulations," the statement said.

Superintendent Riley said he did not hold Mr. Osborne personally responsible for the alleged assaults which have recently taken place at Sing Sing.

"Such things are liable to happen at any institution," he said. "What we must guard against is a repetition of them."

Welfare Records Stolen.

Superintendent Riley may or may not get the evidences of wrong doing in Sing Sing. The records of the Mutual Welfare League Court were stolen from the league's offices in Sing Sing yesterday. These records contain the confession of James Harvey implicating 41 members of the Mutual Welfare League and also evidence produced before the court as to felonious assaults.

The records were kept under the direction of "Judge" William Willett, Jr., in the offices of the league, to which all officers of the league had access. When Willett discovered yesterday that the records were gone he went to Warden Osborne, thinking the Warden might have taken them for transmission to Mr. Riley. The Warden, however, knew nothing of them.

When Mr. Riley wished some records of Sing Sing several months ago he sent an employe to get them. The employe got as far as the railroad station when Warden Osborne overtook him, got back his documents, and received, he afterward charged in court, an attack from McCormick, Riley's messenger, a blow which tore two buttoms off his shirt. McCormick was tried and acquitted on a charge of felonious assault.

James Harvey, the man whose confessions were contained in the records, was the attendant from whom McCormick got the records on the morning of the Becker execution.

GAVE CONVICT FALSE HOPE.

Sing Sing 10,642 Lured to Detroit by "Promise" That Went Astray.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 24.—Alexander B. Fisher, formerly convinct No. 10,642 in Sing Sing, came to Detroit recently in response to what he thought was a bona fide promise on the part of the Ford Motor Company to give him a job after he had written to eighty firms for work. He discovered, however, that there had been a sad mistake somewhere and that the Ford Company apparently never had heard of him.

He appealed to a former friend, an influential man in St. Louis, who, it was believed, wrote to Mr. Ford about him. Ford representatives today said there was no trace of such a letter in their files. Fisher obtained employment elsewhere here.

HOT NEEDLE FOR CANCER.

Hundreds of Pennsylvania Surgeons Watch Dr. Percy's Operation.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—More operations than were ever before performed in any one day in any city in this country were performed today in Philadelphia. One hundred and eighty-three cases engaged the energies of sixty-nine distinguished surgeons in thirty different hospitals. Almost as many operations will be performed tomorrow, the last day of the sixty-fifth annual meeting of the Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania.

Nine of the operations today were in illustration of different methods of removing cancer. The most sensational feat, performed for the first time in this section of the country, was that of Dr. J. S. Percy of Galesburg, Ill., who, by the application of a heated needle, succeeded in destroying a cancerous growth in the abdomen.

Hundreds of surgeons flocked to the amphitheatre of the Methodist Hospital to see Dr. Percy perform his operation. When they came out many said they believed that he had solved the cancer problem.

Dr. Percy, with a quick incision, opened the abdominal tract of the patient, a woman. He first applied a low degree of heat, less than a burning temperature, increasing it until his hand, encased in a medium-weight rubber glove, could not stand the touch of the malignant growth. The heat finally reached 420 degrees Fahrenheit.

The wholesale operating started at 7:30 in the morning and was not concluded until after 6 o'clock tonight. Three thousand physicians and surgeons at a rough estimate witnessed the operations. So far as it known, every operation was successful. The University of Pennsylvania Hospital was the scene of the greatest number—27—which included everything from the treatment of the most intricate cases of abdominal cancer to the setting of broken bones and the grafting of skin.

BOY HANGED FOR ASSAULT.

14-Year-Old Negro Confesses Crime to Spectators Around Scaffold.

JACKSON, Ga., Sept. 24.—Joe Persons, a negro boy not more than fourteen years old, was hanged here today for assaulting an eight-year-old white girl. To the half hundred persons around the scaffold the boy admitted he committed the crime and stolcally announced he was ready to die.

Although he weighed only seventy-five pounds, his neck was broken by the fall. Officers did not attach weights to the boy, as had been suggested to them as necessary to successfully execute him.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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Located 37 miles from Boston—on tide water—adjacent to N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.; two side tracks; ten acres of land—Machine Shop; Grey Iron Foundry, Cleaning House with sand blast, 3 Storehouses, Concrete Storage Bins. Main buildings single story, steel, brick and concrete construction. Three Electric Traveling Cranes. Machine Tools and other equipment modern. Electric Power and Steam Heating. Total floor space about 32,400 square feet. Plant built in 1907. Now in operation. Business will be sold with it if desired. Address Owner, P. O. Box 1,195, Boston.

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Saxon "Six" has it. Saxon "Six" levels hills everywhere. We are perfectly confident that this car for power, speed, flexibility, acceleration, hill climbing, quietness, smoothness and coolness will out-perform any car in its price class. Ask to be shown.

Saxon "Six," $785; Saxon Roadster, $395

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(140)

DYNAMITE PACKAGE FOUND IN THE MAILS

Eight Sticks Posted in California Tossed About in Post Office Here for Two Weeks.

DIRECTED TO MAN IN ITALY

Once In Its Journey Explosive Shot Down Two Stories in Grand Central Station Mail Chute.

On Sept. 7 a clerk at the Foreign Branch Post Office at Morton and West Street took a bulky package, which had been sent as fourth-class matter, to ask the opinion of Superintendent Cassidy of the Foreign Branch whether it had been properly classified.

Much handling had worn off the edges of the manila wrapping paper and of the layer of newspaper under it. Superintendent Cassidy found a cigar box on the inside, and decided that the box had been incorrectly designated as fourth-class mail matter.

The package had been addressed to Signor Virginia Roascio, P. C. Ceva, Italy. Under this was written as the name of the sender, "Luigi Ghirolfi, Napa Junction, Cal." A card was sent to Luigi Ghirolfi, notifying him that the postage was insufficient and to forward 18 cents to make up the full cost of sending it. Yesterday a reply was received from the Post Office at Napa Junction that no one of the name of Ghirolfi was known there.

The package, which had been poorly done up originally and was falling to pieces, was sent for yesterday by Superintendent Cassidy, and while a clerk was walking across the floor of the Foreign Branch Office a loose stick of dynamite slipped out of it.

As soon as the stick was identified as an explosive Inspector Owen Egan of the Bureau of Combustibles was sent for. He stripped the manila paper and newspaper off the cigar box and opened it to find inside two linen bags, both containing several sticks of dynamite. The bags had originally been tied at the end, but the cord had become loosened, so that one of the sticks had worked out of the package. There were seven other sticks of the half-pound size in the package. Each was found later to contain 35 per cent. dynamite, one of the less powerful grades of the explosive.

Inspector Owen Egan said that but for the quantity of paper about the dynamite sticks, the dynamite might have exploded in its trip across the continent, during which it had undergone some vigorous handling. From the time it left Napa Junction, on Sept. 1, until it reached the Grand Central Station in this city, it had been frequently thrown about in mail bags. At the Post Office in the Grand Central Station it was sorted out among the packages for the Foreign Branch and shot two stories down a mail chute, where it had landed on a pile of other papers and packages. No fuse or cap was found in the package.

After the discovery was made, the information was telegraphed to Napa Junction, where a second effort will be made to find Ghirolfi. The newspapers about the cigar box were in Italian, and had been printed in California. Inspector Egan turned them over to Police Captain Tunney.

Three Trainmen Killed in Wreck.

PLATTSMOUTH, Neb., Sept. 24.—Three trainmen were killed and four others seriously injured this morning near La Platte, Neb., five miles north of here, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, when southbound passenger train No. 104, from Omaha to Kansas City, met a northbound fast freight head on. All passengers escaped with minor scratches. A misunderstanding of orders is believed to have caused the accident.

NO BONDS FOR TEACHERS.

Board of Estimate Refuses to Provide for Promotions.

The Board of Estimate yesterday refused to appropriate $87,600 in special revenue bonds to be used by the Department of Education for teachers' promotions. Borough President Marks asked if the amount could not be transferred from some other account.

"They haven't got a dollar," replied Controller Prendergast. "They are looking for money now for other matters. They are short on evening high schools."

The Mayor and the Controller voted against the proposal. McAneny and Pounds were excused from voting, and the other Borough Presidents voted in favor of it.

"If the board had approved this bond issue," said the Mayor, "it would have been committed to the payment of $286,000 additional in the Department of Education's budget for next year. When the city is engaged in such extraordinary efforts to keep the city's expenditures within bounds I don't think this board should take any such step as this. The matter will go before the Tax Budget Committee, anyway."

President Marks proposed that the telephone system of all city departments in the Municipal Building be consolidated inot one exchange. He said the change would save the city approximately $20,000 a year. There are in the building at present forty-two telephone operators, twenty-five switchboards, 258 trunk lines, and an average of 14,000 calls a day. The proposal was referred to the Tax Budget Committee.

HARDY GETS POLK'S PLACE.

New Corporation Counsel Was Member of the Committee of 107.

Mayor Mitchel announced yesterday that he had appointed Lamar Hardy, an Independent Democrat, to succeed Frank L. Polk as Corporation Counsel. Mr. Polk resigned to become Counselor to the State Department at Washington. The new Corporation Counsel will take office about Oct. 1. The salary is $15,000 a year.

Mr. Hardy is 36 years old. He was born in Mississippi, where his father is a Judge. He was educated at the University of Mississippi and took his law course at the Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. When he came to this city he entered the law office of Boothby & Baldwin, 42 Broadway, and has since become a partner. He married Miss Emilie Michel, a schoolmate of the Mayor's wife.

Mr. Hardy's law firm is local counsel for Armour & Company. He was a member of the Committee of 107 which brought about the nomination of Mayor Mitchel and he also took part in the Mayor's campaign. He was a candidate for Corporation Counsel when Mr. Polk was appointed. He lives at 324 West 103d Street.

PAID TEN CENTS FOR VOTES.

Former Henchman of Mayor Bell Testifies Against Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 24.—Voters were bought for ten cents, "the price of a drink," in the last election, according to Edward J. O'Leary, who testified in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bell, charged with election conspiracy. About one hundred saloon keepers testified during the day that they had contributed to the Democratic Campaign Fund in sums ranging from $5 to $75. City employes, most of whom were indicted with Mayor Bell, were named as the collectors of this fund.

O'Leary, who has pleaded guilty in the case, testified that he had bought fifteen voters and that he gave eight of them "the price of a drink—ten cents." He said he bought suppers for three others. William Kissel, a co-defendant, who held a city contract, gave him $10 on election day. O'Leary asserted, and told him, "Go after them. You know how to get them."

It was brought out that O'Leary had been arrested a number of times here and in Detroit, Mich.

SHERIFF KINKEAD PUNCHES J. MORRIS

Then Apologizes to Ex-City Clerk in Naval Officer's Headquarters.

A POLITICAL ENCOUNTER

Hudson County Official and H. Otto Wittpenn Are Heading Rival Factions in Jersey City.

Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead of Hudson County called yesterday noon at the political headquarters of Naval Officer H. Otto Wittpenn, 1 Montgomery Street, Jersey City, after announcing that he would ask Wittpenn questions which the naval officer had declined to answer.

"What are you going to do if your candidates are beaten at the primaries?" was his first question. Wittpenn's followers call themselves "Progressive Democrats" and are supporting candidates for Freeholders and members of Assembly. Kinkead is identified with the "Regular Democratic" faction.

"I am a Democrat and will abide by the verdict of the Democratic voters as I always have done," answered Wittpenn.

"How about Morris?" queried the Sheriff, meaning ex-City Clerk John Morris, who stood near, a strong Wittpenn man.

"Ask Morris," said Wittpenn.

"Of course I'll support the ticket," put in Morris. "You lied about me last year when you said I out you in my district."

"What did you say? Did you say I lied?" demanded the Sheriff.

"Yes, you lied."

Kinkead, pale with anger, half rose from his chair and struck Morris on the jaw with his fist. Kinkead is six feet tall and well built. Morris is under medium height. Recovering from the blow, Morris, with fists clenched and very angry, was only prevented from engaging the Sheriff by Wittpenn and his private secretary, Thomas J. Meaney.

Kinkead reiterated: "No man is going to call me a liar and get away with it." But after much talk Wittpenn told him he ought to apologize to Morris. Kinkead and Morris shook hands and Kinkead said: "I apologize to you, Morris; but you know I can't stand for any one calling me a liar."

Kinkead asked Wittpenn if he intended to see that County Counsel James J. Carney and County Collector Frederic Rider brought a suit against ex-Sheriff N. P. Wedin.

"Do you think there should be one law for Wedin and another for me?" asked Kinkead.

"No, but your actions in the last three or four months indicate there are different laws for the persons with whom you come in contact," retorted Wittpenn.

"Do you mean in the Bayonne strike?" asked the Sheriff.

"Yes. Do you think you have a right to arrest a man and then beat him up?"

"I had a right to do anything I pleased."

"Oh, then, you were above the law."

"No, I was the law. I represented the majesty of the law," said the Sheriff. "I am the Sheriff of Hudson County."

There was much more talk, but no more fighting. Reporters were present at the encounter.

Rosa Bellina and Antonio Married.

At Borough Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon Rosa Bellina, who was acquitted last Wednesday after a brief trial of the murder of Joseph Montiglia, an artist, on Aug. 26, was married to her common law husband, Antonio Bellina. The couple obtained a license on Thursday and the ceremony yesterday was performed by Alderman George A. Valentine. Bellina embraced his wife effusively and they seemed happy. Mrs. Bellina had her baby in her arms while the ceremony was performed. They returned to their home, 583 Carroll Street.

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That's the kind of "team work" Superior gives you. It's the All-American Underwear, men! Has no drawers to slip and slide—no shirt to bunch 'round the waist—and none of the discomforts of the new-fangled or old-fashioned union suit.

The Superior locked-crotch can't gap in the seat—can't bind in the crotch. The Superior buttonless seat opens when you want it open, stays closed when you want it closed. Always sets snug and adjusts itself instantly to every position of the body.

"Score one" for winter underwear comfort today. All weights, all sizes—fitted the Superior comfort way, by *tape* measure, not by *guess* measure. THE SUPERIOR UNDERWEAR CO., Piqua, Ohio.

Most haberdasher and department stores will show you a strong Superior "line-up"—$1.50 to $5.

Be Fitted the Superior Comfort Way

Superior dealers fit by tape measure—not by "guess" measure. The scientific Superior measurement chart insures you a union suit fit as perfect as you get in a custom-made suit of clothes. Ask your dealer to fit you the Superior Comfort Way.

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These Gloves have slight defects, but they have been refinished. EVERY PAIR BEARS OUR GUARANTEE.

Women's New Fall Silk Blouses

New Style with rolling collar and hemstitched front, forming a vestee. Full length sleeves with simulated cuff. Quantity limited. All sizes from 36 to 44 inch bust; today at..... $1.25

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The Season's newest materials and styles in profusion

The Special Prices for Today Are

$9.95, $11.95, $13.95 & $16.75

In materials, range of designs, as well as workmanship, down to the very minutest detail—these suits are the equal of the finest shown at regular prices in leading stores in the country.

FOUR MAGNIFICENT SPECIAL LOTS DIVIDED FOR SATURDAY'S SELLING, AS FOLLOWS:

At $9.95 The young men's suits are uncommonly big values. The new models are exceptionally handsome and correct, and are sure to be preferred by those who want something "different."

Any number of these suits were made to retail up to $15. Big range of new Fall patterns. Sizes from 15 years up.

At $11.95 Men's and youths' Fall suits in complete and attractive variety. The values, we believe, are by a very considerable margin the biggest shown in New York.

The range of materials includes choice Cassimeres, Worsteds, Tweeds and Cheviots. Styles for college youths and business men. Regular prices range to $17.50 and higher.

At $13.95 Handsome and extra well tailored suits of high-class suitings and scores of new patterns, embracing stripes, plaids, checks, mixtures, etc.—all the new models.

At $16.75 Wonderful—that's the only word which correctly describes this special lot of suits at the price named.

Any number of so-called Exclusive Clothing Shops price suits of this quality at $20 to $25.

Very finest materials and linings.

Faultless tailoring—the productions of foremost clothiers.

And Don't Miss Our Lines of
Suits at $20 and $25

THE NEW "KINGLY" TROUSERS
For Autumn and Early Winter Wear

Smartest materials for business and dress occasions. Every pair sewed with Belding Bros.' cablecord silk. Every pair guaranteed. All sizes, 30 to 58.

The Special Prices Are $2 to $5

Men's and Youths' $6 Raincoats—at..... $2.95
Men's and Youths' $10 to $15 Double Texture Raincoats—at..... $7.95

Boys' Suits in a Great Sale Today, At $3.95, $5, $6 and up to $10.75

Men's Derbies & Soft Hats *Grades Usually $2 to $3; Today, at* $1.45

Choice "samples" as well as selections from our own splendid stocks.

Autumn's newest styles in guaranteed qualities.

THE SOFT HATS—in popular shades of green, brown, grey, blue, also plain black.

THE DERBIES—in black only.

15c. "Frisbie" Collars, 6c

The Laundered Collars—More than 100 styles for Men and Boys. All sizes from 13¾ to 19½.

Plenty of good picking for big men—plenty of boys' collars in all shapes and sizes from 11 to 14. Thousands of sailor collars for small boys; sizes 10 to 14.

Beautiful Soft Collars

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Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps in Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons.

POLITICAL.

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¶ IT'S up to you, Mr. Democrat, to say whether you want to HOLD the POWER to do the NOMINATING YOURSELF. If you do, you'll

VOTE FOR JOSEPH T. RYAN

(No. 8 on the official ballot)

Born in New York, educated at the public schools, De La Salle Institute, St. Francis Xavier's College, and the Columbia University Law School. Admitted to the bar 1895.

The New York Times leads all New York newspapers, morning and afternoon, every month in the year, in total volume of advertising, Help and Situation Wanted advertisements alone excepted.

Putnam's New Publications Sept. 25th

Antique Furniture
By Fred. W. Burgess
Author of "Chats on Old Copper and Brass," etc.
8°. $2.00.
Many books have been written about furniture—mostly by enthusiasts who have confined their attention to a very limited range; indeed, none have hitherto attempted an exhaustive book of reference about the furniture of all ages and all peoples. There was a real need for a handy book of reference, one in which the vital issues in the stories of furniture are consolidated. This volume fills the want.

Brontë Poems
The Poetry of Charlotte, Emily, Anne, and Branwell Brontë.
With an introduction by Arthur Christopher Benson.
With Portraits and Facsimile. 16°. 422 pages. $2.00.
In the volume have been included poems that have previously not found their way into print. Arthur Christopher Benson contributes an appreciative and analytic introduction.

Welsh Poems and Ballads
By George Borrow
With an introduction by Ernest Rhys.
8°. Limited Edition. $3.50. Limited Edition on Special Paper, $5.00.
In this collection are several poems from Borrow MSS. The book has a twofold interest: the translations of old Welsh verse, and the always evident personality of Borrow.

New Editions

The Golden Staircase
Chosen by Louey Chisholm
Poems and Verses for Children.
With 16 pages in Color by M. Dibdin Spooner.
8°. 360 pp. New Cheaper Edition. $1.50.
"My ultimate object is to guide boys and girls to those harvest fields of poetry in which they may wander at large, but primarily the book has been planned with a view to their enjoyment by the way."

The Everyday Life of Abraham Lincoln
By Francis F. Browne
Late editor of *The Dial*; Compiler of "Bugle Echoes," "Golden Poems," etc.
12°. With Portraits. $1.75.
The original edition of this book was published about twenty years after Lincoln's death, and has continued to attract attention among the growing circle of Lincoln's admirers.
This book brings Lincoln the man, not Lincoln the tradition, very near to us. It embodies the reminiscences of over five hundred contemporaries and friends of Lincoln—reminiscences which were gathered largely at first hand.

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Belgian women are celebrated for their excellent tables and strict economy. This collection of original recipes has been gathered from Belgian refugees in England and is sold by sanction of Queen Mary for the Belgian Relief Fund.
$1.00 *net.* *At any Bookstore.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

PLANS OBSERVATORY FOR OPEN-AIR SCHOOL

Child Welfare League Seeks Opportunity to Teach Astronomy to Youngsters.

$1,000,000 FUND IS WANTED

Mrs. Tinsley Would Include a Chemical Laboratory—Prize Awards for Best Gardens.

From historic Washington Heights an astronomical observatory for children will look down upon the Hudson River, if the plans announced yesterday by Mrs. Lelia M. Tinsley, Executive Secretary of the International Child Welfare League and founder of the Fort Washington Chapter of that organization, are put into effect. The project is fathered by the Fort Washington Chapter, but in the carrying out of the plan the International League will cooperate. This announcement was made yesterday at a garden party held in "Inspiration Garden" which occupies an acre of the Fisher estate, extending from Fort Washington Avenue to Northern Avenue and from 186th to 187th Street.

Mrs. Tinsley said that having met with success in the operation of its garden, the chapter now planned first a fresh air school for children either too young or physically unfit to attend other schools and the erection of a combined observatory and laboratory on the spot where the garden is located. This observatory, she said, would cost about $1,000,000. She would not go into the details of the plans for raising the money, simply saying that several men of wealth were interested in the project and she believed they would be generous contributors. She said that she was convinced that New York City should have better facilities for the study of astronomy than is afforded now.

The purpose of the observatory and laboratory is not so much for serious research work as to afford a place where children, whether in the schools or not, can have an opportunity to study astronomy and chemistry. As Mrs. Tinsley explained it the observatory would be open to children who desired not only a theoretical study of astronomy, but wished to study the heavens through the telescope and note the myriad of stars and the other heavenly bodies.

Speaking at the garden party Mrs. Tinsley told of the longing of young children to know more of "God's candles" in the sky, a longing which usually begins when the child is very small. She discussed the need of an open air school, and said:

"Imagination and ambition have no intention of stopping there. Up here, on this inspiring spot, imagination and ambition cannot help from running riot in mathematical calculations and when they suggest that an observatory and laboratory for children be erected here in the midst of a wonderful garden, many will gasp and demand the reason. In making this appeal for an observatory and laboratory, I want to bring to the attention of those present that many of the children will upon reaching the age of 14 years, reach also the end of their school life. Is it fair to us and to them, to the human family, that they should be allowed to go forth ignorant of some of the most vital lessons that life has to offer?

"We are gathered together this afternoon to witness the award of prizes to those children showing the best results in garden cultivation. Cannot we have next year a prize for the child who can tell why its garden has grown—what elements of nature are necessary to the life of plants and animals—what value have the feathery little Cirrus clouds, the massive Cumulus, the classic and graceful Stratus, or the heavy Nimbus that day after day hang overhead or sweep across the ethereal sea; what stars have watched over the garden and when.

"Perhaps then such little ones will make the men and women of the future who will advocate the building of observatories rather than battleships, and will scatter telescopes over the land as thick as church steeples."

Mrs. Tinsley told how, as a little girl in the South, she had received her first lesson in astronomy when she was 5 years old. She recognized it, she said, as the best loved lesson of all those included in the curriculum set before her. It was the childish rhyme that opened her mind to a longing to know more of the scroll of the sky unrolled overhead. It was, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are?"

The garden party marked the end of the season, and afforded an opportunity for hundreds of parents to learn more of the aims and needs of the chapter. There was ice cream and cake, candies and tea. There was also some speechmaking, but the event of the day was the awards to the children. The little girl having the best garden was Adelaide Weston, 8 years old, and the boy who won the prize for the best garden was William Murdock, who is 5 years old, and had to be lifted up so the audience could see him.

TO CELEBRATE SUCCOTH.

Festival for 35,000 Jewish Children Tomorrow.

Special gatherings in celebration of the Jewish festival of Succoth will be held on Sunday morning throughout the city for 35,000 Jewish children. The meetings will be held simultaneously under the auspices of Young Judea in theatres offered for the occasion by Messrs. B. S. Moss, William Fox, Cohan & Harris, and other theatrical managers.

At each gathering there will be addresses by prominent speakers, illustrated lectures by leading rabbis on the significance of the festival, motion pictures on Jewish subjects, declamations, and music. As a souvenir of the occasion, each child will receive a copy of the painting by the noted Jewish artist, L. Pilichowski, picturing the observance of Succoth in the synagogue. There will be no charge for admission, which will be by card only.

In all there will be seventeen meetings. In the Bronx, these gatherings will be held at the Crotona Theatre, on Tremont Avenue; at the Prospect Theatre, near Westchester Avenue; and at the Bronx Opera House, on 149th Street. In Washington Heights, the gathering will be held at the Hamilton Theatre, on 146th Street and Broadway. Two other gatherings will be held in Harlem, at the Regents Theatre, 110th Street and Seventh Avenue, and at the Star Theatre, 106th Street and Lexington Avenue. In Yorkville, the celebration will be at the Eighty-sixth Street Theatre; in lower Manhattan, at the Jefferson Theatre, on Fourteenth Street; the National Theatre, on Houston Street, and the People's Theatre, on the Bowery. Three gatherings will be held in Williamsburg, at the Lee Avenue Theatre, the Novelty Theatre, on Driggs Avenue, and at the Folly Theatre, on Graham Avenue. In Brownsville the gatherings will be held at the Liberty Theatre, on Liberty and Stone Avenues, and in East New York at the Gotham Theatre. At Bath Beach, the Montauk Theatre has been secured for this purpose.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY'S NEEDS.

Deficit of About $2,000 at the End of the Year Is Expected.

Contributions are needed for the work of the Legal Aid Society, it was announced yesterday at a meeting of Directors at the office of its President, 25 Broad Street. An estimate of expenses for the next three months, with allowances for cash on hand, indicates that there will be a deficit of about $2,000 at the end of the year.

Congressman William M. Calder, Chairman of one of the visiting committees, reported that more than 27,788 applications had come to the society since Jan. 1. "Many of them were most pitiful," he said, "among them wage earners who have been thrown out of employment, and a large proportion of them belong to a class that can ill afford to be idle, and also many who have been taken advantage of by unscrupulous employers. I sincerely trust that the shortage of revenues of the society, as shown by the Treasurer's report, will not compel the closing of any of our branch offices, for we are certain that there is a need for this work in New York City, which would bring prompt financial support if the public-spirited people could only see the work as intimately as we see it."

Treasurer Allen Wardwell reported that the society had received $2,350 toward the reduction of its old indebtedness of $9,000. "Funds to cover the month of September are in hand," Mr. Wardwell reported, "but with only $200 or $300 surplus toward October expenses. During every month of the year up to September the contributions of the society have been greater than for the corresponding period in 1914, but this year there has been a marked falling off of the collections in September."

JARED FLAGG'S FUND IS TIED UP BY COURT

Broker Thought to Have Several Hundred Thousand Dollars of His Dupes' Money.

RECEIVER TO BE APPOINTED

Plaintiff in the Case Sent $10,000 to Convicted Speculator and Got Back $2,800 in "Profits."

In the equity suit brought by Ellsworth E. Cook on behalf of himself and other patrons of Jared Flagg, the broker convicted of using the mails to defraud, Judge Charles M. Hough in an opinion filed yesterday in the Federal District Court granted the motion for a receiver, and issued an injunction restraining Flagg from disposing of trust funds, amounting to several hundred thousand dollars, until the termination of the action. The receiver has not yet been named.

"The fund referred to," Judge Hough said, "is the money that remains in the possession or under the control of the defendant, and obtained by him from the sums of money which were to be used by him in operating on Stock Exchanges in accordance with a system or theory of purchase and sale set forth by him in circulars and letters sent out for the purpose of procuring customers or deposits. The plaintiff is one of such customers, and at divers times sent to the defendant sums aggregating $10,000, upon which he has received from defendant $2,800, alleged to be profits.

"On Feb. 3, 1913, I considered the indictment against Flagg on demurrer. The opinion filed that day shows the view then entertained of what was charged against the defendant. His trial and the record there have not changed my opinion. Comparing the bill herein with that indictment—which is one of the moving papers—it seems clear that the facts charged are the same as those asserted in the criminal proceedings. It is, indeed, quite correct to summarize plaintiff's present condition thus: Because Flagg has done the things charged both in the bill and the indictment, the money he got through such actions is a trust fund applicable, through the machinery of equity, to reimburse those whom he defrauded, and preliminary relief may be granted by injunction and receiver. Because of his conviction Flagg is presumptively, if not conclusively, held to have done the very things thus doubly charged.

"In my judgment the evidence furnished by Flagg himself shows that he is not now carrying and has not carried for several years any stocks either for short or long account of Cook, and there is every probability that what he has done with, to, or for Cook he has done in respect of all his other so-called customers. The convincing evidence on this point is, I think, found in the utter refusal of a man in Flagg's position to state what he has or what he has had or what he has done with that which he received. The inference is irresistible that he does not tell that which he must know, because if he told the telling would do him no good.

"The next natural inquiry is why Flagg did not close out the short and long operations when he could have done so at a profit, if his account is truthful. The only explanation of this is found in the affidavits of the so-called liquidating committee of men who believed in Flagg and tried to assist him when he got in trouble with the Federal Government in closing out his enterprises. The inference I draw from these affidavits is that since they could not find nor get any information concerning the major portion of the stocks and bonds necessary to make good Flagg's engagements, there never were such stocks and bonds, at least in any quantities at all responding to the magnitude of Flagg's operations with the public.

"I am satisfied, without giving any weight to Flagg's conviction, that it is affirmatively shown that he is presumptively guilty of a breach of his agreement with Cook and many others, and further, that such breach was a calculated one, intended from the beginning."

Flagg, on Nov. 17, 1914, was sentenced to a term of eighteen months' imprisonment in the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta. He is still at large, however, on $50,000 bail, pending appeal.

MISSING GIRL IS MARRIED.

Marion Odell, ex-Governor's Relative, Ran Away to Wed.

The mystery over the fate of Miss Marion Odell, 15 years old, a distant relative of former Governor Odell, for whom an alarm was sent out last Thursday night, was solved late last night, when she telephoned her aunt, Mrs. Estelle Daniels, and told her that she was married and would soon come home.

For the last year the girl has been in love with Julius Beamish, 20 years old, of 1,994 Lexington Avenue, and they wanted to get married, but her mother and aunt, who live at 123 West 121st Street, refused to allow the ceremony on account of her youth. Last Wednesday Marion went out for a walk and did not return. After waiting until Thursday morning, the family became uneasy and asked the police to send out an alarm.

Over the telephone last night Mrs. Daniels learned from her niece that she had married Julius Beamish the night she disappeared and that after they finished their wedding trip they would come home.

TWO WOMEN CAPTURE MEN.

Feather Duster Used by One, and Her Fists by Another.

Mrs. Mary Ochsenreiter, who runs a small carpet store at 24 Stockton Street, Brooklyn, saw a man, who later said he was George Dorsey, homeless, take a roll of carpet and start away. She ran after him, and a half mile away caught hold of him. Dorsey struck her repeatedly and knocked her down, but she held on and retaliated with punches of her own. Policeman Hines of the Clymer Street Station went to her aid and arrested Dorsey, who was held for a hearing when arraigned in the Manhattan Avenue Court.

Mrs. Elsa Buck, wife of H. R. Buck of 248 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, caught a man, who later said he was James Marino of Jersey City. Mrs. Buck, who has been ill recently, went upstairs to answer a telephone call, and when going down again bumped into Marino in the hall. She asked him what he was doing in the house and he fled.

Armed with a feather duster, Mrs. Buck pursued him six blocks to Franklin Avenue and Madison Street. There she nabbed him just as Policeman Clark of the Gates Avenue Station arrived. He took Marino to the Gates Avenue Court, where he was locked up.

BRITISH HONDURAS QUIET.

Returning Exporter Says War Has About Stopped Business.

J. Robert Boatman, an American who has been in the business of exporting mahogany for many years at Belize, British Honduras, arrived at the Imperial yesterday, accompanied by Mrs. Boatman, having come up by way of New Orleans. Mr. Boatman said that the mahogany industry, the chief dependence of the British colony, had been almost put out of being by the European war. Aside from the war, one of the principal subjects of interest had been the disappearance of the United Fruit Company's steamer Marowijne, in the mid-August hurricane. The steamer had left Belize only the day before the hurricane started.

COURT CLERKS CUT IN SALARY SLASH

City to Save $9,700 on Sixteen Employes in Special Sessions.

VEITCH WORKED 49 YEARS

Veteran Stenographer Loses $60 from $3,000 Salary—Vigorous Protests Made to Sub-Committee.

The sub-committee of the Tax Budget Committee, sitting in the Municipal Building, slashed the salaries yesterday of clerks and attendants of Special Sessions. Chief Justice Isaac Russell, six Special Sessions Justices, and Frank W. Smith, chief clerk of the court, were on hand and made vigorous protests, but the reductions were recommended. For carrying on the work of Special Sessions a total of $254,170 had been requested. The Bureau of Standards pared this down by $27,452.

The reductions recommended included cutting the salary of Chief Clerk Smith from $6,000 to $5,160; Clerk John P. Hilly from $5,000 to $2,820; Deputy Clerk William M. Fuller from $4,000 to $2,820; chief clerk of the court in Brooklyn, Joseph L. Kerrigan, from $4,250 to $2,820, and Deputy Clerk John J. Dorman of Brooklyn from $3,750 to $2,340. In all sixteen salaries were recommended cut, the reductions amounting to $9,700, while proposed increases for eleven positions made by the Bureau of Standards amounted to $1,010.

Chief Justice Russell protested against the reduction in the salary of Chief Clerk Smith, and asked that the sub-committee allow him the maximum salary for the new grade. Mr. Smith objected to this and said that he wanted his present salary continued. The sub-committee adopted the recommendations of the examiners, however, and then took up the question of reducing the salaries of eighteen court attendants from $1,500 to $1,380. Justices McInerny and Kernochan both insisted that the work done by court attendants in Special Sessions was much more difficult than in other courts. The recommendations were adopted.

After the sub-committee had considered reducing the salary of Mrs. Sophia Axford, Probation Officer of the Court of General Sessions, from $1,800 to $1,560, it was decided to take no action until the Judges had had time to submit reports on her work. The fact that David A. Veitch, court stenographer of Manhattan and the Bronx, had been in the city's service for forty-nine years did not save him from a cut in salary. At present he receives $3,000, and it was recommended that this be cut to $2,940.

400 Lawyers Out for Bowers.

A non-partisan committee of lawyers has been organized in the interests of Frank K. Bowers, Republican designee for Sheriff. The membership of the committee will be extended to 1,000, 400 of that number having already signed a pledge to vote and work for Mr. Bowers. The body is to be known as the Lawyers' Flying Squadron.

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COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN DISRUPTED

Members of the New York Section Vote to Secede from the National Society.

CHARGE UNJUST TREATMENT

Faction Headed by Miss Sadie American to Continue the Work Here Under a New Name.

Following the action last Monday of a majority of the members attending a meeting of the New York section of the Council of Jewish Women, when the New York section voted to secede from the national organization, that faction of the section which opposed secession has called a meeting of opposing members for next Monday night.

Miss Sadie American, President of the New York section, headed the fight for secession. The resolution of secession alleged that the national organization had discriminated against the New York section and had adopted underhanded methods to dictate the control of the banner section. The specifications said that the National Board had attempted to control the New York section by outside influences and had concealed from the section action affecting it; that "with gross impropriety" the National Board "took action to undermine the needed income of the New York section for immigrant aid work assigned it" by placing those funds under national direction for national use, and at the same time increased the expense of the New York section by ruling "that each port section must care for all arrivals remaining in its own city." The action of the majority of the members severed all connection with the national organization and gave directions for the selection of a new name for the New York body, the work to be conducted as of old.

A letter sent to members said:

"A name indicating our work will be adopted as soon as possible. Meanwhile and until the required legal steps are completed, as a corporation, we are under the same name. We make this statement to obviate any misunderstanding. Our work and monthly meetings will continue uninterrupted."

Mrs. Sallie Kubie Glauber has sent to members a letter stating that but sixty-four of the 1,700 members were present at the secession meeting, and but thirty-seven of these voted to leave the national body. The letter says:

Assured that you are unwilling to be a party to any act of injustice, any act that would both discredit the Jewish women of our community and reflect upon them, we ask you to attend a special meeting to be held on Monday, Sept. 27, at 2:15 P. M. sharp at Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, to meet the national officers and hear their statements.

Miss American was asked to comment on the charges made by Mrs. Glauber and others who opposed secession. She said:

"I beg to say that so serious a matter as the selection of a President of the United States is 'an accident of vote,' to use Mrs. Glauber's expression. Mrs. Glauber further undertakes to say that the action of the meeting 'does not find sympathy in the hearts of a large majority of the membership of the council.' The fact that the group of which Mrs. Glauber was one could marshal only 27 out of 1,700 would hardly tend to evoke confidence in Mrs. Glauber's statement that she represents or has the right to speak for 'a large majority of the membership of the section.' Only proof that she has the right to speak for a 'large majority' could in any way excuse this statement of hers.

"The true cause of the severance of relations of the New York section with the national organization was the determination of its entire Executive Board to give their time to constructive work and to refuse further to waste it in useless and unpleasant controversy. The former New York section will not continue any controversy whatsoever. It will devote its time, its energy, and its money to the service of Jewish girls in the city of New York, and will allow its work to speak for it. Those who approve of its work in New York City will support it. We have no desire to prevent or even to influence anyone in regard to joining any organization with which she feels in sympathy."

TO VALUE ALDRICH ESTATE.

Late Senator's Children Overrule Provision of Will.

WARWICK, R. I., Sept. 24.—Although the will of Senator Nelson W. Aldrich expressly provided that no inventory of his estate should be filed, the executors today caused the appointment of an appraiser, Theodore F. Green, a lawyer of this town. It is expected that, as an appointee of the Probate Court, his report will be made public.

The extent of the estate of the former Senator has been in doubt. Friends here estimated it at approximately $50,000,000 after his death, while subsequent estimates placed the value as low as $5,000,000.

The executors who petitioned for the appointment of an appraiser are children of the testator, Edward B. Aldrich, Miss Lucy T. Aldrich, and Richard S. Aldrich. Their mother, Mrs. Abbie P. Aldrich, who is seriously ill in New York, it was learned today, has not qualified as an executor as yet. No statement as to the reasons for the determination to have the property appraised could be obtained tonight.

Under the terms of the will all the children are to share equally, except Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., who is to receive $100,000. No final division of the estate is to be made until twelve years after the death of the testator, or until the death of the widow.

JAPANESE FIRM PROTESTS.

Demands Satisfaction for the Seizure of Exposition Exhibits.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 24.—Japanese officials at the Panama-Pacific Exposition have protested to the Japanese Embassy at Washington, it was learned today, apropos of the seizure of part of a private firm's exhibit by agents of the Treasury Department. The return of fifteen pearls and the books of the company and an apology from W. H. Tidwell, special agent of the Treasury Department, are demanded.

Mr. Tidwell, whose agent took the pearls from the safe of the exhibiting company, says they were sent here from the Panama-California Exposition at San Diego, where they were under bond, and refuses to give them up.

CHEMISTRY RULES WAR.

Inventors Are Not to Blame for the Horrors, Asserts Baekeland.

Dr. L. H. Baekeland, inventor of "Bakelite," speaking last night before the New York Section of the American Chemical Society, at the National Exposition of Chemical Industries at Grand Central Palace, said that the present European war was a "chemists' war." He also said people must not imagine that this was the first chemical war.

"The art of killing and robbing each other became chemical the day gunpowder was invented," Dr. Baekeland declared. "Do not reproach chemistry with the fact that nitro-cellulose, of which the first application was to heal wounds and to advance the art of photography, was stolen away from these ultra-pacific purposes for making smokeless powder and for loading torpedoes. Do not curse the chemist when phenol, which revolutionized surgery, was turned from a blessing to humanity into a fearful explosive, after it had been discovered that nitration changed it into picric acid.

"Let us hope, in the meantime, that war carried to its modern logical gruesomeness, shorn of all its false glamour, deceptive picturesqueness, and rhetorical bombast, exposed in all the nakedness of its horrors, may hurry along the day when we shall be compelled to accept means for avoiding its repetition."

Dr. Baekeland reviewed the peaceful work of the chemists, especially the work of the American chemists, who, he said, were a more potent factor in the world's progress than those of Germany or England. He emphasized the importance of the achievements of American electro-chemical industries, compared with which the dyestuff industry is almost insignificant. He defended the American chemist against the claim that he was to blame for the lack of an American dyestuff industry.

Samples of indigo, the first made on a commercial experimental scale in America, were received at the exposition yesterday from Midland, Mich. It was predicted that within a year the necessity of importing this color will be overcome by the manufacture of this dye in this country.

Dr. Whitson, Vice President of the Luther Burbank Company of Santa Clara, Cal., visited the exposition yesterday and laid before members of the American Paper and Pulp Association the results of experiments made with a view to the manufacture of paper from grass instead of wood pulp.

Tonight the exposition will be brought to a close by addresses by Dr. Thomas H. Norton, the Government chemist; Dr. E. E. Pratt, Chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, and John Barrett, Director General of the Pan-American Union.

KAISER'S NIECE LOSES SUIT.

Judgment Filed Against Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Judgment for $44,492, obtained in Uister County by the Countess Victoire Louise de Libran against her mother, the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, was brought here yesterday and filed in the office of County Clerk Schneider. The plaintiff is the daughter of the late Count de Gasquet-James, her mother's first husband. He left an estate in Ulster County and large holdings in France.

His will, admitted to probate in 1904, requested the Countess to turn his property in this country over to a trust company for the benefit of his children. He gave his widow all of his property abroad. The widow, in 1911, married the Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, a nephew of the Kaiser. Her maiden name was Elizabeth Tibbetts Pratt, daughter of Colonel Pratt, who was killed in the battle of Bull Run.

CELEBRATE NEW ELEVATED.

Richmond Hill People to Welcome Opening of Three-Track Line.

Citizens of Richmond Hill will celebrate today the opening of two more miles of the Fulton Street elevated railway extension from the old Brooklyn city line to Lefferts Avenue. Public Service Commissioners, city officials, and representatives of Brooklyn and Queens will leave Brooklyn Bridge on a special train at 2:52 o'clock, and join the local committee.

The extension is a three-track line, but will be operated for the present only as a double-track railroad. The third track will be used for the storage of cars until it is practicable to utilize it for express purposes. Stations on the extension will be at Hudson Street, Boyd Avenue, Rockaway Boulevard, Oxford Avenue, and Greenwood Avenue, and at the terminus, Lefferts Avenue, Richmond Hill.

The road will be operated by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, which will use trains of eight steel cars similar to the new ones in the subways.

DR. JAMES DOUGLAS BETTER.

Will Soon Be Able to Take Up Duties at Queen's University.

Dr. James Douglas, President of Phelps, Dodge & Co., who recently was made Chancellor of Queen's University, at Ottawa, Ont., is recovering from a severe illness brought on by overwork.

At his home at Spuyten Duyvil last evening it was said that he would shortly be out again, and that he expected to assume the duties of Chancellor.

Queen's University is his alma mater and as Dr. Douglas is a native of Canada he has always taken a deep interest in the welfare of the institution. He recently subscribed $150,000 to McGill University.

Dr. Douglas is interested in many scientific projects and has been a liberal contributor to research.

GIRLS IN BROADWAY SLAP YALE STUDENT

Kenneth F. Simpson, Guest of George W. Perkins's Family, Accused as Annoyer.

PROMINENT IN UNIVERSITY

Has Been Aiding Mayor's Market Commission—Paroled for Further Hearing.

Policeman Rogan of Traffic Squad C pushed through a crowd at Broadway and Forty-fourth Street last night and found two girls ad a youth engaged in a wordy wrangle, which the girls punctuated with slaps at the young man's face.

Rogan led them all to the West Forty-seventh Street Station, where the young man said he was Kenneth F. Simpson of 952 Lexington Avenue, 23 years old, and a member of Mayor Mitchel's Food and Market Commission. He said he was a Yale student and on the Board of The Yale News, and for six weeks this Summer had been living with George W. Perkins in his home in Riverdale.

The girls said they were Mary Eustace and Catherine Kiernan, both of 789 Ninth Avenue. They said Simpson had accosted them three times, making insulting remarks to them and finally they had slapped his face. Simpson tried to give a letter to the Lieutenant, telling him that would explain his identity, but the Lieutenant declined to read it and hustled him off to Night Court.

There Simpson told Magistrate Levy that he had just parted from two friends when one of the girls slapped his face with a newspaper. He asked what it was all about and a young man on the corner told him to get out of there. Then the girls set upon him and Rogan came up.

The girls said they were ushers in the Vaitgraph Theatre and were on their way home from work when Simpson accosted them. They said they turned away three times, but finally Miss Kiernan said she slapped his fact and he struck back, whereupon both girls went for him.

"You'd better keep out of that neighborhood, young man," said the Magistrate, "or else take a guardian with you next time you go. It's no place for young men from out of town. I think I'll dismiss this case."

But Miss Kiernan spoke up then and said she had two other girl witnesses who could testify to the truth of her version of the affair. They had feared the notoriety and would not come to court, she said, but she thought she could persuade them to come tomorrow. So Magistrate Levy paroled Simpson on his own recognizance and set 10 o'clock this morning for a further hearing in the West Side Court.

At the ePrkins home last night a representative of the family said that Simpson had been a guest there this Summer. Further information concerning him was refused, but it was said none who knew him could believe him guilty of such an offense.

PRISONER BETRAYS FUGITIVE

Italian Wanted for Murder Caught in Albany Restaurant.

That detectives searching for Peter Bianco, wanted for murder, went into a restaurant in Albany a week ago in which he was working and arrested another man on another charge, but did know that Bianco also was there, was disclosed last night when detectives from the Third Branch brought Blanco from Albany and locked him up in the Tombs.

The police received a tip a week ago that Martin Pandolfi, 22 years old, of 250 East 110th Street, wanted for murder, was working in a restaurant at 27 Division Street, Albany. Pandolfi is charged with shooting and killing Joseph Laberiola, 25 years old, on the night of May 24, 1914.

Detectives Cruise and Gorman went to the restaurant in Albany, arrested Pandolfi, and brought him to New York on Thursday night. When he got here he said to the police:

"What are you keeping me in the Tombs for; don't you want Peter Bianco? He's working in the same restaurant where I was found."

Bianco, who is 18 years old, and lived at 307 East 110th Street, is accused of shooting and killing Joseph Tallentino, 18 years old, in front of his home at 344 East 110th Street on the night of May 8 last. Detectives went to Albany yesterday and arrested Bianco.

When they arrived at the Third Branch Detective Bureau late last night, Tallentino's mother, his sister, Rose, and another woman were brought in to identify the prisoner. When they saw Bianco they attacked him, and the combined efforts of several detectives alone prevented them from doing him harm.

GARY PLAN FAVORS CHURCH.

More Time for Religious Education Under Wirt's School System.

More time for the religious instruction of children will be afforded under the Gary school plan, it was brought out yesterday at the conference between School Superintendent William Wirt of Gary, Ind., and the Board of Superintendents here over his work, study, and play school system.

William G. Willcox of the Board of Education said that it was too bad that, since the plan offered New York such great possibilities, its basic principles should be beclouded by minor details, not at all essential to its successful functioning.

Mr. Wirt said that he would not dictate to New York what it should do in regard to its school policy, either on the pedagogic or financial side.

Associate City Superintendent Haaren asked whether Mr. Wirt approved of extending the plan to the whole city now, without waiting for a demonstration from the twelve schools in the Bronx where it was to be tried.

"No," replied Mr. Wirt, "it is my idea to extend the plan gradually."

Mr. Willcox said that he had told the Controller it would be a mistake to cut down the teaching staff this year. It would take some time to put the double sessions plan into effect.

Mr. Wirt said:

"My idea is to have the children wholesomely busy in class, shops, auditorium, and playgrounds, and so keep them off the streets, but this cannot be done by the schools alone. The public must help; the churches, settlements libraries, museums, and public playgrounds. My point is not how cheaply, but how well, the schools can be run."

One of the features of the plan is the opportunity it affords children to obtain religious instruction. Steps have been taken by the Catholic Church in the Bronx to receive 4,500 children from three of the schools during school hours for this purpose. The schools from which the children are to be taken at different periods in the day are P. S. 12, Overing Street and Frisbie Avenue; P. S. 45, Lorillard Place and 189th Street, and P. S. 32, Cambreling Avenue and 183d Street. Father Cafuzzi is in charge, and he has rented quarters on St. John's Place near P. S. 45, to house the children. Eight religious teachers have been provided, who will take the children to and from school. Other denominations are expected to follow this example.

Mr. Wirt went to Troy last night. One of his schools is there. He will then go to Gary. He will return to New York about the middle of October.

TRICK BRITON OUT OF $7,000.

Munitions Buyer Tells of Loss on Horse Race That Never Was Run.

Claude Cleborn, who said he was a purchasing agent for the British Government, stopping at the Hotel Cumberland, Fifty-fourth Street and Broadway, called at the Fourth Branch Detective Bureau yesterday and told Detectives McGee, Leonard, and Boyle that he had been swindled out of $7,000. Cleborn visited Broadway with the detectives and pointed out two men at Forty-seventh Street, who, he said, had taken his money.

In the detective bureau the men said they were John Lee of 500 West 171st Street and Charles Smith of the Hotel Plymouth, 261 West Thirty-eighth Street. They admitted knowing Cleborn but denied taking his money.

Cleborn told the detectives he brought $80,000 here to buy automobile parts for Great Britain, and on Aug. 1 went direct to Detroit, and returned on Sept. 2. A few days later he met Smith, who said he also was English, in Broadway. They dined together frequently until, on Sept. 10, they encountered Lee, and Cleborn heard from Smith how Lee had been his uncle's betting commissioner in England, and how Lee was making a fortune here.

The usual bet of a few dollars that won $1,000 followed, and presently Cleborn was ready for the plunge. Lee had a sure thing, and could place $85,000. He offered Smith and Cleborn $15,000 of the bet. Cleborn didn't have the money with him. Smith would put it all up, and Cleborn could owe him $7,000. They won, and an appointment was made for the next day, when Cleborn was to receive his winnings if he could show $7,000. Smith didn't doubt him, but just wanted things regular. They met. Cleborn exhibited the $7,000. Smith took it. He and Lee excused themselves. Cleborn waited hours in a café at Broadway near 110th Street, and then he went to the police.

That was Cleborn's story. As for Lee and Smith they denied it all, but were locked up nevertheless.

PRESIDENT TAKES A STROLL.

Walks Through Business Section of Capital with Col. House.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Wilson walked for more than an hour today through the business section of Washington. He went to a sporting goods store and bought some golf balls, and then continued strolling about the streets. He was recognized by a few people.

He was accompanied by Colonel E. M. House, his guest at the White House, and several Secret Service men.

MRS. ROBINSON ASKS FACTS.

Colorado Senator Demands Basis of Wheeler's Suffrage Charge.

Mrs. Helen Ring Robinson, State Senator in Colorado, who is at the McAlpin, has written to Everett P. Wheeler, President of the Man Suffrage Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, asking him for details about an assertion he made in a letter to THE TIMES of Sept. 19 that "the woman politicians in Colorado are so unscrupulous in their abuse that they have driven some of the best men out of politics." Senator Robinson demands to know who the "best men" are, who the "women politicians" are, and when the affair referred to occurred.

"I have lived in Colorado for twenty-three years, and I cannot remember a single election where anything particularly vindictive was said against the men," she told a TIMES reporter last night. "I do remember about two years ago when a man was deservedly driven from politics by the Denver newspapers.

"When I read the letter I tried to get in touch with Mr. Wheeler. I called him up on Monday, and again Tuesday, when it was said that he was too busy to see me. I asked him to spare me ten minutes, but it was said that he could not. Then I received a letter from him saying that he was obliged to go out of town on business, but I learned that he was at his office."

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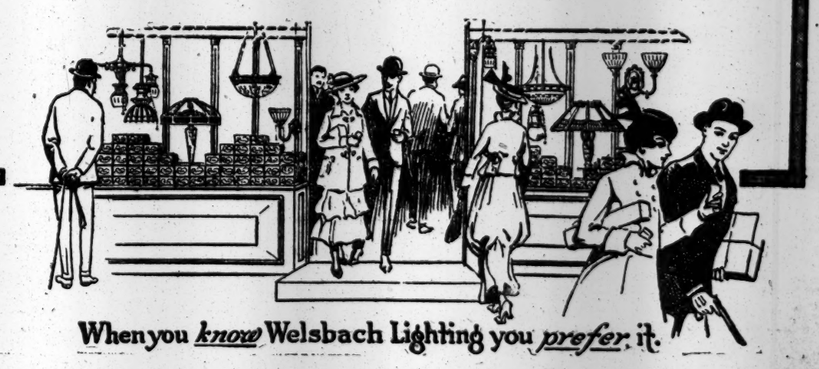

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CITY'S GUARDSMEN MOBILIZE TODAY

10,000 Citizen Soldiers in Drill and Manoeuvres in Van Cortlandt Park.

UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

New York Will Have a Chance to See What Militiamen Can Do in Her Defense.

The entire National Guard of the City of New York will move on Van Cortlandt Park this morning, and by 10 o'clock there will be mobilized in the open area east of Broadway more than 10,000 citizen soldiers, representing all arms of the service.

Governor Whitman, Major General Leonard Wood, commanding the Eastern Department of the regular army; Mayor Mitchel, and many other prominent persons, will witness the mobilization and the events and manoeuvres that will follow. Major General John F. O'Ryan, commanding the New York National Guard, will be in personal command, and it is expected that the citizens will turn out en masse to see at close range just how efficient the National Guard organizations of the city are.

The commands that will be mobilized are the Seventh, Twelfth, Sixty-ninth, and Seventy-first Regiments of Infantry, which comprise the First Brigade, under Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer; the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Forty-seventh Regiments of Infantry, which make up the Second Brigade; the First and Second Field Artillery, Squadron A, of the First Cavalry, the Engineer Corps, the Signal Corps, the Hospital Corps, the Motor Cycle Corps, quartermaster's department and the various coast defense commands.

Want People to See It All.

Every effort will be made to give everybody who journeys to Van Cortlandt Park today an opportunity to see everything, both during the morning exercises and the working out of the battle problem in the afternoon. General O'Ryan advises sightseers to take lunches and campstools, and those who have them will not regret it if they take along their field or opera glasses. The entire golf field in the park has been set aside for the people, and today is one day when the golf enthusiast will have to go somewhere other than Van Cortlandt Park for his favorite pastime.

The exhibition exercises which will feature the morning program will be given in six huge quadrangles, and the events will follow each other with the regularity of a vaudeville program, but it will not be vaudeville in any sense of the word, but carefully worked out evolutions by specially selected soldiers of the guard. These exercises will begin on the stroke of ten and will conclude at noon, when the various commands will mess, exactly as they would in active service. Every man will be in service uniform, and each will carry the regulation pack and other paraphernalia of his branch of the service.

The morning program, as officially approved by Major General O'Ryan yesterday and in which each event is indicated, as well as each quadrangle in which each event will take place, is given below. Those who go to the park to witness the exercises should keep this program, as none will be issued on the grounds for the simple reason that no extra copies of the program order have been printed.

The Morning Program.

The morning program, by quadrangles, follows:

QUADRANGLE A.

10—Establishing field hospital; First Field Hospital, Major John F. Dunseith, M. C.

11—Battery drill; Battery B, First Field Artillery, Captain James E. Austin.

11:30—Combat exercise; Company C, Twenty-third Infantry, Captain Charles R. Cofrin.

QUADRANGLE B.

10—Bayonet exercise and combat; detachment Seventy-first Infantry, Captain Albert T. Rich.

10:30—Demonstration of first aid and handling of wounded; hospital corps detachment Twelfth Infantry, Major Walter C. Montgomery, M. C.

11—Erection of wireless station; radio section, Signal Battalion.

11:30—Pitching shelter tents; Company K, Forty-seventh Infantry, Captain George L. Wilson.

QUADRANGLE C.

10—Troop drill; Troop C, First Cavalry, Captain John A. C. Jansen.

10:30—Flag drill; Company A, First Battalion, Signal Corps, Captain James C. Fox.

11—Rough riding; Troop C, Squadron A, Captain Robert W. Bush.

11:30—Battery drill; Battery A, Second Field Artillery, Captain Walter P. Fox.

QUADRANGLE D.

10—Battery drill; Battery A, Second Field Artillery, Captain Walter P. Fox.

10:30—Combat exercise, Company E, Seventy-first Infantry, Captain James Eben.

11—Physical drill; Seventh Infantry, Captain Samuel K. Thomas.

11:30—Demonstration of military use of motor cycles; motor cycle detachment, Captain Lorillard Spencer, C. A. C.

QUADRANGLE E.

10—Troop drill; Troop K, First Cavalry, Captain Harry H. Spencer.

10:30—Pitching shelter tents; Company D, Twelfth Infantry, Captain Sidney G. De Kay.

11—Machine gun drill; Machine Gun troop, Captain Henry Sheldon.

11:30—Combat exercise; Company L, Sixty-ninth Infantry, Captain Timothy J. Moynahan.

QUADRANGLE F.

10—Establishing dressing station and evacuation of wounded; Third Ambulance Company, Captain Leander H. Shearer, M. C.

11—Combat exercise; Company E, Fourteenth Infantry, Captain Charles W. Berry.

11:30—Firing aerial signal bombs; detachment Signal Battalion, Major William L. Haliahan.

Along western edge of rectangles Company B, Signal Battalion, Captain George E. Schenck, will demonstrate laying and recovery of signal wires.

At westerly arm of lake marked P, pontoon bridge will be erected by Pontoon Battalion, Corps of Engineers, Major William S. Conrow, commanding.

In field, in prolongation of Rectangle B, the Pioneer Battalion, Corps of Engineers, Major Frederic N. Whitley, commanding, will demonstrate the construction and demolition of a trestle bridge.

In the low land north of the parade ground the demolition detachment of the Pioneer Battalion will demonstrate the placing and explosion of land mines.

Defend New York in Afternoon.

Immediately following mess and at 1 P. M. sharp the troops will get under way, preparatory to the working out of the battle problem. This problem will involve the repulse of an enemy army that is attempting to reach and capture New York City. All troops in the mobilization will be engaged.

A feature of the work today will be the moving by automobile of the entire Seventh Regiment from its armory to the park in speedy motor vehicles. More than 200 machines will be in use and the regiment will be taken to the park in as near record-breaking time as it is possible to make it. There will be about six soldiers to each machine.

The motor cycle machine gun detachment recently organized by Captain Lorillard Spencer will act as escort to Governor Whitman on his trip from the St. Regis Hotel to the park. The detachment will consist of about a hundred motor cycles, some with machine guns. About a hundred coast artillerymen of the Thirty-fourth Company, Eighth Coast Defense Command, have been detailed to the motor cycle detachment, and with their rifles slung on their backs will be mounted on the tandem seats and in the side cars of the motor cycles.

The motor cyclists of this detachment are largely members of various motor cycle clubs of Manhattan, among them being the Crotona, Harlem, Riverside, and Yorkville Clubs. Captain Spencer is still in need of volunteers who own motor cycles, so that the command will be adequately mounted and equipped. Any one who owns a motor cycle may volunteer for this duty as escort to Governor Whitman, and those desiring to do so will report at 7:30 this morning at Ninety-fourth Street and Park Avenue.

ADMITS USING POISON PEN.

Girl Who Received Some of the Letters Confesses Authorship.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J., Sept. 24.—There is amazement in the Watsessing section over the arrest yesterday of Miss Loretta Henderson, for writing the poison pen letters which have disturbed the section in general and the Methodists especially, during the last eight months.

Miss Henderson was the one supposed to be most distressed by the letters because the first ones appeared to be aimed at preventing her marriage to Raymond Ellor. The Rev. B. M. McCoy was warned not to marry that girl" to Ellor. Letters were received by others and by Miss Henderson which contained assertions that started half a dozen family rows, disrupted friendships, and caused general uneasiness in the congregation. Miss Henderson was severely criticised in one letter which she received and which she, as did the others, turned over to the Postal Inspectors.

Each family receiving a letter apparently selected some one else as the writer, and some moved from the neighborhood and the congregation was upset. Miss Henderson seems to have had the sympathy of all, for she was the worst damaged, seemingly.

The matter was allowed to die out, but Post Office Inspector Opdyke of Elizabeth kept on the job, working quietly until he went to the Henderson home yesterday and laid what he says are the facts before Miss Henderson. She broke down and confessed, he says, and then became so hysterical and ill that he refrained from making a physical arrest. The girl is to remain in the custody of her father until she recovers. Miss Henderson was employed as a stenographer in one of the Edison factories.

The Rev. Mr. McCoy said this morning that he was firmly convinced that Miss Henderson was out of her mind. The statement of the girl that she wrote the letters was made to the Inspector some ten days ago, but he is said to have believed that the young woman at that time was out of her mind. Many persons here believe that the girl may have been made insane by the letters and have come to believe she sent them.

JOSEPH NETTER DROWNED.

Retired Merchant Had Acted Strangely Since Wife's Death.

The body of a well-dressed man found yesterday morning in the East River off South Ferry and removed to the Morgue was identified later as that of Joseph Netter, 62 years old, a retired merchant of 976 Simpson Street, the Bronx. The identification was made by Ernest R. Wolf of 1,027 Hoe Avenue, his brother-in-law.

Mr. Wolf said that Mrs. Netter died six months ago, and since then his brother-in-law had been acting strangely. He left the house last Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, and was seen to board a southbound subway train. A general alarm was sent out by the police.

GIRL SHOOTS GIRL IN PLAY.

Parents of Both, Out Auto Riding, Meet Victim at Hospital Door.

Elizabeth Delhi, 12 years old, daughter of Frank Delhi, of the Flushing High School Faculty, was shot in the abdomen yesterday with a twenty-two calibre rifle in the hands of Lillian Gieger, daughter of Mrs. Katherine Gieger, while the children were playing in the cellar of the Gieger home in Hicks Place, Flushing.

Mr. and Mrs. Delhi were returning from an automobile ride with Mrs. Gieger, mother of Lillian, when they saw another automobile draw up at the door of the Flushing Hospital with their daughter. At the hospital it was said the condition of the child was serious.

SEEK DELAY FOR CHARLTON.

His Attorneys Ask for New Expert to Examine Defendant.

COMO, Italy, Sept. 24, (via Paris.)—The attorneys representing Porter Charlton, the young American, whose trial on the charge of murdering his wife here during their honeymoon trip was set for Oct. 5, have applied for a further postponement of the trial.

The appointment of a new expert to examine into Charlton's mental condition is requested. It is considered unlikely that the Court will grant the request.

Jersey Jitney Co. Incorporates.

Articles of incorporation of the Auto Hack Company of Jersey City were filed yesterday at the Hudson County Clerk's office. The company has an authorized capital stock of $100,000 and will begin business Oct. 1 with five seven-passenger cars, which will run in Bergen Avenue and Montgomery Street to the Pennsylvania ferry. The company intends to do a jitney bus business.

STONE COMES OUT FOR NEW DEFENSES

Suggests a Plan for Training a Strong Reserve Force of Officers.

VICE PRESIDENT IN LINE

Democrats Anxious to Keep Issue Out of Next Campaign—Doubt as to Extra Senate Session.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Senator Stone of Missouri, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and one of the President's most consistent supporters in the Upper Chamber, today declared for increases in the army and navy with a still larger increase in the number of young men trained as officers in both branches of the service. To get these extra officers, who would constitute a sort of officers' reserve list, Mr. Stone was not sure whether the student corps at West Point and Annapolis should be doubled or arrangements made with institutions in the various States to give training similar to that of the two Federal academies.

Vice President Marshall, who has been regarded as second only to William J Bryan in his pacifist policy, today called on the President and told him that the Administration would have the support of the country in a program for reasonable preparedness. Mr. Marshall also told the President that the country indorsed his efforts to maintain peace with honor in the present international crisis.

Doubt was expressed that the President, in an effort to clear the docks for his executive program, would summon a special session of the Senate this Fall. Senator Saulsbury, a Democrat from Delaware, who called at the White House today, said he favored a rule limiting debate in the Senate, but that he opposed an extra session. Senator Stone had advocated a special session of the Senate for consideration of the cloture rule and the Latin-American treaties before Congress convened in December, but the President did not say he would issue a call.

Democrats are very desirous to avoid having the subject of national defenses made a partisan issue in the next campaign. If that should happen they fear the Republicans would appropriate the issue by asking larger increases than the Democrats believe necessary. All this can be avoided, in Mr. Stone's opinion, if Congress takes up the subject and disposes of it in the coming session.

"One thing that the war in Europe has shown conclusively is that the number of officers killed, wounded, and lost is very high in comparison with the number of enlisted men," said Mr. Stone.

It is essential, in my opinion, that a large number of young men should be trained in military science, and in the handling of men and warships. These men should be trained by the Government, and at the Government's expense.

"I do not mean that all these young men should go from such colleges into the army and navy. They should not. But there is no more reason why they should not go into the professions, into business, or manufacturing and make successes than if they had had the regular courses of instruction at Harvard, Yale, or any of the other institutions of learning which now send thousands of young men out to make their fortunes each year.

"But there should be a definite understanding that at any time the country needs these trained men they will be available. The obligation should be plain. They will have had their education at the expense of the Government. They should be selected for instruction in some such manner as are the cadets for the Military and Naval Academies, though some other plan might be adopted for their appointment.

"I am not an expert on military matters or naval affairs, and I must rely upon the advice of experts in these matters. Therefore, I cannot say whether we should build more battleships, or battleships, or some other type of ship. But I have always stood for increases of the navy, and I believe that more should be made now.

"More attention should be given to the National Guard, both by the Federal Government and by the States. A large body of trained citizen soldiers could be built up in that way. I believe that some increases should be made in the regular army, but I would oppose any plan for a large standing army.

"One of the most important matters, however, in preparing for defense is to obtain an adequate supply of munitions of war. We should have guns to put into the hands of the men if war should arise with another country; we should have ammunition to supply those guns. I believe that we should have in our arsenals a large store of artillery of the most approved type, for artillery today plays, perhaps, the most important part in war."

GOMPERS FAVORS TRAINING.

Wants a Voluntary System as General as Possible.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has declared himself in favor of voluntary military training for the people that will be as general as possible. This is the best way, in Mr. Gomper's opinion, to prevent the dangers of militarism, which he regards as lurking in any large body of professional military men. Mr. Gompers expressed his views in a letter to Major General Leonard Wood in acknowledging an invitation he had been unable to accept to visit the camp at Plattsburg.

The only criticism that Mr. Gompers made against the system of camps for business men was that volunteers for the camps were asked to state their business in life. He thought this left too much room for discrimination, when the real purpose should be to give each man all the instruction he would receive without regard to social standing. He also thought West Point and Annapolis should be open to all on the same footing.

RECANTS ON GROUT VERDICT

Musician Juror Says He Did Not Understand Evidence in Case.

James M. Murphy, one of the twelve who convicted Edward M. Grout, has made affidavit that when a case involving notes and discounts, liabilities, assets, and such intricacies of finance is on the jury box is no place for a musician.

Grout, who was found guilty after a nine weeks' trial of perjury in connection with the affairs of the Union Bank, of which he was President, and who received a certificate of reasonable doubt, is out on bail pending an appeal. Juror Murphy's affidavit, in which he admits failure to understand how the jury would have intelligently reached a verdict of guilty in the Grout case, was given by him to Mr. Grout's counsel. In the document Mr. Murphy says the jury did not understand banking customs; that the evidence was too complicated and too extended to be remembered, and that it was impossible to keep the whole case in mind.

"Who can expect any one to keep all that stuff in mind for nine weeks?" asked Juror Murphy yesterday, while discussing his affidavit. "All we got was figures, figures, and then more figures. I know nothing at all about this banking business. I am a musician. The law requires that a man be tried by twelve of his peers. I do not consider myself the peer of Grout in banking. How would it seem to have a jury of twelve bricklayers or tailors consider an intricate medical case?"

LOOT PAWNSHOP OF $4,500.

Five Persons Held and Stolen Property All Recovered.

Three young men who said they were Rossi Remigols, 17, an errand boy of 88 Oliver Street; Frank Campagana, 20, a chauffeur of 54 James Street, and Frank Johnson, 17, a laborer, of 197 South Street, were arrested yesterday morning by Detectives Franklin, Kelly, and Herbert of the First Branch Detective Bureau, charged with robbing the pawnshop of Solomon Lehman, 58 Catharine Street, on Wednesday morning, and stealing $4,500 worth of clothing, jewelry, and other articles. Then the detectives arrested Angelo Amara, 62, of 6 Monroe Street, and his wife Marie, on charges of receiving stolen property.

Detective Franklin said he saw three youths run to the hallway at 6 Monroe Street on Wednesday morning and later in the rear yard he found $1,500 worth of clothing, jewelry, and clocks in a bundle. This was later identified by Lehman as part of the goods stolen. In the Amara home, the detectives say, they recovered the rest of the stolen property.

The three youths were arraigned before Magistrate House in the Tombs Court and held in $2,000 bail each for examination on Monday. Amara and his wife were held in $500 bail each.

THE MURPHY FAMILY MOVES.

Mother, Father, and Baby Hippo Take Up Winter Quarters.

"The Murphy family moved today from their Summer home into their steam-heated apartment."

This is not a society item, but Headkeeper Bill Snyder's method of announcing to his hay-house friends that the hippopotamus family was moved yesterday from the tank inclosure in the Zoo in Central Park to the lion house for the winter. The move was made necessary because of the sudden drop in temperature.

The change was made in the early morning, and before there were many visitors. A temporary runway was constructed from the open-air corral to the lion house and through this Mrs. Murphy, her husband, Caliph II., and the baby marched.

Mrs. Murphy led her family, as usual, Snyder said. Her mate followed, and baby hippo brought up the rear. There was not the slightest trouble, and the transfer was accomplished in seven minutes. Mrs. Murphy was so glad to get back to her old home that she slid into the tank with a splash that woke the lions to vocal protest.

Union Seminary Opening.

The eighth opening service of Union Theological Seminary will be held on Thursday afternoon. The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Professor of Practical Theology, will speak on "The Problem of a Modern Preacher in his Use of the Scriptures." Sunday morning services in the chapel on Claremont Avenue, at 122d Street, will begin on Oct. 3. The preacher will be the Rev. Arthur Cushman McGiffert, Professor of Church History.

PLATTSBURG CAMP HAS REAL TRENCHES

Citizen Soldiers Learn How Modern War Is Being Carried On in Europe.

HIGH PRAISE BY GEN. WOOD

Third Battalion Fully Up to Standard of Predecessors—Big Plans for Next Year.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood returned yesterday from Plattsburg, where he has been supervising the work of the business men now undergoing military training. He said that the men of the Third Battalion, which is the battalion now in camp, are the same high citizen type as those of the first camp, and that as with the first command the progress of the men has been nothing short of wonderful.

One thing done in connection with the work of the second camp, General Wood pointed out, was the construction of three lines of modern intrenchments, forming a chain more than 200 yards long and built according to the latest European standards, as exemplified by the trench warfare in Flanders and Northern France. These trenches at Plattsburg, General Wood added, are invisible until you get right upon them. The trenches required three days to dig, the work being done by 1,200 regulars.

Concerning the target work of the Third Battalion, General Wood said it was close to the high standard set by the first two battalions, and that the latter part of the shooting course had been watched by Professor Libby of Princeton, the Captain of the American team that competed at Bisley, England, a few years ago, and who is one of the authorities on target work in this country. Professor Libby was profuse in his praise of the shooting of the "rookies."

The "hike" of the Third Battalion will start next Wednesday, but the route will be different from that followed by the first command. This time the march will be in the direction of Silver Lake, along the course of the Saranac River. Two battalions of regular infantry, a squadron of cavalry, a battery of field artillery, and a section of signal corps men and engineer troops will accompany the "rookies" during the war game.

Major Gen. Scott, Chief of the General Staff," General Wood said, "visited the camp this week and was greatly impressed with what he saw. He agreed with others who have seen the men at work that these camps are a fine thing for everybody concerned, and that the work being accomplished can not be too highly valued."

Upon his arrival at his headquarters on Governors Island yesterday General Wood found A. J. Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia waiting to see him. Mr. Biddle came to discuss a proposition to hold a camp for business men near Philadelphia in a few weeks. He was enthusiastic, and General Wood will send Captain Charles E. Kilbourne of his staff to Philadelphia today to look into the proposal.

Referring to the prospects for next year's camp, General Wood said he had every reason to believe that more than 5,000 business men would apply for the instruction, and that he hoped to organize a full regiment of cavalry, several batteries of artillery, and a brigade of infantry. This, with the regulars who will be in attendance, would give the camp a population of close to 10,000 civilian and regular soldiers.

The Second Cavalry, when it leaves Plattsburg next week for its regular station at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., will probably ride through Canada. By so doing time and distance will be saved, and General Wood has requested Secretary of War Garrison to make the necessary arrangements with the Canadian authorities for this command, which is one of the crack regiments of the regular army, to proceed through Canadian territory. On arriving at Fort Ethan Allen one squadron of the Second will start for Massachusetts to complete the military map of the country between Boston and Springfield and Springfield and the Sound.

Colonel Frank McCoy, commander of the brigade of regulars at Plattsburg, it was announced yesterday, will retire from active service the 9th of next month. He has been for years one of the army's best-known regimental commanders.

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ADOLPH S. OCHS, Publisher and President, B. C. Franck, Secretary.

Address: THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex..43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....7 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2, Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....2,999 Third Avenue
Brooklyn.....Room 605, 367 Fulton Street
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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPT. 25, 1915.

EXIT THE FRYE CASE.

There never was, or ought not to have been, any danger of a serious misunderstanding between this country and Germany over the case of the American tramp steamship William P. Frye, sunk on Jan. 28, in the South Atlantic, by the bland and sociable commander of the German auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich. The Frye carried a cargo of wheat consigned from Seattle to Liverpool, which the German sea rover declared contraband. He could not manage the vessel as a prize; therefore he destroyed her and brought the crew to Newport News. And there is now hardly any probability of disagreeableness in it, because a mass of tedious diplomatic correspondence has developed amicable ground.

The State Department in the first place presented to the Imperial German Government a claim for $228,059.54 damages, on behalf of the Captain and owners of the Frye, and requested that it be paid. In reply the German Government disputed the State Department's interpretation of the facts, and then, not upon any basis of international law but in faith with two ancient Prussian-American treaties, (1799 and 1828,) undertook to accept liability for the destruction of the Frye and to pay damages, provided a German prize court should find upon the facts that the act was illegal. The same court should assess the amount of monetary reparation payable, if any.

The State Department demurred, saying it was unable "to adopt the "suggestion in your note that the "legality of the capture and destruc-"tion, the standing of the claimants, "and the amount of indemnity should "be submitted to a prize court." It held that the sinking of the Frye was a violation of the very Prussian-American treaties cited by the Imperial German Foreign Office, and insisted that the matter be dealt with, accordingly, by direct diplomatic negotiations.

The texture of the German answer was not all velvet. It refused to admit the illegality of its raiding commander's act, and insisted almost with finality upon its suggestion that the case be submitted to a prize court, in words as follows:

> As was stated in the note of April 4 last, the prize court should have to decide the question whether the destruction of the ship and cargo was legal, whether and under what conditions the property sunk was liable to confiscation, and to whom and in what amount indemnity is to be paid provided application therefor is received. Since the decision of the prize court must first be awaited before any further position is taken by the German Government, the simplest way for the American interested parties to settle their claims would be to enter them in the competent records in accordance with the provision of the German code of prize proceedings.

Again the State Department demurred, and in language more emphatic insisted that the case be dealt with by direct diplomatic negotiation, restating its objections to prize court procedure. The next German note proposed alternatives, namely, that each Government name an expert to determine jointly the amount of indemnity the German Government ought to pay. That amount it would pay, provided this did not constitute admission of or satisfaction for a violation of its treaty obligations. It further proposed that for final interpretation the ancient Prussian-American treaties be submitted to The Hague. The State Department replied:

> A payment made on this understanding would be entirely acceptable to the Government of the United States, provided that the acceptance of such payment should likewise be understood to be without prejudice to the contention of the Government of the United States that the sinking of the Frye was without legal justification, and provided also that an arrangement can be agreed upon for the immediate submission to arbitration of the question of legal justification, in so far as it involves the interpretation of existing treaty stipulations.

At the end of this note the State Department, in view of all else that had happened, introduced into the correspondence one additional complication:

> If this proposal proves acceptable to the Imperial German Government, it will be necessary also to determine whether, pending the arbitral award, the Imperial German Government shall govern its naval operations in accordance with its own interpretation, or in accordance with the interpretation maintained by the United States, as to the obligations imposed by their treaty stipulations, and the Government of the United States would be glad to have an expression of the views of the Imperial German Government on this point.

In the reply received from Germany this week, the latest exhibit in the case, it is agreed that damages shall be awarded by two experts, with the understanding that points on which they might not come together could "probably" be settled by direct diplomatic negotiation; and, furthermore, that the separate question of the interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties shall be submitted to The Hague for arbitration. As to the new question, its right to destroy vessels in like circumstances as the Frye is argued affirmatively under the rules of war, but:

> Nevertheless the German Government, in order to furnish to the American Government evidence of its conciliatory attitude, has issued orders to the German naval forces not to destroy American merchantmen which have loaded conditional contraband, even when the conditions of international law are present, but to permit them to continue their voyage unhindered if it is not possible to take them into port. On the other hand, it must reserve to itself the right to destroy vessels carrying absolute contraband wherever such destruction is permissible, according to the provisions of the Declaration of London.

The United States did not insist too far upon the claim originally presented, nor upon settlement by direct diplomatic negotiation. Germany did not insist too far upon submitting the case to a prize court, nor upon her own interpretation of the Prussian-American treaties. Neither side has yielded aught of its contention as to the quality of the act. Its theoretical legality remains to be determined at The Hague.

The gains are these: that separate settlement of the Frye case is now definitely assured, and that a repetition of the incident is disavowed beforehand.

THE GUARDSMAN'S DAY.

Today at Van Cortlandt Park there will be such an exhibition of the quality and fitness of its organized militia as New York City has never seen, as New Yorkers of earlier generations never conceived. The National Guard of this State has profited largely by the advantages secured to the citizen soldiery by the Dick law of 1903, and under the supervision of Federal army officers its members have acquired a measure of proficiency which has never been publicly exhibited as it will be today. A large part of the two brigades of this city, including all branches of the service, will take part in the drill and manoeuvres. The people who are lucky enough to find places from which they can see the proceedings will get a clear idea of how soldiers respond to a call in a time of peril. There will be nothing in the day's exercises resembling the old-fashioned exhibition drills and parades which satisfied our grandfathers. This will be an illustration of practical modern soldiering.

After today there should be no misunderstanding of the relation of the organized militia of the States to the regular army. In case of war the National Guard would constitute two-thirds of the first line. Guardsmen must not be confused in the public mind with reservists or raw recruits. The idea of the militiaman as an ornamental soldier, chiefly used to lend spectacular effect to certain public functions, parading in full uniform on the Fourth of July and admired chiefly for his ability to march well, belongs to the past. Today's manoeuvres are relied upon to bring many recruits to the Guard regiments. There is room for new men who are willing to take soldiering seriously in some of them, not in all.

STOCK EXCHANGE DISCIPLINE.

The Stock Exchange has suspended for a year a wealthy and conspicuous member whose business connections were not satisfactory to his fellow members of the Exchange. The evidence upon which action was taken was first laid before the Governor of Pennsylvania, who promised to refer it to the Attorney General, but there was no further procedure by law. The offense alleged was dealing with bucket shops, something which it would have been very difficult to prove legally, for the courts could not convict in a criminal case upon evidence sufficient for the Exchange. If the courts had acted at all it must have been against the keepers of the bucket shops, not against the Exchange member who merely executed the bucket shop orders. In fact the courts could not have punished at all "acts detrimental to the welfare of the Exchange." Conduct of that nature is equally prejudicial to the public interest, and its punishment must be approved on that ground rather than because of the Exchange's description of it.

Business of the sort for which the suspended member is punished is publicly injurious because it tends to falsify the prices of the securities dealt in only nominally. The shares bought and sold in bucket shops are phantom stocks. They can not be either tendered or accepted, for they do not exist, the settlement being by the adjustment of wagers upon price movements, which cannot be affected by supply or demand. On the Stock Exchange dealings are in actual property, which really changes hands. It is a public rather than a private injury that values should be prejudiced by bucket shopping of prices. It is, moreover, an injury which it is hardly within the province of the public authorities to punish, and which it is fortunate that the Exchange punishes, by a procedure so swift and sure that it serves to show how much superior it is to any action practicable under a statute, or by means of incorporation of the Exchange.

There are laws against bucket shops, and they are conspicuously neglected. There are no laws against conduct prejudicial to the Exchange, or any laws requiring the Exchange to check bucket shopping, and yet the case is a closed incident before it could in a court even be brought to a trial, whose result would be doubtful, under a statute, even if it were enforced.

WHY BORAH CANNOT RUN.

The Republican State Committee in Oregon has made a canvass of local leaders to find out their preferences on the subject of the Presidential nomination. Justice HUGHES leads; which, in view of his repeated refusals, may be taken as a yearning for the unattainable. Next comes Senator BORAH, and this is a more serious matter. The comments in the Coast newspapers naturally dismiss Justice HUGHES rather hastily and devote serious attention to the sentiment for BORAH. The Portland Oregonian, for instance, points out the many points of BORAH'S availability. He was an active supporter of Colonel ROOSEVELT in the preliminary campaign of 1912, but when TAFT was nominated he did not bolt; he stayed in the party ranks. "He is therefore," says The Oregonian, "acceptable to the great body of Republicans who incline to neither extreme of policy."

The Oregonian might have gone further. He is one of the leaders of the Senate; a lawyer of great ability, a statesman, despite certain jingoistic outgivings, and a man who commands respect and confidence East and West. He is certainly of Presidential size.

There is a but. Are the Republicans prepared to nominate a man who voted for WILLIAM J. BRYAN in 1896? They may have forgiven that aberration, but what face would they put on a campaign in which BRYAN would be the principal stump speaker their candidate would have to meet? What sort of position would their canvass be in at the end of the campaign? What answer could BORAH make to BRYAN, and if he could make an answer, how far would it go down with the voters? From a Republican standpoint, BORAH is ineligible, and will be as long as BRYAN lives and is active in politics.

NO HEADWAY FOR CARRANZA.

Authentic news from Mexico lends no fresh support to CARRANZA'S pretensions. The statements from the First Chief's agents that he has removed his "capital" to Mexico City and is about to occupy the National Palace in person are offset by the advices received by the State Department of the continued misery in that city, the deficient water supply, the shortage of fuel and food. It is announced that CARRANZA has pompously ordered the American Red Cross to withdraw from Mexican soil, but the General Manager of that society's operations in Mexico City has asked for additional supplies to relieve the wants of the people. A week has elapsed since the publication of the Pan-American conference's ambiguous and discouraging statement which, if it meant anything, meant that the Latin-American members, at least, are inclined to favor official recognition of CARRANZA as head of a Government in Mexico, but the Carranzistas stand exactly where they stood a week ago, a month ago.

ZAPATA continues his onslaughts on the railway lines between Mexico City and the coast, and his raiders terrorize towns in the State of Mexico and the Federal District. To be sure, there are no indications that VILLA'S power is growing. His transference of his offensive operations from the neighborhood of Torreon to Sonora might be regarded as a confession of weakness. But he has not been conquered, he is well supplied with men and munitions and, obviously, there is no reason to believe that recognition of CARRANZA will compel him to retire from the field. There are no political differences between these warring leaders and their personal differences might have been settled by firmness on the part of the mediators. It is foolish to try to belittle the strength of any one of the factions. VILLA and ZAPATA combined can defeat all of CARRANZA'S efforts to gain control of the country. For the country's sake all three of them should be eliminated from the situation and a provisional Government formed of members of all the factions should take up the work of pacification. There are still signs that this end may be achieved.

EXPLAINING FOSS.

"Mr. Foss's meagre totals," says The Boston Post, "prove that his "issue of national prohibition has no "great compelling force in Massa-"chusetts." Is this simplicity, deep humor, or a sofa pillow for Foss to fall on? The Sulzer of Massachusetts might have run on a platform declaring that virtue is better than vice, and still he wouldn't have got over 10,000 votes. That would not have been a black eye for virtue, it would merely have registered the Bay State's unwillingness to put Pantaloon in the State House. She did, once; but that was during a debauch, and besides she didn't know Foss. She knows him now.

National prohibition is a cause concerning which enthusiasm may be tepid, but one is bound to admit that the earnest drubbing administered to Foss by the Massachusetts electorate is no setback for that movement. Howe'er it be, it seems to Mr. Foss 'tis only noble to be good; and yet if he ever runs for Governor of Massachusetts on that platform he will be disgracefully beaten. But that will not show that Massachusetts is against goodness and given over to the Devil.

HAIL, COLUMBIA!

A college or a university without a football eleven is like a church without a steeple, a steeple without a bell, a bell or a woman without a tongue. Fume as a few palaeozoic putterers may, football is the indispensable sign and token of a college or university. Some of the puttering palaeozoics growl that it is the essential study and chief intellectual pursuit. Let the dotards dote. Football is one of the most highly specialized of sciences. No college is complete without it. Congratulations, then, to Columbia, where the science of football, cruelly banned for ten years, has returned, revived, to the gratification of the husky moleskin brigade and the joy of all Columbians.

Congratulations to the young lords of kick and punt and tackle. After its ten years' sleep, may Columbian football have risen like a giant, refreshed from his sleep! The kind ghost of "VAN AM" smiles at his boys on South Field.

INTERPRETING THE SEAMEN'S LAW.

Secretary REDFIELD thinks that the La Follette law was designed to be helpful to our maritime commerce, and therefore he construes it in a manner not "to create embarrass-"ment or to cause unnecessary ex-"pense or delay in its operation." The result is that the law will be applied in such a manner that vessels may be commanded by officers speaking different languages from the crews, provided only that they can understand each other sufficiently for the performance of their ordinary duties. That relaxes the law in cases where English speaking officers command Asiatic crews, as on the Pacific, or crews speaking unfamiliar European languages on the Atlantic. The law would be unworkable otherwise. But rendering the law practicable in this manner destroys the argument on which it was passed under false pretenses. It was said that the safety of passengers would be increased by greater freedom of communication between officers and crews. That being interpreted means the law was designed to force the employment of English speaking officers and crews by preventing the employment of others.

The interpretation of the law removes the last figment of argument that it was for the good of the passengers rather than for the advantage of American sailors. Officers and crews speaking different languages and who understood each other sufficiently for regular duties may not understand each other at all under unusual circumstances. Firemen would not understand orders to sailors, nor the other way about. The same is true of other departments of sea duties, and is particularly true under such unusual conditions as great storms or shipwreck. Secretary REDFIELD may have saved the law, but only by explaining it away in a manner concerning sailors and passengers alike.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Would Be "Accident" No Longer.

From present indications—subject, of course, to change by further investigation—the failure of the timbering that supported the planks over the Seventh Avenue subway excavation can fairly enough be called "accidental." In other words, that it placed on anybody a measurable amount of direct responsibility, moral and personal, is not yet obvious.

It is, indeed, clear, as the roadway fell, that a mistake was made, and a serious one—that the roadway was not sufficiently strong, as it certainly should have been, to withstand the strains to which it would or could be subjected in the progress of the operations that were going on. So far, however, as is shown by the evidence now at hand, everything had been done in accordance with what, till the accident occurred, authority of recognized competence would have declared to be "the state of the art" of building subways on the cut-and-cover plan.

Credible witnesses say that more and larger timbers were used than might honestly have been considered adequate, while the blasting was in charge of an experienced and deservedly trusted man, who seems on this occasion to have done all that he had learned to do in the many years during which he had been handling explosives. If these were in fact as in seeming the conditions that preceded the fall of the roadway, its explanation is to be found, not in somebody's reprehensible and punishable carelessness, but in the unforeseen, and perhaps unforeseeable, coming together for once of numerous contingencies or possibilities that had been considered, if considered at all, as so remote as to be negligible.

Everybody, every day, ignores many such combinations of remote possibilities; it must be done to make life practicable or tolerable, for perfect safety all the time could be obtained only by the exercise of more care and caution than could be taken—certainly by more than anybody dreams of taking. We all assume that the bridges we come to are strong, that the rails over which we ride will not break, that the people who prepare our food are not going to poison us. None the less do accidents of this kind have their lesson. That on Seventh Avenue, if it be one of them, shows that the "state of the art" of building subways on the cut-and-cover plan has not approached perfection as nearly as had been supposed and that it needs prompt advancement in order that more of the remote possibilities may be guarded against.

Searching of Hearts Is in Order.

It behooves the patrons and laudators of baseball, it seems to us, to read with care the indictment that was brought against them yesterday by one of our correspondents. Still more does it behoove them, if they cannot disprove his charges, to reform their conduct.

He took for text a recent happening at a game in Boston. There, according to the printed and as yet undenied reports, the crowds on the stands demonstrated the quality of their sportsmanship—that is, of their fairness and decency—by manifesting a violent hatred of the visiting player whose skill had much or most to do with bringing defeat on the Boston nine. First they exhausted their resources of linguistic abuse, and then showed a determination so fierce to inflict physical injury on him that the police had considerable difficulty in restraining their murderous desires.

There may have been something of exaggeration in this account of the episode. It may be the truth without being the whole truth and nothing else. One can hope so—one must, indeed, out of patriotism and self-respect, baseball being admittedly the game that of all games comes nearest to being as distinctively American as it is popular in America. To believe, however, that the affair was not quite as black as it was painted would be easier if everybody who ever attended a game of professional baseball did not know, first, that the players habitually take, or seek to take, of their opponents advantages that most players of other games would scorn, and, second, that the spectators, or a great majority of them, think that day worse than lost when the home nine fails to win.

Too often the unaccustomed watcher of a ball game sees with indignation and disgust that it is not a friendly competition, but a bitter, ruthless, and unscrupulous war, in which any trick is held fair when it escapes punishment, and that it counts as misfortune rather than as disgrace to suffer a deserved penalty.

And the intense partisanship displayed at the games is as absurd as it is reprehensible, for the several aggregations of players are in no slightest degree representative of the cities after which they are officially named. It is not denied that baseball is honest, but in spite of the wonderful technique of the players, or of some of them and sometimes, it is much more a business than a sport, and too frequently it illustrates the reasons why the phrase, "business is business," invariably excuses something mean or low or cruel.

Dr. Cook Is Not Himself.

A doubly mysterious piece of news comes from Calcutta by way of London. Its substance is that Dr. COOK, the distinguished American fabulist, has applied in vain through many weary weeks of waiting to the Anglo-Indian authorities for the official permit without which he cannot enter Nepal, and that therefore he is coming home without carrying out any part of his announced purpose to climb the highest of the Himalayas.

The puzzle is one of the second power, because the request and the refusal are equally destitute of imaginable reason.

If ever there was a man who wouldn't hurt any mountain—who could be thoroughly trusted not to injure Mount Everest in any way—that man was and is this same Dr. COOK. He has always carefully refrained from stepping on the more fragile and sensitive parts of mountains, and not one of them can accuse him of intruding upon its secret places or sullying its virginal glories. The Britishers are therefore quite unnecessarily suspicious of Dr. COOK—quite unnecessarily careful of their old mountain. They are just absurd.

On the other hand, what did the doctor want of their old permit? He can go within sight of Mount Everest without it, and, with a few notebooks and pencils and a few easily obtainable photographs of acclivitous scenery anywhere, he would be fully equipped for writing a book on his ascent of Mount Everest—a book worthy of place in any gentleman's library beside the account of his ascent of Mount McKinley and the one in which he describes so well his discovery of the north pole.

It is almost to be feared that age is beginning to tell on Dr. COOK. In other, and younger, days he didn't have to bother about getting permits to go anywhere or to do anything.

Plattdeutsch Newspapers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to A. Y. Smith's article in THE TIMES, there are several Plattdeutsch newspapers in Germany. De Eekboom, (the Oak Tree,) the Mecklenburger Platt of Reuten, and the Schleswig-Holstein Platt of Claus Groth are widely read throughout Germany.

ROBERT GRIMSHAW.
New York University, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

NATIONAL GUARD DAY.
(Sept. 25, 1915.)

Mimic? Perhaps! But it's more than a show,
These men, prepared for a possible foe.
Earnest of purpose, to sacrifice fired,
Each by the noblest of motives inspired.
Citizen-soldiers! Their equal pray find—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of one mind!

They're no hired legions, at any one's call—
Braggarts, a-thirst for a foray or brawl!
'Tis not excitement that leads them to band,
Calm are all pulses and steady each hand.
Volunteers, serious, solidly lined—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of one mind!

Not for the love of adventure they're here—
They're not mere soldiers of fortune, that's clear.
'Tis for the homes and the land they've at stake,
These stalwart Guardsmen their discipline take.
Holy the ties which these brave comrades bind—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of one mind!

Will there be croakers, to question their aims?
Doubtless! that thought every patriot heart shames!
Nevertheless, as they mobilize here,
There'll be some thousands to sympathize, cheer,
Watch their advance, though fond tears eyes may blind—
Shoulder to shoulder, and all of one mind!

ELLA A. FANNING.

WHAT IS GERMAN?

Many Things in Art, Language, and Music Improperly So Called.

Athens, Ohio, Sept. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It must be considered a remarkable fact that the designation "German" is commonly employed with so little discrimination, not only by the average man but even by persons who may claim to be well educated. Although Irishmen and Scotchmen have long been subjects of the United Kingdom and most of them speak English, nobody calls them Englishmen. Everybody who reads books knows that Goldsmith and Moore were Irishmen and that Burns and Carlyle were Scotchmen. Although English, as spoken by the Scotch, differs less from written English than do the dialects of Southwest Germany and Switzerland from those of North Germany.

When one compares Duehr's "Iliad" with that of Voss or with the nineteenth century translation of Thassilo von Scheffer he finds more diversity between the two languages than between the lyrics of Burns and Wordsworth or Tennyson. One who has learned "The Lay of the Nibelungers" from the printed text and afterward hears the speech of the Alamanians cannot fail to notice how much they have in common.

If one examines an ethnographic map of Central Europe he finds the proportion of brunettes between the fiftieth and the forty-sixth parallels of north latitude and Vienna and the Rhine to be much larger than in the region between the mouth of the Neckar and the North Sea. In this respect there is very little difference between the Swiss people, no matter what their speech. Evidently the somatic differences between the North and South Germans are as great as the difference in speech. The proportion of brunettes along the French frontier, almost to the Strait of Dover, is also relatively large. When one recalls the long list of Swiss names eminent in literature and science he can not tell from the names of those who bore them whether they wrote in German, French, or Italian.

It must, moreover, be considered a noteworthy fact that Prussia has contributed almost nothing to literature, or music, or philosophy. It is true Meyerbeer was born in Berlin; but he was a Jew. Besides, the fact that he changed his family name of Jakob Meyer Beer to Giacomo Meyerbeer, by which he is generally known, and spent most of his time in Italy and Paris, seems to indicate that he wished to conceal the fact that he was born on German soil. Leibnitz was born in Leipsic; Wolff was a native of Breslau, and Jacobi of Duesseldorf. Herbart was a native of Oldenburg and Fichte of Saxony. Kant, although born in Koenigsberg, believed his ancestors to have been Scotch. Schelling and Hegel, like Schiller, were Wuerttembergers. Schopenhauer was born in Dansic, but at a time when it was Polish, and although he lived for some time in Berlin he passed the greater part of his later life in Frankfort, the native city of Goethe. Both the Schlegels were natives of Hanover, and Schleiermacher of Breslau. Grillparzer, probably the greatest name in German literature since the author of "Faust," was a native of Vienna. Geibel was born in Luebeck, and Scheffel in Karlsruhe.

The Swabian school of poets, beginning with Uhland, contains a considerable number of prominent names. Baur, the head of the Tuebingen school of theologians, which culminated in the ultra negation of Strauss, was also a Wuerttemberger. This school probably occupied the most important place in New Testament criticism in its day, while its influence is not yet spent. Richter was born in Bavaria, near the Saxon frontier, while his favorite appellation, "Jean Paul," indicates his French leanings. Hamann and Hartmann were, without doubt, Prussians, and perhaps Herder may be placed in the same category, although a Silesian by birth. Even the furious and ferocious Treitschke, whose historical writings are pervaded with rhetorical florification of the house of Hohenzollern as the predestined savior of Germany, was a Saxon. Heine the Unfortunate, who is unsurpassed as a lyric poet, was a Jew. He is probably the only distinguished native of Germany to whom no monument has been erected anywhere in the country of his birth. Like many another man, he paid the penalty even during his lifetime for daring to speak the truth bluntly.

Not only have the North Germans been arrayed against those of the South, notwithstanding the similarity of their political aspirations, if we may predicate aspirations of a people who took hardly any interest in their government. The Swiss and the Dutch pursued a widely divergent course in their politics. The nucleus of the Swiss Republic was German. The citizens of the four Forest cantons were the first in modern Continental Europe to contend for the right of the people to govern themselves and to manage their affairs in their own way. But their example found no imitators northward. In the northwest the Dutch exhibited the same traits with a pertinacity that was marvelous. Yet their heroism awoke no enthusiasm among their coreligionists of the same stock to the east of them.

For some reason the Germans of the old empire, as a whole, were not aroused from their lethargy until the Franco-Prussian war. But even then their aspirations were not directed toward political liberty but toward military efficiency.

The appellation "Austrian" is even more indefinite than "German." When a man informs us that he is an Austrian we know to what Government he owes allegiance, but we do not know whether his vernacular is German or some other tongue. Neither Bluecher, nor Moltke, nor Roon, nor Nietzsche were Prussian by birth. Even the frightful Bernhardi is said to be of Italian origin.

However, we should not find fault with the Hohenzollerns for their perspicacity in discovering semi-foreign talent and for their shrewdness in attracting it to their court and into their service. When you have certain definite ends to accomplish it is wise to utilize the best material available, no matter where it is to be found.

CHAS. W. SUPER.

Glasgow in War Time.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Having just arrived from Glasgow, Scotland, where I resided during the past year, I feel I am in a position to give a little information on the conditions, economic and otherwise, prevalent in that shipbuilding town. The conditions have not in the least been impaired during the past year of war, the only evidence of participation in the war being the continual sight of the many uniformed men recruited for the British Army, and the sight of glaring posters, some of which read, "Your King and country need you," and others, "Come for a free trip to Berlin and Constantinople." The theatres and music halls are open until 11 P. M., just as they were before the war broke out, and there is no such thing there as placing the town in darkness. The price of food and coal has risen to a slight extent, but business is flourishing, and the conditions of the workingmen are good. The workers along the Clyde are kept busy day and night, with the minimum of rest, and they even work on Sunday, a condition which has seldom prevailed before in Glasgow.

Recruiting is good. Of the men capable of taking up arms fully 50 per cent. have enlisted. Considering that Glasgow is a shipbuilding town, and the outlying district a mining centre, (two industries which are as essential to Great Britain as are soldiers,) I think I am justified in saying that Glasgow is doing its share toward upholding the honor of the British flag.

ARTHUR KING.
New York, Sept. 22, 1915.

Hartford Noises.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I would like to know in what part of Connecticut the peddlers whistle. I have lived most of my life in Hartford, and if "Anti-Noise" could hear the bedlam in our streets from early morning until late at night, he never would call it a pleasant little whistle. We do have a law regarding noises, but no one pays any attention to the law. We would like the whistle; it would be a pleasant change. OLD HARTFORD RESIDENT.
Hartford, Conn., Sept. 14, 1915.

THE FALLACY OF A JITNEY SUBMARINE.

It Would Be Something Neither Fish Nor Whale, with Only a Devilish Tendency to Go Clam Digging Unexpectedly.

By JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, JR.

New York, Sept. 24, 1915.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In these days where the lesson of the European war is being taken to heart by the intelligent and thinking American, it is natural that many suggestions for the improvement of our national defense should be brought to the attention of the public. It is, however, necessary that for the public interest the chaff be separated from the wheat, so that an intelligent understanding be obtained by the general reader of what should and should not be done.

I have been working for the last four years on the problem of producing a high-speed type of submarine boat of the minimum possible displacement to achieve the purposes which I have in view. This boat resembles very much what Henry Ford and Professor Parker have been discussing lately in the press. In the research which I have carried on along this line I have had the very best advice from the leading engineers on the question of submarine architecture in this country. For any man to make the statement that under present conditions it would be possible to drive a submarine at the rate of forty miles an hour, and to, moreover, drive a submarine at this rate whose displacement is such that it would be capable of carrying several men, torpedo tubes, torpedoes, and the necessary equipment to enable it to function as it should, is, as far as I can see, nonsense. From the earliest days of development of the submarine boat attempts have been made to produce a small type of submersible craft under the control of one or two men and to handle these craft from the decks of battleships. The able French inventor, Goubet, spent his life to develop a satisfactory portable submarine. His work ended in final disappointment and failure, although through it a great deal of valuable information was contributed to the art.

The whole tendency in submarine development has been toward the enlargement of the submarine, its increase in power, displacement, and length. A good deal of the fallacy in the small submarine idea is due to the fact that people imagine that because a torpedo can accomplish certain things it is possible for a submarine, or man-carrying torpedo-carrying device, to accomplish the same results. This whole illusion can be quickly dispelled by taking a vessel of the type, shape, and displacement of the torpedo and increasing it to a size which would enable it to carry several men and one or more torpedoes. On investigation it will be found that, in order to drive such a craft at the speed of the torpedo, a power would be necessary which would be out of all proportion to the carrying capacity of that craft. The torpedo achieves its results in having an ideal form of power plant for its work. With air pressure at two thousand pounds per square inch as a driving medium it is possible to cut down the engine to very small proportions. The range, however, is limited. The only other type of suitable prime mover that we have which can give us great power for a minimum of weight and size is the internal combustion engine. The internal combustion engine is almost as sensitive as a human being with regard to the question of having plenty of fresh air to operate with. The more powerful the engine the greater amount of air necessary per minute to enable it to run. It is incredible what amount of air is consumed in the explosions of an ordinary automobile engine, but it can easily be seen that this fact is true when one remembers that each time there is an explosion it is chiefly air that fills the cylinders of the gas engine and that the more cylinders the engine has and the greater number of revolutions that it makes the greater the amount of necessary air is consumed in its operation.

I do not consider that the question of getting rid of the exhaust gases would be nearly as difficult as the question of supplying the machine air when running submerged. It must be remembered that if the submarine were supplied with tanks under pressure to give this necessary amount of air there again it is necessary to increase its carrying capacity, its size, and to multiply by a tremendous amount the power plant to drive it at the necessary speed. Thus the problem is very much like that of a dog chasing its own tail, and at this point it may be said that for the optimistic inventor only ignorance is bliss.

Outside of these general problems, on account of the uncertainty of torpedo fire, it is essential that more than one torpedo be carried, and these torpedoes cannot be diminished in size beyond a certain point inasmuch as they must carry sufficient high explosive to achieve a definite destructive effect on striking the target.

Then there comes the all-important question of the necessity of the submarine maintaining what is known as an even depth line, that is, that it shall travel at a constant and practically unvarying depth below the surface, otherwise it becomes a dangerous proposition to control. It has been noticed that the shorter submarines are more prone to erratic diving movements than those of great length. If a short vessel were traveling at the tremendous speed of forty miles an hour any sudden dive would carry it immediately to a depth at which the pressure of the water would be sufficient to crush in the sides. This is a point brought out in the work of no less an authority than Commander Sueter of the British service. The inventor will again probably pooh-pooh this idea by suggesting that the hydrostatic depth regulator used in the torpedo be applied to the submarine. Any one familiar with the way in which torpedoes go clam digging, for no apparent reason, in the bottoms of harbors would be loath to risk his life on the dependability of such mechanisms.

On the whole, it is only necessary to acquaint one's self with the development of the submarine art and to go into the actual cold figures relating to power and submerged propulsion to see that the small submarine of high speed is a fallacy.

While it is very commendable that there should be a nation-wide contribution of thought to the question of national defense, it is nevertheless to my mind nothing but lost motion to advocate the impracticable. It should be understood that the adequate defense of our country can only be brought about by a national movement to back the recommendations of the army and navy experts in Washington. The great question of training officers and men to fill the thin ranks of our army and navy is of vital importance. The construction of material which present conditions of war have shown to be absolutely necessary is a matter that should be undertaken at once. The inventive ability of our citizens should be encouraged and monopolized by our Government; but while this is so, the people must remember that preparedness is a national movement, and that the genius of one man and the effectiveness of one weapon does not constitute more than an element in the great barrier of defense that will protect our home and country.

JOHN HAYS HAMMOND, Jr.

WHERE ALSACE STANDS.

Her People Are Not Anti-French and Do Not Fight the Russians.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read in THE TIMES a very able article, from a political point of view, by Dr. George B. McClellan of Princeton. The second paragraph of this article, however, which treats of the inhospitable acts of Alsatian peasants toward the French invaders, and of the Alsatian troops which "have been fighting manfully and loyally in Poland against Russia," is, it seems to me, somewhat misleading.

A considerable number of Alsatians who did not wish their children to become "Germanized" moved into France in the years immediately following 1871.

Another exodus of Alsatians into France took place in the few days preceding the declaration of war in August, 1914. I saw some 300 young men of this exodus assembled before the Ecole Alsacienne in the Rue d'Assas in Paris on Aug. 3, 1914. The presence of this number of young men, from 19 to 30 years of age, in one quarter of Paris argues favorably for the large size of the 1914 exodus.

How well the German authorities knew that there was a strong pro-French element in Alsace is proved by the case of Hausi some few years ago. Had the number of French sympathizers been unimportant it seems unlikely that German authorities would have sentenced Hausi to a term in prison for the publication of "L'Ami Fritz" and "Mon Village," in French, to be sold in Alsace. When war was declared the remaining French sympathizers were very carefully watched. This I know from personal friends, who came from Alsace into France via Switzerland after two months of war.

With regard to the statement of the manful and loyal fighting of "Alsatians" against the Russians in Poland, it is clear that German colonists resident in Alsace for the last forty years have probably done so. The only man born in Alsace who was killed in Poland that I know of personally was a citizen of Paris. He had gone to Alsace to visit the place of his birth in July, 1914, and was detained during the days preceding the declaration of war. He was forced, though a French citizen, into a German regiment. His relatives in Alsace have sent word to friends in Paris that he did not go willingly or loyally. They are people whose word may be trusted.

As to the moral effect upon the French people of the cold reception of the "Alsatians," it must be said that the French were fully cognizant at the beginning of hostilities that no French sympathizers would be "at large" to aid the invading army. I have often read in pro-German Swiss papers of this "moral effect" on the French, but I have never heard it mentioned or intimated by wounded soldiers returning from Alsace.

GEOFFROY ATKINSON.
Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1915.

Inside a Country.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is often remarked that while the fountain head of German militarism is in Prussia, other parts of Germany are materially different in spirit and ideals. However this may be, is it not a fact that we have sections, of greater territorial extent than Prussia, that are far from representative of the broad humanitarianism of the United States? For example, take the qualities of chivalry and hospitality professed by those States in which a mob spirit, bigotry, and child labor prevail to a more or less extent.

G. F. HEILPRIN.
New York, Sept. 12, 1915.

THE TELEGRAM CODZIENNY.

A Denial That It Is Subsidized to Spread Teutonic Propaganda.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In an article published in your paper of Sept. 15, under the caption "How Dumba Spread His Propaganda," (among Polish newspapers founded and subsidized by Austria,) is mentioned my paper, the Daily Telegram (Telegram Codzienny), which has been denounced as being subsidized even by the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff.

The Daily Telegram (Telegram Codzienny) has been published in New York for over a year, and it never was nor is subsidized either by German or Austrian money, but is financed by Polish capital.

Germany, Austria, and Russia interest us only in so far as they are concerned with the Polish question. We want Poland to be free and independent, and I submit that we have the right to demand freedom and independence, being a nation of nearly twenty-five million people. And we do not need for that purpose money from either the German or the Austrian treasury.

The

TOSCANINI WAVERS OVER HIS RETURN

Metropolitan Opera Director Is Doing Patriotic Work for Italy, Says Wm. J. Guard.

HIS DECISION NEXT WEEK

New Singers Coming Include Maria Barrientes, G. De Luca, Mme. Zarska, and Ida Cajetti.

William J. Guard, the press representative of the Metropolitan Opera House, returned yesterday on the Tiormina from Italy, where he saw Giulio Gatti-Casazza, the general manager, and Arturo Toscanini, the Italian conductor of the Metropolitan.

With regard to the rumors that Toscanini will not return to the Metropolitan this season, Mr. Guard said that he expected to hear next week from Mr. Gatti-Casazza what Mr. Toscanini's decision was. "A few days before I left Milan," he continued, "I saw Mr. Gatti-Casazza and Mr. Toscanini together when the latter was busy organizing a patriotic concert with a chorus of 1,500 voices trained by Giulio Setti of the Metropolitan for the benefit of the Italian Red Cross.

"Mr. Toscanini is conducting an opera season to last two months in Milan to give work to the musicians, and contributes his services free, while the profits go to the Red Cross. He is very patriotic and wishes to remain to help his country, and would have joined the army, but was refused on account of his short-sightedness. Mr. Gatti-Casazza may induce the maestro to change his mind before he sails for New York at the beginning of October."

With regard to the artists for the coming season, Mr. Guard said that Enrico Caruso would arrive in New York in November and remain for the season. Lucrezia Bori, Margarete Ober, and Frieda Hempel will arrive in November, also Jacques Urlus, the Dutch tenor. Mme. Maria Barrientes, the Spanish coloratura soprano, will make her début at the Metropolitan after New Years, and the Italian baritone, Giuseppe de Luca, will also be heard here.

Four other new singers engaged this Summer by Gatti-Casazza are Mme. Erman Zarska, a dramatic and lyric soprano from Prague, who has sung the leading rôles in "Tosca," "Aida," "Trovatore," "Lohengrin," and "The Magic Flute"; Mlle. Ida Cajetti, a lyric soprano, 24 years old, from Trieste, Austria, who has been a prima donna at Rome, Madrid, Barcelona, and Buenos Aires; Mlle. Flora Perini, an Italian mezzo-soprano from Rome, who has appeared in Petrograd, Moscow, Madrid, and Lisbon in grand opera, and Giacomo Damacco, a light tenor from Bari on the Adriatic, who has made a success in "The Barber of Seville," "Rigoletto," "Lucia," "Don Pasquale," and other operas.

The Serge Diaghileff Russian ballet will be brought to the Metropolitan from Petrograd about the middle of the season.

The opera season will be twenty weeks, instead of twenty-three, but there will be four weeks of Russian ballet at the end.

WILSON SEES MAY IRWIN.

Cabinet Members Also at Her Performance for Press Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—President Wilson, accompanied by his house guest, Colonel E. M. House, and all the members of his Cabinet in Washington, including Secretaries McAdoo, Houston, Lane, and Daniels and Attorney General Gregory, occupied boxes at the New National Theatre tonight for a special performance by May Irwin and her company in "33 Washington Square," in compliment to the National Press Club. Six hundred members of the club and their wives, mothers, and sweethearts filled the balance of the theatre.

Miss Irwin made a special trip to Washington on what was described as "a pilgrimage of laughter" to make the President and members of the club laugh. The idea is an offshoot of her letter of a few weeks ago to President Wilson suggesting the formation of a department of laughter in the Federal Government "to laugh out of court the jingoes and pests who are attempting to interfere with President Wilson's international discussions." Miss Irwin and her company, with their scenery, arrived here from New York late this afternoon. She was escorted to the National Press Club, where there was a reception in her honor, during which she made a speech and sang.

Miss Irwin brought her company to Washington for this single performance.

Picture of Kemble for Friars Club.

James B. Brady has presented the Friars Club with an oil painting of John Philip Kemble as Coriolanus by Sir Robert Ker Porter. The picture is four by five feet, and hangs in the main dining hall of the monastery. When the new club house in West Eighty-fourth Street is completed it will be given a prominent position among the art works of the club. Another gift to the club is a meerschaum pipe carved in the likeness of a friar's head. This was donated by Edwin Arden, who acquired it twenty-five years ago.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Four Steamships.

Transatlantic liners sailing today and some of those booked to leave on them are:

PHILADELPHIA, (Liverpool.)—Douglas Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Armstrong, F. Atherton, Mrs. H. Atherton, Miss M. Atherton, R. J. Barry, S. Biddle, P. P. Borne, Richard Burke, Miss J. Chapin, Miss C. Curtis, E. H. D'Auban, Austin Elliott, Miss C. M. Forman, R. A. Gossett, F. B. Holt, Miss Lucy Holton, W. E. Horton, James R. Johnson, Miss Annie Kerr, W. A. Lowry, Ogden Mills, Dr. and Mrs. G. S. Murray, Miss K. Owen, Miss Lillian Rea, Miss A. Scott, W. D. Stein, Miss R. M. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Taylor, Mrs. Spencer Thorn.

TOURAINE, (Bordeaux.)—Max Brummell, Vicomte de Breteuil, J. T. Bahm, B. J. Beyer, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Bernil, Paul Baffrey, J. W. Converse, Mrs. C. W. Cowan, Dr. Malvin B. Clapton, A. Fordyce, Miss H. K. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Libbin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Potter.

ORDUNA, (Liverpool.)—P. V. Alexander, F. Borell, David Douglas, R. M. Goode, the Rev. E. Hawkins, Frank Powell, and C. J. Wilkinson.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen.)—Miss I. M. K. Allison, Captain T. Anda, Marcus Anderson, Miss T. Anderson, C. Bang, United States Consul in Christiania; M. F. Bartram, Professor S. H. Harper, R. M. Harris, T. H. Marbourg, Mrs. S. C. McAuley, Miss M. E. McAuley, E. J. McCormack, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Miller, Mrs. Anna Monson, Captain H. Olson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wells.

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STANDING OF OUR WARSHIPS

Navy Department Makes Public Figures in Gunnery and Efficiency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—The Navy Department today made public the relative standings of the principal vessels of the navy in gunnery and general efficiency during the past year. The figures disclose some very wide margins in the relative standing of these vessels. The battleship Michigan, for example, had a rating of 73.614, while the Minnesota, as compared with the Michigan, had a rating of only 26.866 in general efficiency. The following standings and merit for battle efficiency for the year ended June 30, 1915, have been assigned:

Vessels of the Battleship Class—Michigan, 73.614; Texas, 71.962; Georgia, 71.101; Kansas, 69.458; New Hampshire, 64.149; Delaware, 62.774; New Jersey, 61.729; New York, 61.477; Wyoming, 56.424; Utah, 55.194; Nebraska, 53.605; Arkansas, 53.516; Vermont, 51.269; South Carolina, 49.090; Florida, 46.075; Colorado, 43.544; Louisiana, 34.621; Rhode Island, 33.453; Minnesota, 26.866.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class—Patterson, 90.907; McDougal, 85.272; Fanning, 84.503; Burrows, 81.689; Benham, 81.490; Paul Jones, 79.252; Jarvis, 78.658; Perry, 78.788; Drayton, 78.096; Cummings, 77.268; Cassin, 75.896; Truxton, 75.440; Ammen, 71.691; Jenkins, 68.945; Jouett, 67.628; Benham, 65.277; Paulding, 57.615; Preble, 56.466; Trippe, 38.011.

Vessels of the Submarine Class—K-8, 98.200; C-3, 77.018; B-3, 75.011; C-4, 67.051; K-5, 65.878; K-6, 55.663; K-7, 55.140; C-1, 48.529; H-3, 47.570; H-2, 47,440; A-2, 40.562; C-2, 40.283; K-4, 39.783; A-6, 37.304; C-5, 36.311; B-2, 35.237; A-7, 30.958.

The standing of vessels in gunnery for the year ended June 20, 1915, was as follows:

Vessels of the Battleship Class.—Georgia, 88.347; Texas, 67.885; Wyoming, 61.321; Michigan, 58.314; Saratoga, 56.386; Kansas, 55.527; New York, 54.901; Delaware, 52.346; Colorado, 50.906; New Hampshire, 48.520; New Jersey, 45.399; Utah, 42.795; Arkansas, 41.396; Vermont, 39.924; Louisiana, 36.721; Rhode Island, 34.103; South Carolina, 32.439; Florida, 28.475; Nebraska, 20.555; Minnesota, 17.328.

Vessels of the Torpedo Class.—Patterson, 87.075; McDougal, 73.307; Fanning, 71.018; Truxton, 70.824; Burrows, 69.969; Drayton, 68.937; Benham, 63.238; Jouett, 62.939; Paul Jones, 62.468; Cummings, 62.316; Paulding, 62.088; Jarvis, 61.671; Cassin, 57.218; Perry, 55.855; Ammen, 55.441; Jenkins, 54.051; McCall, 54.458; Benham, 50.460; Warrington, 48.276; Chauncey, 41.519; Decatur, 39.178; Barry, 38.053; Dale, 34.399; Henley, 32.820; Preble, 24.821; Bainbridge, 21.752; Trippe, 16.880; Balch, 945.

Vessels of the Submarine Class—K-8 88.026; B-3, 60.612; C-3, 54.309; H-1, 52.326; A-4, 44.953; C-4, 43.469; H-2, 33.324; H-5, 30.122; K-3, 29.888; K-7, 29.291; A-6, 28.184; C-1, 25.091; A-7, 22.420; A-2, 18.012; C-2, 4.259; K-4, 4.401; B-2, 3.412; C-5, 0.000.

Vessels of the Cruiser Class—Galveston, 94.172; New Orleans, 50.001; Yorktown, 37.677; Chattanooga, 36.263; Cincinnati, 33.988; Denver, 33.478; Cleveland, 28.633; Raleigh, 16.164.

Vessels of the Gunboat Class—Mayflower, 99.063; Dixie, 78.156; Sacramento, 67.891; Pampanga, 43.087; Dolphin, 39.845; Wheeling, 32.3?6; Annapolis, 12.957.

WHITMAN PRAISES PERKINS.

Says He Is the Best Man in County for District Attorney.

Governor Whitman indorsed District Attorney Perkins strongly last night. He said:

"When I left the office of District Attorney to become Governor I named as my successor that man whom I regarded as the best-fitted person in the county to perform the duties of District Attorney. I still hold that opinion of Charles Albert Perkins. He is my choice for the office and I hope he will get the nomination. I know his work and I know he is able."

The Governor was asked about a letter he had written to Mr. Moss which Mr. Moss had read at political meetings.

"That letter was written two years ago when Mr. Moss left the District Attorney's office," said the Governor. "The nice things I said in it I have no reason to retract, but the letter was never intended to have any bearing upon the present campaign for the Republican nomination for District Attorney. I hope Mr. Perkins will be elected."

The Perkins managers have already formed five leagues to promote his fight against Tammany Hall. They are the Perkins League of Hotel Managers, the Democratic Lawyers' Perkins League, the Dry Goods Men's Perkins Association, and two leagues of actors.

Powell Crichton, a lawyer of 14 Wall Street, Secretary of the Georgia Society, will be Chairman of the Democratic Lawyers' Perkins League. He expects to begin active work the day after the primaries with a committee of 100 lawyers.

Mr. Perkins spoke last night at five Republican club houses in the 2d, 12th, 13th, 27th, and 29th Assembly Districts.

"If I had done for Tammany what I have done for the Republican Party," said Frank Moss in three speeches last night, "they would have made me Mayor, Governor, and everything else. What do the voters want? A deal? There has been a deal in the Judges and in the Sheriff's office as well as other jobs. If Tammany gets in that is what you can expect. If you want to beat Tammany and want honest work done I am the man that you should vote for.

"It is up to you, and I will abide by your decision in the primaries. Remember this, however, I have never asked the support of any man, especially men who owe their jobs to politics."

Mr. Moss spoke at 236 East Broadway, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, and at Lenox Avenue and 120th Street.

RYAN TALKS TO 10,000.

Zeller's Opponent Makes a Lively Primary Campaign.

Joseph T. Ryan, Democratic primary candidate for the nomination for Judge of the City Court, addressed many thousand persons yesterday afternoon and last night at five big meetings. He began at noon with a flying trip along West Street, where he addressed groups of longshoremen, while his workers distributed circulars of the Labor Committee indorsing his candidacy. Among the labor organizations that indorsed him was the Bricklayers' Union 37, of which John Gill is the business agent.

In the evening the candidate addressed large gatherings at Niblo's Garden, Third Avenue and 170th Street; Tonawanda Hall, 390 Third Avenue; the Connolly Club, 101st Street and Third Avenue, and the Tammany Club in the Eleventh Assembly District.

WAR HITS THE BOOK TRADE.

Few Have Need for Rare Volumes in England Now.

Henry Spurr, representing Thomas Edwards, a London dealer in rare books, whose specialty is Americana, has arrived at the Imperial from London.

"The rare book trade in our country, being a luxury, is somewhat at a discount just now," said Mr. Spurr yesterday. "However, you will find that the energetic publisher who is willing to go ahead without considering a temporary loss, still holds his own. Publishing is still a very profitable speculation in our country if one is bold enough to take a plunge and happens to have the right material.

"War books had a tremendous circulation up to a month or two ago, but there is somewhat of a surfeit of them onw, and publishers find they cannot feed the public on war literature only. Good books—books with a good imprint—for in England the name of a publisher is often a guarantee of the character of the work—are still sure of a large demand. But, unfortunately, when there was a rush on in war books, a flood of interior matter made its appearance. As yet, we have had very little war fiction. The war is too near us to make anything about it but facts, interesting.

"The labor troubles in England about which you read so much, are exaggerated. The British workman is patriotic. It is the paid agitator who causes the noise. We have no idea how long the war will last. Lord Kitchener said, at its inception, it might be a matter of three years. We are taking him at his word. He is the man of the moment, and we look upon every word he utters as sound advice or gospe truth."

MISS WIBORG TO WED G. C. MURPHY

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Wiborg Betrothed to Son of Patrick F. Murphy.

ACTIVE IN RELIEF WORK

Her Engagement Follows the Marriage of Her Sister Olga to Sidney Webster Fish.

Society will be interested in the engagement of Miss Sara Sherman Wiborg, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wiborg of New York and East Hampton, L. I., to Gerald C. Murphy, son of Mr. and Mrs. Patrick Francis Murphy of New York, which is to be formally announced tomorrow by Mr. and Mrs. Wiborg, who are at their Summer home at East Hampton.

Miss Wiborg is prominent in society, and last season was active in war relief work. Her sister, Miss Olga Wiborg, was married on Sept. 18, at East Hampton, to Sidney Webster Fish, son of Stuyvesant Fish and the late Mrs. Fish. Another sister is Miss Mary Hoyt Wiborg.

Miss Sara S. Wiborg and her sisters were presented at Court during the season in London several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. Wiborg formerly resided in Cincinnati. Mrs. Wiborg before her marriage was Miss Adeline Sherman, a daughter of Major Hoyt Sherman.

Mr. Murphy is Vice President of the Mark Cross Company of New York and London, of which his father is President. Mr. Murphy, Sr., is renowned for his brilliant after-dinner speeches.

FRANCIS V. DU PONT TO WED.

Amateur Aviator Engaged to Miss Katherine Clarke.

The engagement of Miss Katherine Clarke of Northampton, Mass., to Francis Victor du Pont, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Coleman du Pont of Wilmington, Del., has been announced. Mr. du Pont first met Miss Clarke when she acted as a bridal attendant at the marriage of his sister, Miss Alice B. du Pont, to Paul E. Wilson.

Mr. du Pont is a student at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, and will be graduated in two years. He is a devotee of outdoor sports, and drove the hydroplane, Tech, Jr., III., in recent races in Manhasset Bay.

HER ENGAGEMENT BROKEN.

Miss Eulalia Garrison Is Not to Wed Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr.

Mrs. Cornelius M. Garrison of 550 Park Avenue announces that the engagement of her daughter, Miss Eulalia Garrison, to Ernest A. Bigelow, Jr., has been broken. The engagement of the couple was announced in the Spring of 1914.

Miss Garrison is the niece of Colonel Robert M. Thompson, with whom she made the trip to the Olympic games in Stockholm in 1912. Mr. Bigelow is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest A. Bigelow of 120 East Fifty-sixth Street.

Miss Calvo to Wed on Oct. 7.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept 24.—Arrangements have been completed for the marriage of Miss Marta Calvo, daughter of the former Minister from Costa Rica, to Thomas D. Harrington of Boston on Thursday, Oct. 7. The ceremony will take place at 11 o'clock in the private chapel of Mgr. Bonzano, the Apostolic Delegate, with that dignitary officiating. A nuptial mass will follow the ceremony, which will be attended only by the immediate relatives and close friends.

The bride's attendants will include her sister, Miss Selina Calvo, who will be a débutante of the coming Winter; Miss Kathleen Anderson of this city, and Miss Clara Jaeger of Montclair, N. J. William Edward Harrington will be his brother's best man.

Their Golden Wedding Anniversary.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Keil of this city was celebrated at the Hotel Astor at 6 o'clock last evening by a dinner for the relatives and intimate friends. Mrs. Keil was Miss Anna Frey of Vienna. The couple came to America in 1867, and have since lived in New York. Miss Marie Keil, Mrs. C. F. L. Ing, and Henry Keil, the three children, were present, as well as six grandchildren.

HER PANTALETTE GOWN.

Mrs. Longworth Interests Chicago Wayfarers in a New Fashion.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of ex-President Theodore Roosevelt, has been for a day or more the centre of attraction for Michigan Boulevard, Chicago's most fashionable thoroughfare. The reason is found in the fact that the former Miss Alice Roosevelt has decided to set the fashion by wearing a tufted and be-furbelowed pantalette skirt. For the last few days a so-called "fashion show," fostered by the modistes of the Middle West, has been open to the public. Mrs. Longworth, when she first made her appearance on Michigan Boulevard attired in the "pantalette skirt," was mistaken for a model of the show, but in a short time she was identified and became the cynosure of all eyes.

The pantalettes which Mrs. Longworth introduced to Chicagoans are not of net, ruffled and lace trimmed, as in the days of '58. Instead they are of heavy skirt material, with a wide tuck to each leg, and reach Mrs. Longworth's trim ankles. The pantalettes are longer than the skirt the average Chicago woman wears.

A long, heavy traveling coat, with a broadcloth collar, and conspicuous for the absence of fur of any kind, was worn with the "skirtish" looking trousers.

Mrs. Longworth wore laced low shoes and a straw hat, with a silk facing and a tailored ornament in front.

Mr. and Mrs. Longworth are on their way back to the East after visiting the California Exposition.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the United States Ambassador at Petrograd, is sailing for Russia today on the Kristianiafjord by the way of Sweden, where she will join the Ambassador. Mrs. Marye will resume her work with the Red Cross.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard McWilliams of Plainfield, N. J., have announced the engagement of Mrs. McWilliams's daughter by a former marriage, Miss Marjorie Walbridge Brown, to Kenneth Hamilton Condit, son of Colonel and Mrs. Oscar H. Condit of East Orange, N. J. Miss Brown's father was the late Paul Taylor Brown of Philadelphia. Mr. Condit is a graduate of Princeton University, class of '13.

Mrs. William Dulles and family are at the Hotel Gotham for the Winter. The coming-out reception on Nov. 24 for Miss Dorothy Dulles has been postponed on account of the death of her father.

A. Perry Osborn, who is to marry Miss Anne M. Steele, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Steele, in Baltimore on Oct. 2, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at the Knickerbocker Club.

Pay Inspector Samuel Bryan, U. S. N., and Mrs. Bryan have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Bryan, to William Coleman Rogers of Phoenix, Ariz.

The wedding of Miss Mathilde Margaret Lindenmeyr, daughter of the late Henry Lindenmeyr, and Dr. Rudolph Duryea Moffett is to take place at 8:30 o'clock tonight in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Central Park West and Sixty-fifth Street.

Miss Alice B. Hovey, daughter of Franklin H. Hovey of Summit, N. J., and Edward Palmer Seymour, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Sherwood Seymour of this city, will be married today in Calvary Church, in Summit.

RUSSIAN STATESMAN DIES.

Ex-Minister of Interior Durnovo Was Once Head of Police.

PETROGRAD, Sept. 24, (via London.)—The death of Peter Nikolaievich Durnovo is announced. He was at one time Russian Minister of the Interior, a member of the Council of the Empire, and leader of the Party of the Right in the Council.

Durnovo came of a noble family of the Province of Chernigoff and first became prominent while Minister of the Interior during the repressions that followed the "Charter of Liberties" granted by Alexander III. He entered the Government service as an official of the Interior Department, later joining the Police Department, where he finally became head of the entire department. As the sequence to a scandal in the department, he was dismissed and for a time disappeared from sight, to emerge as Governor of one of the Volga provinces under Nicholas II. Then Plehve, Minister of the Interior, brought him back to Petrograd and made him the head of the Departments of Posts and Telegraphs shortly before the Russo-Japanese war in 1904.

When Plehve was killed he acted in his place until his successor was appointed. Later Premier Witte made him Minister of the Interior, and he resigned in May, 1906. His resignation was brought about by Witte himself, who found that Minister Durnova was his enemy. Witte went to the Emperor and asked him to choose between himself and Durnovo and his associate Akimoff, and it was said at the time that both were sacrificed to pacify the Constitutional Democrats.

Durnovo later became a member of the Council of the Empire, and in March, 1911, in company with M. Trepoff, was suspended from all sittings of the council until January, 1912, at the instigation of Premier Stolypin.

AUTO BREAKS BOY'S SKULL.

Taxi Dodges Woman in Fifth Avenue and Hurls Out Passenger.

Philip McNamara, 8 years old, of 26 East 134th Street, was knocked down and run over last night by an automobile driven by James J. Duffy, of 141 West Ninetieth Street, at Madison Avenue and 134th Street. Duffy placed the boy in his machine and raced with him to the Harlem Hospital, where it was said he was suffering from a fractured skull and internal injuries. Duffy was arrested, charged with felonious assault.

William Delou, a chauffeur, was driving at a fair rate of speed down Fifth Avenue yesterday when a woman stepped out near Forty-second Street, directly in front of his taxicab. Delou swerved toward the curbstone and dodged the woman, but the sudden turn upset his taxi and hurled its passenger, Harry Belsinger, a manufacturer of 330 West Eighty-sixth Street, to the street. Dr. Thomas Cheney, from the New York Hospital, attended Mr. Belsinger, who was suffering from abrasions on the head and hands. After being treated, he returned home. The taxi was badly damaged and traffic at the corner was held up about ten minutes.

As Mrs. Charles Bell and Mrs. Ellery C. Kibbe, who are at the Hotel Seville, were returning from shopping yesterday afternoon the taxicab in which they were riding collided with an auto owned by Harrison Armstrong of 140 West Forty-fourth Street and driven by William J. Scott. The accident occurred at Madison Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street. Mrs. Kibbe was thrown into the street and shaken up, but Mrs. Bell was not hurt.

J. W. ALEXANDER BURIED.

Princeton Trustees and Students In Procession Through Campus.

PRINCTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The funeral of James W. Alexander, former President of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, who died on Tuesday at the home of his son, Henry M. Alexander, at Tuxedo Park, took place today at Trinity Episcopal Church here, and was followed by burial in Princeton Cemetery, close to the grave of former President Grover Cleveland.

The Rev. Dr. Ralph E. Pomeroy, pastor of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Baker, conducted the services, and the honorary pall bearers were John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University; Moses T. Pyne, A. B. Russell, G. J. Armour, and Robert Bridges.

From the church to the cemetery there was a procession through the campus, in which the Trustees of the university, of which Mr. Alexander was one, and several hundred students took part.

LITTLE DAMAGE BY QUAKE.

Shock Felt in Italian Provinces Caused Panic in Some Towns.

ROME, Sept. 24, (via Paris.)—The earthshock which was felt here last night was more pronounced in other districts of Italy, but so far as has been reported no great damage was done. At Avezzano the earthquake caused the people to rush from the huts in which they have been living since the great disaster of last January, but as no buildings have been erected there since the city was destroyed the damage was slight.

In the city of Aquila, fifty-eight miles northeast of Rome, and throughout the province of that name, the shock was felt distinctly, causing considerable alarm.

The shock was felt in Messina and caused a panic among the people, who rushed to the streets and squares. Many persons remained in the open all night, but no damage was done.

NEW YORKERS IN ACCIDENT.

Mrs. Kent and Katherine Ryan Hurt In Connecticut Trolley Collision.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 24.—Five persons were injured today when an open trolley car from the Pequot colony got beyond control of the motorman and collided with a Postal Telegraph Company car which was running ahead of it.

The most severely hurt among the passengers was Mrs. George S. Chappell, wife of the architect of the Connecticut Woman's College. Among the others in the car who suffered injuries were a Mrs. Kent and Miss Katherine Ryan of New York, who are visiting friends here.

W. Staples Brown, Painter, Dies.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 24.—W. Staples Brown, widely known throughout New England as an artist, died today at his home, 429 Angel Street, in his 60th year. Mr. Brown was born in Dorchester, Mass., and was a son of the Rev. Edward L. Brown, formerly rector of the Church of the Saviour. After spending his boyhood in Dorchester and St. Augusine, Fla., Mr. Brown studied art with Appleton Clark in Boston, and after a time became very successful as a landscape artist. A brother and two sisters survive him.

Oliver Morosco's Productions.

Oliver Morosco, the Los Angeles producer, arrived yesterday to spend two months in New York looking after his theatrical interests in the East. His productions will include Louis Anspacher's comedy, "The Unchastened Woman"; Avery Hopwood's farce, "Sadie Love"; "Up Stairs and Down," by the Hattons; a dramatization of du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," "Madcap Teresa," "The Cinderella Man," and "So Long, Letty," a musical comedy.

CHARITIES

12,000 BABIES

That's our record of service to New York's infant population.

THE BABIES' HOSPITAL
55th St. at Lexington Ave.

DAHLIA EXHIBITION BY A NEW SOCIETY

First Annual Show Is Opened at the American Museum of Natural History.

GIRL OF 13 A PRIZE WINNER

Richard Vincent, Jr., Represented by 25,000 Blossoms—Public Is Invited to Attend.

The first annual exhibition of the American Dahlia Society, working in co-operation with the New York Horticultural Society, opened at the American Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon. It will be continued today from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., and tomorrow from 1 P. M. to 5 P. M., and the public is invited to attend.

The new organization, made up of lovers of the dahlia, both professional and amateur, was formed last May, and has 200 members, of whom 75 per cent. are amateurs. The exhibition was large and varied. It filled the centre of the big foyer of the museum, sharing the space with the collection of meteorites of the museum. This is the first all-dahlia exhibition to be seen in this city, and there were displays of different ways in which the flower could be used. The Fall bride can now have a flower all her own for her wedding. There were two examples of shower bouquets made of the smaller white flowers, combined with white tulle; dahlias were shown in big baskets and vases and were used with excellent effect as table decorations.

Prizes offered were chiefly in money, and ranged from 25 cents to $15, the honor being the real desire of the prize winners. Max Schling got the first prize for the bridal bouquet, and George M. Stumpp the second. Kottmiller, who does the floral decorative work of the Vanderbilt Hotel, took the first prize for a big basket of dahlias, and Max Schling, who also carried off the first prize for the best vase of dahlias, had a basket which took second.

Kottmiller and Schling had the best two table decorations, both elaborate. Mr. Schling combining colors in his, the Geisia dahlias, and Mr. Kottmiller using only the deep crimson dahlias, the large petal dahlias and the little pompons, with a small pond under a canopy in the centre of the table. Mr. Schling showed an electroller in the form of a tall piano lamp decorated with the flowers. There were a cluster of them on the shade and more at the base, and a basket encircling the stem half way up was filled with the flowers. Pictures, the flowers secured to a background, in a frame, looking like paintings in relief, were other novelties.

Richard Vincent, Jr., of White Marsh, Md., President of the society, was the largest contributor, sending from 25,000 to 30,000 dahlias of different colors and varieties to the exhibition. A large pyramid of dahlias, which was a feature of the central part of the exhibition, was made up of Mr. Vincent's.

A girl of 13 years, Miss Eleanor F. Fullerton, daughter of H. B. Fullerton, Director of the Agricultural Development of Long Island, exhibited and took a prize for twenty-five distinct varieties of dahlias. Mrs. C. H. Stout of Shell Hills, N. J., took a special prize for a beautiful dahlia, a semi-double flower of a soft pinkish yellow, one of her own hybridization.

The biggest dahlia of the show was a beautiful single white blossom, seven inches in diameter, shown with a rich mass of its own foliage, the massive stem nearly half an inch in diameter. It was called the "Albert Manda." It took first prize for its exhibitor, W. A. Manda of South Orange, N. J. The same exhibitor carried off the honors for the largest forty-one decorative blossoms.

W. A. Finger of Hicksville, L. I., took the first prize for forty-two of the largest cactus blossom dahlias, and forty-six of the smallest pompon, orange in color, about the size of a quarter, won the first prize for C. Louis Ailing, West Haven, Conn. The first prize for thirty-six pompons, six different named varieties, six of each, went to William Shillaher, Essex Fells, N. J.

Miss Elizabeth Moorhouse of Fairfield, Conn., took first prize for twelve named varieties, six blooms each. There were some tragedies among the would-be exhibitors. One of the exhibitors who was to show eight vases of pompons, six flowers in each vase, had one flower too many and was put out of the competition, and one woman sent in her flowers with one short and also was unable to compete.

Among other exhibitors were E. M. Townsend, Oyster Bay, L. I.; James Duthie, who specializes in dahlias; Arthur Daly, banker, of Leonia, N. J.; Mrs. H. Darlington of Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mrs. O. D. Clapp of Westerly, R. I., and Mrs. E. T. Barrows, Plainfield, N. J.

Besides the big hall of meteorites, the galleries branching off at the sides and at the back were filled with the dahlias. Dahlias are cool-weather flowers, and the last two days of extreme heat filled the organizers of the exhibition with a fear that there would be no show. There will be fresh flowers daily. The exhibition is free.

Obituary Notes.

JOHN F. CASSIN, well known in the insurance business and formerly active in Republican politics in the Tenth Assembly District of Brooklyn, died recently at his Summer home, Sunside, Greene County, N. Y. Mr. Cassin was born in Brooklyn forty-six years ago, and was a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute. He left a widow and daughter.

Mrs. CATHERINE MARY TULLY, widow of Patrick J. Tully, formerly in the publishing business, died at her home, 311 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday, aged 74 years.

MARVIN ROBBINS, a well-known real estate dealer and a Trustee of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home, 535 East Twenty-first Street, Flatbush, in his sixty-eighth year. Mr. Robbins was a member of the firm of Rustin & Robbins of 16 Court Street, which was founded by his father-in-law, J. E. Cornell, more than fifty years ago, but for the last several months had been practically retired from active business. He was born and educated in Brooklyn and had lived there all his life. He was the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of St. Mark's M. E. Church, and a member of the Royal Arcanum and formerly of the old Union League Club. Mr. Robbins is survived by his wife and son.

Mrs. MARGARET MOORE, widow of Nicholas Moore, formerly an Inspector of Combustibles in the New York Fire Department, died from pneumonia on Thursday at her home, 1,827 East Fifteenth Street, Flatbush. Mrs. Moore was 65 years old, and left three sons and three daughters.

ALBERT R. NORTON, a member of one of the oldest families on Long Island and a life-long resident of Selden, died at his home in that place late Wednesday night. Mr. Norton was born in 1833 in the same house where he died. He was appointed a Postmaster under President Lincoln and held the post for twenty-two years. He is survived by his wife, three daughters and a son.

HIRAM RHODES, 70 years old, died on Wednesday in the Brooklyn Home for Aged Men, at 745 Classon Avenue.

MONROE SANFORD BROWN, Treasurer of the Atlantic Express Company in Manhattan, died from typhoid fever on Thursday at his home, 134 Underhill Avenue, Brooklyn. He was 28 years of age, and up to three years ago was employed by the Mechanics Bank in Brooklyn.

Mrs. ANNA MILLER, 80 years old, died Thursday night at her home, Fourteenth Street, Whitestone, L. I. She was born in Scotland, and had lived in Whitestone for the last fifty years. Mrs. Miller left two sons and two daughters.

Mrs. EMMA RIX, wife of Paul Rix, who for a number of years lived in Flushing, died Thursday night in the Mount Vernon Hospital. She was a daughter of Mrs. Mary Bartlett of Astoria. Sixty years ago she married Mr. Rix, who is a son of Professor and Mrs. Frank R. Rix.

MICHAEL WEISS, a retired cigar manufacturer, died on Thursday at his home, 314 East Eighty-seventh Street, in his seventy-first year. He was formerly a member of the firm of A. & L. Weiss of Wall and South Streets. Mr. Weiss was a Mason and unmarried.

Mrs. JULIA A. S. KILPATRICK, widow of Edward Kilpatrick, formerly a builder here, died on Thursday at her home in Yonkers, N. Y., in her eighty-third year. She was born in Quebec, Ontario, and is survived by a son.

Mrs. MABEL M. SEADALE, wife of Axel H. Seadale, an automobile dealer, died recently at her home, 2,182 Anthony Avenue, the Bronx, in her forty-second year. She was born in this city.

WILLIAM H. STRINGER, a buyer for Hellar, Kline & Co. of 72 Leonard Street, died suddenly yesterday in the corridor of the New York Life Insurance Company's building at 346 Broadway, of heart disease, to emerge as Governor of one of the Volga provinces under Nicholas II. Then Plehve, Minister of the Interior, brought him back to Petrograd and made him the head of the Departments of Posts and Telegraphs shortly before the Russo-Japanese war in 1904.

Mrs. Ida Stoll, wife of Dr. Stern's Hospital, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born in Bingen-on-Rhine, Germany, and came to this country with his parents when 3 years old. Form any years Mr. Friedberg lived in Milwaukee, Wis., where he was a member of the firm of Friend Brothers, clothing merchants. For the last six years he had made his home at the Hotel Willard. He was a Mason.

T. J. CANTWELL, builder of the Sacred Heart Church, in Elizabeth, and a well-known contractor in New Jersey, died yesterday at his home in Elizabeth.

WILLIAM CAHILL, aged 71 years, a veteran of the civil war and Commander of General William J. Sewell Post, G. A. R., died yesterday at his home in Atlantic City, N. J.

Mrs. MARY SUSAN LITTLEFIELD MARX of 130 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, is dead at her Summer home at East Patchogue. She was 80 years of age. She is survived by three sons and three daughters, one the wife of Justice Abel E. Blackmar of the Supreme Court.

HUGH GALLAGHER, 68 years old, one of the oldest business men of Montclair, N. J., died at his home, 25 St. Luke's Place, last night. For forty years Mr. Gallagher was in the grain and feed business. He was a Trustee of the Montclair Savings Bank and of the Montclair Building and Loan Association.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

BAYER.—Mr. and Mrs. Philip Bayer of Arverne, L. I., announce the birth of a girl Sept. 24, 1915.

Engaged

ABRAMOWITZ—PERLMAN.—Anna E. Perlman to Dr. E. William Abramowitz.

BLUME—BERNSTEIN.—Rose Bernstein to Joseph Blume.

BROWN—SELLERS.—Marion L. Sellers to Edwin H. Brown, Jr.

DE ROY—LYON.—Edna Lyon to Al. J. De Roy.

GARLAND—GREENBERG. — Gertrude S. Greenberg to Louis H. Garland.

MODELL—MALZMAN.—Kitty Malzman to George L. Modell.

STRAUSS — SCHWARTZ — Gertrude F. Schwartz to Joseph W. Strauss.

THOMPSON—GOOD.—Maud A. Good to Edward A. Thompson.

Married

AHLSTROM—NICHOLS.—At 16 East Eighty-third St., on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1915, Mrs. Laura Tha'n Nichols, daughter of Alexander Thain, to Otto John Ahlstrom.

GREENE—DUNNING.—Sept. 18, 1915, in Christ Church, Warwick, N. Y., by the Rev. William Pickslay,

FOOTBALL SEASON OPENS TODAY---SENIORS' WOMEN'S AND GREENBRIER GOLF—HORSE SHOW

BIG TEAMS OPEN FOOTBALL SEASON

Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Penn Play Minor College Elevens Today.

Six of the leading football teams of the East will swing into action today in the real opening of what promises to be a season rich in interest and given over markedly to experiment and the progress that inevitably attends greater daring. Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Dartmouth, and Rutgers will entertain at home small college teams that, in at least two cases, may prove troublesome.

Yale's play against Maine will perhaps hold the greatest interest, for both critics and followers of the Blue will be anxious to see just what prospect of a good line New Haven holds forth. That the varied passing attack with which Yale started and finished last year will be put on is hardly to be doubted, and it will be interesting to see whether there will be anything in the way of defense to support it, and anything in the line of blocking by the forwards that will allow this brilliant attack full sweep. Furthermore, the Ells will, no doubt, take the opportunity to try out many of the new candidates under conditions that obtain in an actual game.

It is hardly to be expected that the observer will gain so much as an inkling of the form or generalship to which Frank Hinkey, the head coach, will commit the eleven at a later stage. The procedure of last year will probably be followed, that of trying out the free attack all over the field with little regard for the situation of the team, the distance to be gained or the number of the down. At the same time there is new quarter back material at hand, and it seems probable that if this shows up well Captain Alec Wilson will retain his position at half back, where he seems to be invaluable, thus avoiding the extra burden of running the team.

Another matter that will interest close followers of football will be the style of end play. That in the last year was much criticised, both by Yale men and outsiders. There may be a change from the very beginning, or Hinkey may continue his policy of letting the end candidates play practically their own game, and of picking a starting quartet of men who have some initiative and who can be polished up with a rush later in the season. Just how much of Yale's strength and weakness can be brought out in this game is questionable, for it is impossible to tell how strong the Maine men are. It is unlikely, however, that the team from Orono will be troubled with stage fright, for they are familiar with the Elis, and this particular game is an old story.

The Yale-Maine clash will be the second in the Yale bowl and for this reason it is probable that there will be many scouts of other elevens on hand to study wind currents in the huge inclosure, and other conditions peculiar to the bowl. The Harvard-Yale game was played last year in almost a dead calm, and so far only the Ells themselves have much of an idea as to how a wind will affect the punting. It is probable, too, that the Yale men are quite as anxious as outsiders to understand conditions.

Princeton may experience considerable difficulty in handling the strong Georgetown eleven, as the Tiger team to date is rather a patchwork affair, with Shea, an end, commandeered for the backfield, and with hardly the first string in action that John H. Rush, the new head coach, hopes to weld together at a later stage of the season. Georgetown comes up with a good line, one member of which, a tackle, is said by hidden to promise to become one of the season's stars, and with Dempsey, a good back, and a fine long-distance kicker. While the Tigers have indulged in plenty of practice in catching kicks there is room for improvement by all the backs in this department of the game, and there can hardly be a doubt that Georgetown will make the most of the aerial form of attack. Princeton ought to show a good pair of ends even thus early, and Kennard, last year's centre, should prove a rallying point in the line.

The work of the other forwards will be carefully watched, for the Orange and Black is put to it this year to fill the gaping holes left by the graduation of Ballin, Shenk, and Eddie Trenkmann. The second string men have been able to rip up the varsity line again and again in practice, and Georgetown can turn on a good running attack to support Dempsey's punting there may be very real trouble in store for Nassau. The game should prove hard enough, in any event, to give the coaches a much better line on the worth of their new men, particularly Halsey, a guard, who has been displaying considerable promise in the last week's work.

Harvard will tackle Colby at Cambridge, and if the Crimson continues to show the powerful attack that developed suddenly a few days ago, there will be opportunity to work up a semblance of team play even so early in the season. The Harvard line has not come along nearly so fast as the backs, but it must be remembered that Harvard already has three experienced men behind the line in Watson, last year's quarter back for the greater part of the Yale game, and a perfect understudy to Mal Logan, Eddie Mahan, the captain, and McKinlock, who has had a deal of work in some of the Crimson's hardest games. Enwright, last year's freshman star, probably will work with this combination, which gives the Crimson three good kickers in the field at once, a very marked advantage over any rival.

As in the case of Princeton, the line will be closely watched, and the Harvard men are fearful principally of bad passing by the new centre, Wiggin, who has been slow in rounding into shape. Wallace appears to be lost to the team, and he will be greatly missed for the time, at least, from the pivot position. King seems to be out of the backfield permanently, and he, too, will be a loss, but he was on the sidelines at short hook to be comfortably cared for with Soucy, the former extremely active centre, who has had some experience in the wing position, and Coolidge, doing the downfield work and figuring in Harvard's peculiarly effective interference beyond the scrimmage line. Colby may prove just strong enough to force the Cambridge eleven to shake together a little better.

Pennsylvania's opening of the season at Franklin Field should prove attractive, for in the University of West Virginia the Quakers will be playing against a team coached by Sol Metzger, a former Red and Blue Captain, who knows thoroughly what type of game will have to be met to defeat it. The Quakers may have to put in a busy afternoon in order to get by the visitors with any degree of comfort. Principal interest in the individual sense will centre in the work of Berry, the new Philadelphia star, who is credited with being a coming man. Perhaps, too, the line that is being developed by Dr. Wharton and Harold Gaston will show more promise than have other sets of forwards at Pennsylvania in recent years.

Dartmouth will take on for the first real day's work the snappy and aggressive team of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. There is too much material on hand at Hanover, no matter how green some of it may be, to encourage the smaller eleven in the hope of anything more than a good showing. Cavanaugh will have an excellent chance to try out his new end and quarter back material, for these are the positions that are troubling him at present.

Albright will hardly prove better than a fair tryout opponent for the husky Rutgers eleven, which is being brought along fast for next week's battle with Princeton. Foster Sanford's team is already fit to play a hard game, having indulged in more actual scrimmage work than probably any other first-class eleven in the East. It is also endowed with a strong framework of veterans who have been through many a hard game. This clash ought to be valuable principally in smoothing off the last rough edges from the Rutgers team play in preparation for the meeting with the Tigers, which promises to be one of the best games of the early season.

TIGERS PRACTICE SIGNALS.

Coach Rush Handles Players with Care Before Georgetown Game.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The Princeton football squad had the last drill today before its opening game with Georgetown. For two hours the 'Varsity ran through signals. Dummy scrimmage was indulged in during most of the afternoon, but Coach Rush would allow no tackling, as 'Varsity players with experience in their positions are precious in these troubled times. After the signal drill the backs had a long work-out in catching punts, with Driggs on the kicking end.

It was announced today that Semmens, a 'Varsity centre of two years ago, will be eligible to play again this year. Semmens practiced passing today, and in all probability will be substituted for Gennert tomorrow afternoon. It is not yet known whether Dickerman or A. C. Brown, valuable backfield men, will be able to play.

The line-up for tomorrow's game will be: Highley, left end; McLean, left tackle; Halsey, left guard; Gennert, centre; Love, right guard; Kaufman, right tackle; Brown, right end; Glick, quarterback; Shea, right halfback; Moore, fullback; Driggs, left halfback.

NEWS OF OTHER ELEVENS.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 24.—The Army eleven ran through its evolutions today with more precision than has thus far characterized its work. Although the makeup of the teams on the field was changed from time to time, the football displayed was the best yet. The quarter backs and linemen occupied most of the attention of Coach Daly and his assistants, Sultan, Thompson, and Wynne, although the backfield was not overlooked. Murrill, a plebe, and Gerhardt are among the promising candidates who are making the competition keen among the aspirants for the quarter back position. Jones, Fries, Parker, and Timberlake are all fighting hard for Butler's place at tackle. Ford's punting improves daily.

EASTON, Penn., Sept. 24.—As a finale to the last practice before the first game of the season Coach Crowell ran the Lafayette 'Varsity through a long practice in receiving the kick-off and running down under the kick. The drill in signals which preceded this and lasted most of the afternoon showed the team running in remarkable smoothness for a date so early in the season.

The repertoire of plays is at present limited, but the plays and formations which have been given the team knows well. Weldon, Loerch, Scott, and Lake are the tentative backfield men. Luhr, Maxfield, and Ryon will be in the original line which is still incomplete, but the other positions are still in doubt, even in the mind of Coach Crowell. Lowe and Blackburn will be assigned to the ends.

Coach Crowell in a letter to Coach Crowell has granted the request of Lafayette in his protest against playing "Red" Flemming in the game.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Sept. 24.—The game with Albright today will be the first test of the new attack developed by Coach Sanford in the huge Rutgers backfield, and will give some indication of what can be expected against Princeton next week. Secret practice was held yesterday, and not even the students of the college were allowed on the field. It is understood that Sanford is relying upon the reported weakness of the Tiger line for a victory, and that the mass play that proved so effective against Washington and Jefferson last year will be his chief reliance.

The first hard scrimmage of the year was held at Fordham yesterday when, for twenty minutes, the first team tried to pound their way through the scrubs. No attempt was made to score, the plays being tufned about as soon as they came within striking posts. Captain Dunn remained out of the line-up, but was kept busy watching the work of both back fields. Several spectacular plays were made, and a Yale formation repeatedly sent the ball well through for gains of ten yards and over. Golden, who played with Brooklyn Prep a year ago, is proving a big improvement in the back field, and got off several long end runs. Frank Treanor, the Morris centre of a year ago, was shifted to guard on the 'Varsity. Considerable disappointment followed the word that Shea, who was one of the most promising tackle candidates, was ineligible. Last year he played at Springfield Young Men's Christian Association College.

AMHERST, Mass., Sept. 24.—A forty-minute scrimmage, preceded by a long signal drill, completed Amherst's preparation for the opening game with Middlebury Saturday. The speedy backfield combination of Captain Rider full back; Goodrich and Taber, halves, and Tow, quarter, showed up well. Goodrich especially making long runs through the scrubs. Downes, who reported for practice yesterday, has taken his regular position at guard. Goodrich, Varsity tackle last season, is expected to appear in uniform on Tuesday, as well as Hobart, guard, who is temporarily disabled.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 24.—The Navy squad was put through the hardest practice of the season this afternoon. The early part of the evening was devoted to tackling the dummy and body blocking practice, Coach Hardwick paying particular attention to this phase of the practice. After a short signal drill a team was picked from the squad and lined up against the powerful plebe team. The regular team had the better of the offensive, and time and again the plebe backs tore through for substantial gains, but the offensive was excellent. Fielding and Wilson, who were in the backfield for the regulars, made many good gains. The coaches at the academy are giving more attention to open work this year than ever before, and the forward passing and end runs are much in evidence, one long pass from Miles to Harrison being carried the length of the field for a touchdown in this afternoon's practice.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Sept. 24.—Under the direction of Coach Daly the Williams football squad was put through a thorough signal practice this afternoon in preparation for the game with the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute tomorrow. For two hours the 'Varsity went from one end of the field to the other trying out numerous open plays and trick formations and apparently bent upon perfecting themselves in this style of play. Toward the latter part of the afternoon the scrubs were allowed to take the main field, where they engaged in a hard scrimmage workout. Very few changes have been made in the line-up of the Varsity during the practices this week, and it is generally conceded that the following men will compose the Williams team: Hubbell, left end; Garfield, left tackle; Sawyer, left guard; Welch, centre; A. Wright, right guard; Brown, right tackle; H. Wright or Blodgett, right end; Jones, quarter back; Lapiante, left half back; Tomkins, full back; Overton, right half back.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 24.—The Carlisle football players had an easy time this afternoon, as Coaches Kelley and Welch did not put them through any scrimmages. A short time was spent at tackling the dummy and running down the field under punts, after which a signal drill, which lasted a half hour, was indulged in. The Redskins are in fair shape for tomorrow's contest, and will use several new formations which were developed this week. The Indians lined up for tomorrow against Lebanon Valley will be: Left end, Crane; left tackle, Welmas; left guard, Lassa; centre, Morrin; right guard, Chase; right tackle, Mariel; right end, Burd; quarter back, DeKarson; left half back, Looks Around; right half back, Pratt; full back, Captain Calao.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Penn., Sept. 24.—Light work only featured this afternoon's football work at Lehigh. Resident Coach Keady simply contented himself on grooming the 'Varsity for tomorrow's opening game with Ursinus. Signal work there was practiced, but no scrimmage. Cahill, Heuer, and Green had long practice in booting the ball. Hazelton, Bigony, Weaver, Schlitter, and Inge, all new men, were sent by Coach Keady to follow the 'Varsity in the signal practice, they being likely to get into tomorrow's game.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 24.—Final practice took place yesterday in preparation for Union's opening game against the Lawrence today. The first team worked with all sorts of "pep" and precision in signal practice. Coach Dawson announced last night that the following team will take the field against St. Lawrence: Notman, left end; Hay, left tackle; Gardner, left guard; Bowman, centre; Dubois, right guard; Jenkins, (Captain,) right tackle; Avila, right end; Monahan, quarter back; Rosecrans, left half back; Stroller, right half back; Patterson, full back.

Coach Reilley of the New York University football team put the squad through a varied afternoon's practice yesterday, which included a long-continued signal drill for the first three elevens. A short scrimmage for the first two elevens took up the first part of the afternoon, and was calculated to try out the new men in the squad in both the offensive and defensive game. In this work the first team, which included eight regular players, was lined up against the second eleven. Manley, at quarter back, and Hoffman, a new candidate and last year's Captain of the Fordham Prep eleven, showed up particularly well in the backfield of the second team. The composition of the Violet line is still largely problematical. In yesterday's practice Waldman and McCullough were at either extremity of the line, Captain Somers and Sokolower at the tackle positions

POOR DAY FOR LEADING BASEBALL TEAMS

PHILLIES AND CUBS EACH WIN BY 6 TO 0

Chalmers Allows Only Two Hits in Contest Which Leaders Won.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Philadelphia and Chicago split a double header here today by twin scores of 6 to 0. The contests were marked by tight pitching on the part of the winning twirlers and equally shaky work by the losing boxmen. Humphries held the league leaders to four hits in the first game, and Chalmers returned the compliment by granting the locals only two in the second contest, which was stopped by darkness at the end of the eighth inning.

Chicago scored in the first inning of the opener on Schulte's walk, his steal of second, and Zimmerman's hit. Bunched doubles by McCarthy and Archer earned the second tally in the next inning, and in the fifth three more hits, including Archer's second double and Bancroft's error, sent in two more runs and drove Mayer from the game. In the eighth inning Oeschger yielded a single, a double, and a base on balls, and made a balk, the combination accounting for the final runs of the locals, Philadelphia got only one runner as far as second base, and never had a chance to score.

In the second Keating's first error followed two singles and gave Philadelphia its first run. Two bases on balks and two singles came in the sixth and marked Zabel's departure for the clubhouse. Wright, a recruit pitcher, took up the task with the bases full and none out. He yielded another hit, and Keating and Williams bunched three errors on Burns's grounder, the result being a total of four runs. The last run of the day resulted from three successive singles after two were out in the eighth.

Chicago had chances to score in the second, fifth, and eighth innings, but Chalmers tightened in the pinches and stopped the attacks by timely strike outs. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	1	1	0	0
M'gan, ss.	4	0	1	4	2
Sch'te, 2b.	4	2	2	2	1
Z'man, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Saier, 1b.	3	1	0	7	2
W'ms, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
McC'y, 2b.	3	0	0	1	0
Archer, c.	4	1	2	5	0
H'ph's, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Total.	31	6	9	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	3	0	1	0	0
B'ch'ft, ss.	4	0	0	2	2
Paske't, cf.	3	0	0	1	1
C'vath, rf.	4	0	0	4	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
W'ted, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Sch'hoff, 2b.	3	0	0	3	0
Burns, c.	2	0	1	3	2
Adams, c.	1	0	0	0	0
Mayer, p.	1	0	0	0	2
Oesch'r, p.	2	0	0	1	1
Total.	30	0	4	24	11

Error—Bancroft.

Chicago	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	2	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—McCarthy, Archer, (2,) Schulte. Stolen base—Schulte. Earned runs—Chicago, 6. Sacrifice hit—Humphries. Double play—Mulligan, McCarthy, and Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 4; Chicago, 5. First base on error—Chicago. Bases on balls off Humphries, 1; off Mayer, 2; off Oeschger, 1. Hits—Off Mayer 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off Oeschger, 2 in 3 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Mayer, 2; by Oeschger, 1; by Humphries, 3. Balk—Oeschger. Umpires—Messrs. Quigley and O'Day. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	4	0	1	1	2
B'ch'ft, ss.	4	0	0	2	3
Pask't, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
C'vath, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Lud's, 1b.	4	2	2	10	2
W'ted, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
N'hoff, 2b.	4	1	2	1	2
Burns, c.	3	0	1	4	0
Ch'ni's, p.	3	0	1	1	4
Total.	32	6	9	24	13

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Sch'te, lf.	3	0	0	3	1
Fluh'r, lf.	0	0	0	1	0
Z'm'n, 3b.	3	0	1	2	1
M'gan, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Saier, 1b.	2	0	0	7	0
W'ms, cf.	2	0	0	3	0
McC'y, 2b.	2	0	0	0	3
Archer, c.	3	0	0	5	0
H'ron, c.	1	0	0	1	0
F'rell, c.	1	0	1	1	0
Zabel, p.	2	0	0	0	1
Wright, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*McClarry, 1	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	25	0	2	25	3

*Batted for Wright in eighth inning.
†Chalmers out, hit by batted ball.
Errors—Bancroft, Keating, (2,) Williams, (2,) Farrell.

Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Called end eighth on account of darkness.
Earned runs—Philadelphia, 3. Sacrifice hit—Saier. Double play—McCarthy, Keating and Saier. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 7; Chicago, 5. First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Philadelphia, 2. First base on balls—Off Zabel, 5; off Chalmers, 5. Hits—Off Zabel, 4 in 5 innings, (none out in 6th;) off Wright, 5 in 3 innings. Struck out—By Zabel, 1; by Wright, 2. Wild pitch—Chalmers. Umpires—Messrs. O'Day and Quigley. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

REDS BAT SMITH HARD.

Brooklyn Pitchers Fall, Cincinnati Winning, 7 to 5.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 24. — Cincinnati hit Smith hard today and Brooklyn went down to defeat 7 to 5. Dell's wildness caused his removal in the second inning, and the locals had an easy time connecting with Smith's curves. Schneider was hit hard in the fifth inning, Brooklyn tieing the score, but George, who relieved Schneider, was a mystery to the visitors. He likewise contributed to the victory by scoring a run in the sixth inning and driving in a run with a triple in the eighth. Score:

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
K'fer, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
Groh, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2
H'zog, ss.	3	0	1	2	6
G'fith, rf.	4	0	1	2	0
W'ms, lf.	4	0	2	1	0
Hog'n, 2b.	3	1	1	0	1
*Clarke,	1	0	0	0	0
W'g'r, 2b.	1	0	0	1	0
Wingo, c.	4	1	1	4	2
M'witz, 1b.	4	2	3	14	0
Schn'r, p.	2	1	1	0	2
George, p.	2	1	2	0	1
Total.	38	7	12	27	14

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
O'M'a, ss.	4	1	2	3	1
D'bert, 1b.	3	0	1	12	1
Wheat, lf.	4	0	0	2	0
C'sh'w, 2b.	3	0	1	0	4
Myers, cf.	3	1	1	4	0
Getz, 3b.	4	1	1	1	2
Nixon, rf.	4	1	1	1	0
Miller, c.	4	0	1	2	2
Dell, p.	0	0	0	0	2
Smith, p.	3	1	1	0	5
Total.	32	5	9	24	18

*Batted for Rodgers in the fifth inning.
Errors—Myers, Wheat, Getz, Schneider.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	—5
Cincinnati	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	—7

Two-base hits—Wingo, Nixon, Cutshaw. Three-base hits—Getz, O'Mara, George, (2,) Stolen bases—Killifer, Herzog, Schneider. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Daubert, Killifer. Double plays—Mollwitz, (unassisted;) Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 6. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dell, 3; off George, 2. Hits—Off Dell, 0 in 1 inning, (none out in the second;) off Smith, 12 in 7 innings; off Schneider, 7 in 4 1-3 innings; off George, 2 in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Smith, 3; by Schneider, 1; by George, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Eason. Time of game—One hour and forty-four minutes.

Braves Blank Pirates.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 24.—Boston shut out Pittsburgh here today, 2 to 0. Nehf, pitching for the visitors, allowed only four hits. Kantlehner was hit hard in the ninth inning, when two singles and a double scored both runs. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Moran, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
Evers, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
F'p'k, cf.	4	0	1	3	0
Magee, 1b.	4	1	2	5	1
Smith, 3b.	3	1	1	0	0
Egan, rf.	2	0	1	2	0
M'v'le, ss.	3	0	1	5	0
Whal'g, c.	4	0	2	8	0
Nehf, p.	4	0	0	2	1
Total.	31	2	8	27	4

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	0	3	0
J'ston, 2b.	4	0	0	7	2
B'ney, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
H'man, rf.	4	0	0	4	1
Bl. W'r, ss.	4	0	0	2	8
Viox, 2b.	3	0	2	1	3
Baird, 3b.	2	0	0	0	1
Gibson, c.	3	0	0	8	0
†W. W'r.	0	0	0	0	0
‡Costello	0	0	0	0	0
Kant'r, p.	3	0	1	0	3
‡Siglin	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	0	4	27	13

*Batted for Gibson in ninth inning.
†Ran for W. Wagner in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Kantlehner in ninth inning.
Errors—Maranville, Nehf, Hinchman.

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Magee, 2. Sacrifice hits—Evers, Baird. Double plays—Kantlehner, Gibson, and Johnston; Hinchman and Gibson. Earned runs—Boston, 2. Left on bases—Boston, 8; Pittsburgh, 9. First base on errors—Pittsburgh, 2. First base on balls—Off Nehf, 3; off Kantlehner, 5. Struck out—By Nehf, 7; by Kantlehner, 6. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Emslie. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland, 4; New York, 1.
Washington, 11; Detroit, 4.
Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 5.
Chicago, 12; Philadelphia, 5.
St. Louis, 8; Boston, 4.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati, 7; Brooklyn, 5.
Boston, 2; Pittsburgh, 0.
Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 0.
Philadelphia, 6; Chicago, 0.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago, 3; Brooklyn, 0.
Kansas City, 9; Baltimore, 7.
Pittsburgh, 2; Newark, 1. (Ten innings.)
St. Louis, 6; Buffalo, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Boston	97	46	.678	11
Detroit	94	52	.644	8
Chicago	85	61	.582	8
Washington	80	62	.563	12
New York	65	79	.451	10
St. Louis	62	84	.425	8
Cleveland	55	91	.377	8
Philadelphia	40	103	.280	11

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.	Games to Play.
Philadelphia	84	60	.583	10
Boston	77	66	.539	11
Brooklyn	77	67	.535	10
Pittsburgh	71	78	.477	5
Cincinnati	68	75	.475	11
St. Louis	69	78	.469	7
New York	66	77	.462	11
Chicago	66	77	.462	11

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Pittsburgh	81	62	.566
St. Louis	81	65	.555
Chicago	80	64	.556
Newark	74	68	.521
Kansas City	75	69	.521
Buffalo	72	74	.493
Brooklyn	70	78	.473
Baltimore	45	98	.315

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Cleveland at New York, (Two games.)
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Detroit at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Boston at Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia at Chicago.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Chicago.
Newark at Pittsburgh.
Baltimore at Kansas City.
Buffalo at St. Louis.

ONLY A HOMER FOR YANKS.

Alexander's Drive Prevents Shutout, Cleveland Winning, 4 to 1.

Cleveland introduced a new pitcher to the Yankees at the Polo Grounds yesterday. Clarence Garrett is his name, and he used to hang up his hat at Mason City, Iowa. The only reason that attention is called to the young man is because he can handle the ball with his feet as well as with his hands.

In the eighth inning of yesterday's ball game. Hughey High soaked a red-hot bouncer straight at Garrett. Here is where the pitcher used his foot. He couldn't reach the ball with his hands in time, so he stuck out his foot and caught the ball on his ankle, pushing it deftly toward first base. Garrett's kick was accurate, and the ball hopped straight into Kirke's hands at first base, and High was out. Feet like Garrett's are worth owning.

Cleveland won the game 4 to 1, and had no trouble in prodding Dazzy Vance for hits when they deemed it necessary. Cleveland has been a sort of clearing house for the White Sox this season, and the only bargain they missed was Shortstop Ray Chapman. The game wasn't much of a struggle, the Yanks taking their medicine without a whimper.

The Yankees' lone run was a home run hit into the left field bleachers by Alexander in the third inning. Outside of that, none of the Yankees roamed beyond second base.

Evans singled for Cleveland in the second inning, took second on Wambsganss's out, and stole third. Vance then let O'Neill and Garrett amble and loaded the bases. Wilie pushed a grounder through first base, and Evans and O'Neill scored. Smith singled in the third, took second and third on outs and counted when Wambsgans singled to short.

The last Cleveland run bloomed in the seventh. Chapman singled to centre, went around to third when Vance threw wild to first to catch him napping, and scored when Alexander threw wild over third base. The score:

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Wille, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
C'm'n, ss.	4	1	1	7	2
Roth, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Smith, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Kirke, 1b.	4	0	0	14	3
Evans, 3b.	3	1	1	0	2
W'g's, 2b.	3	0	2	1	6
O'Neill, c.	3	0	2	1	1
G'rett, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Total.	31	4	7	27	20

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'gh, lf.	4	0	0	0	0
P'p'gh, ss.	4	0	0	3	1
M'sel, 3b.	3	0	1	1	0
Pip, 3b.	0	0	0	0	0
B'm'n, 2b.	3	0	1	2	1
Miller, cf.	3	0	0	2	0
Cook, rf.	3	0	0	1	0
Alex'r, c.	2	1	1	10	3
Vance, p.	0	0	0	1	3
*Caldwell.	1	0	0	0	0
Sh'key, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	27	1	4	27	9

*Batted for Vance in eighth inning.
Errors—Bauman, Alexander, Vance.

Cleveland	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0—4
New York	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1

Home run—Alexander. Stolen bases—Evans, Roth. Earned runs—New York, 1; Cleveland, 3. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Vance. Double plays—Chapman, Wambsgans, and Kirke; Kirke and Chapman; Alexander and Bauman. Left on bases—New York, 4; Cleveland, 11. First base on error—Cleveland, 1. Bases on balls—Off Vance, 5; off Shawkey, 1; off Garrett, 4. Hits—Off Vance, 7 in 8 innings; off Shawkey, none in 1 inning. Struck out—By Vance, 7; by Shawkey, 2; by Garrett, 1. Umpires—Messrs. Connolly and Chill. Time of game—One hour and forty-six minutes.

Yankees Get Moose Brown by Draft.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 24.—Moose Brown, outfielder for the local Western League club, has been drafted by the New York Americans, it was announced today. Several days ago Brown was sold subject to draft to the St. Louis Nationals and played with St. Louis one day, but was returned. Brown will report to the New York team next Spring.

Reds Sign Beall, a Slugger.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 24.—President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati Nationals announced tonight that John Beall, the heavy-hitting outfielder of the Milwaukee American Association team, had signed a contract today to play with the Reds. Beall was recently drafted by the local club.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Atlanta, 6; Memphis, 3.
At Chattanooga—Birmingham, 4; Chattanooga, 1.
At Nashville—New Orleans, 5; Nashville, 4.
At Little Rock—Little Rock, 6; Mobile, 1.

RED SOX SLUMP; BROWNS WIN, 8 TO 4

Vean Gregg Blows Up in the Seventh and St. Louis Scores Easy Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 24.—For the fifth time this year, and since early August, the Red Sox, after winning seven games in a row, were beaten 8 to 4 in a game in which they were greatly outplayed. It was the St. Louis Browns who took the leader's measure today, the Red Sox, although they knew that Washington was getting the better of the Tigers, being unable to hold their pace, and seeing the visitors lace out seven runs in the seventh round. The Sox made a fine ninth inning rally, four men making the circuit, but twice as many points would only have tied the score.

Branch Rickey picked out young Koob to do the pitching against the leaders and he blanked them for eight innings. In the meantime "Babe" Ruth, Vean Gregg, and Rookey Cooper were being worked hard by Bill Carrigan. The Browns forced Ruth out of the game, putting braces of hits into the first three innings and scoring one run, but Gregg went nicely until the seventh, when he was pounded all over the lot and was miserably supported by Gardner. Finally Walker drove the ball over the left field fence, and the Browns were sure of the game with an 8 to 0 lead.

The ninth inning rally showed the Red Sox on the way back, but they were trailing too far. As it was they hit Koob for ten hits, including two singles, a double, and a triple in the ninth, and got up a little spirit for tomorrow.

President Lannin of the Red Sox said today that there would be no attempt made to play the postponed Cleveland games here, so doing would mean a trip from Cleveland for the Indians, and besides the games would interfere with one of the matches between the Braves and Phillies. Boston will have a lay-off from Monday night until Friday next, when it will open its last series in Washington. On Tuesday, however, the club will practice on Braves field, and will watch the 1914 champions play Pat Moran's Quakers the following afternoon. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, lf.	4	2	3	4	1
How'd, 1b.	4	0	2	11	0
Sisler, rf.	5	1	3	3	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	1	0	3	2
W'ker, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
Austin, 3b.	4	1	2	1	6
Lavan, ss.	2	0	1	0	0
Agnew, c.	4	1	0	4	0
Koob, p.	3	1	0	0	3
Total.	33	8	12	27	14

BOSTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
H'per, rf.	5	0	2	2	1
Scott, ss.	5	0	0	4	4
Sp'ker, cf.	2	0	1	2	0
S'rten, cf.	1	0	0	0	0
Jones, lf.	4	0	2	2	0
Lewis, lf.	3	0	0	1	0
G'd'r, 3b.	2	0	0	1	1
McN'y, 3b.	1	1	1	2	3
Wag'r, 2b.	3	0	0	2	3
Cooper, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Cady, c.	3	0	1	7	3
Haley, c.	1	1	0	1	0
Ruth, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Gregg, p.	2	0	1	0	2
J'vrin, 2b.	2	1	2	1	0
*H'ksen	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	35	4	11	27	16

*Batted for Cooper in ninth inning.
Errors—Walker, Lavan, Agnew, Hooper, Gainer, Lewis, Gardner.

St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	7	0	0—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4—4

Two-base hits—Howard, Cady, Haley. Three-base hit—Hooper. Home run—Walker. Stolen bases—Lavan, (2,) Howard, Sisler, (2,) Pratt, (2.) Sacrifice fly—Howard. Sacrifice hits—Gardner, Lavan. Double plays—Scott, Wagner, and Gainer; Shotton and Agnew; Walker and Austin. Left on bases—St. Louis, 5; Boston, 8. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Koob, 2; off Gregg, 2; off Cooper, 2. Hits—Off Ruth, 6 in two innings, (none out in third;) off Gregg, 6 in five innings; off Cooper, none in two innings. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Pratt;) by Koob, (Speaker.) Struck out—By Ruth, 1; by Gregg, 4; by Koob, 2. Wild pitch—Gregg. Umpires—Messrs. Dineen and Nallin. Time of game—Two hours and seven minutes.

White Sox Take Two Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 24.—Chicago won both games here today, the scores being 7 to 5 and 12 to 5. In the opening event the visitors won by bunching their hits off Richardson with bases on balls and errors. In the second game Chicago drove Turner and Crowell off the rubber, but Sherman did excellent work. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	4	0	1	0	0
W'ver, ss.	5	1	1	2	2
E. C'ns, 2b.	4	3	1	1	4
F'nler, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
J'kson, lf.	4	1	2	2	0
J. C'ns, 1b.	5	0	1	11	0
B'b'ne, 3b.	3	1	0	3	0
Mayer, c.	4	0	1	6	0
Cicotte, p.	3	0	0	0	3
Total.	37	7	7	27	9

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
St'k, rf.	5	2	2	1	0
Old'g, lf.	5	0	0	2	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	0	2	1	0
McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
D'ner, ss.	4	0	0	3	0
D'rau, 3b.	4	0	1	1	3
Schang, c.	3	0	0	10	4
R'dson, p.	3	0	0	0	4
*Bankston.	1	1	1	0	0
†Lapp.	1	1	1	0	0
Total.	37	5	9	26	14

*Batted for McAvoy in ninth inning.
†Batted for Richardson in ninth inning.
‡Murphy out; hit by batted ball.
Errors—Blackburne, Oldring, Danner, (3,) Damrau, Richardson.

Chicago	4	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1—7
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3—5

Two-base hit—Lapp. Three-base hit—Schang. Stolen bases—Murphy, (2.) E. Collins, Jackson, Damrau. Earned runs—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 5. Sacrifice hits—Blackburne, Mayer, Cicotte. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—Chicago, 4; Philadelphia, 1. First base on balls—Off Cicotte, 1; off Richardson, 6. Hit by pitcher—By Cicotte, (Schang.) Struck out—By Cicotte, 5; by Richardson, 4. Umpires—Messrs. O'Loughlin and Hildebrand. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
M'phy, rf.	3	2	2	1	0
W'ver, ss.	4	2	1	2	1
E. C'ns, 2b.	4	1	1	2	0
F'nler, cf.	4	1	2	2	0
J'kson, lf.	4	2	1	1	0
J. C'ns, 1b.	5	2	3	8	2
B'b'ne, 3b.	5	0	0	3	2
Schalk, c.	5	0	1	7	0
Rus'l, p.	5	2	1	1	2
Total.	36	12	13	27	10

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Sch'g, cf.	2	1	1	0	0
B'ston, cf.	3	0	1	2	0
Str'k, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Old'g, lf.	5	1	3	4	0
Lajoie, 2b.	4	2	2	1	3
McI's, 1b.	4	0	1	9	0
D'rau, 3b.	4	0	1	2	2
Lapp, c.	0	0	0	6	1
McA'y, c.	4	0	0	2	0
Turner, p.	0	0	0	0	1
C'well, p.	1	0	0	0	1
S'man, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Total.	37	5	10	27	11

Errors—Weaver, (2,) Oldring, Lajoie, Damrau.

Chicago	4	2	5	1	0	0	0	0	—12
Philadelphia	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	—5

Two-base hits—Fournier, J. Collins, (2.) Three-base hits—Lajoie, 2,) Bankston, McAvoy. Home run—Jackson. Stolen bases—Murphy, Weaver, Russell. Earned runs—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 4. Sacrifice hits—Weaver, Blackburne, (2.) Double play—Blackburne and J. Collins. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; Philadelphia, 5. First base on errors—Philadelphia, 2. Bases on balls—Off Turner, 3; off Crowell, 3. Hits—Off Turner, 5 in 2 innings; off Crowell, 4 in 1 inning; off Sherman, 4 in 6 innings. Struck out—By Russell, 6; by Sherman, 1. Passed ball—Lapp. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

20,000 JAPS SEE BALL GAME.

University of Chicago Defeats Waseda at Tokio, 5 to 3.

TOKIO, Japan, Sept. 24.—Twenty thousand Japanese baseball enthusiasts saw the University of Chicago team win the first game of its series with Waseda University here this afternoon by a score of 5 to 3. The Americans' victory was due to their ability to make hits when they meant runs. The natives fielded cleverly and ran the bases well, scoring all their runs with only one hit. The American Ambassador, George W. Guthrie, and the President of Waseda University, Dr. Sanae Takata, attended the game. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	5	5	3
Waseda	3	1	2

Bailey Shuts Out Brookfeds.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Bill Bailey, Chicago's new southpaw pitcher, shut out Brooklyn here today 3 to 0. Bailey struck out twelve batsmen and allowed but three scattered hits. For the visitors Falkenburg puzzled the right-hand batters, but three of Chicago's left-hand batsmen poled the five hits from which the three runs were scored, a home run, a triple, two doubles, and a single making the total. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	3
Chicago	3	3	0

Batteries—Falkenburg and Land; Bailey and Fisher.

Yamada Defeats Spear 250 to 16.

The exhibition billiard match between Kojiri Yamada and George Spear at Maurice Daly's academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night resulted in a victory for the Japanese player by the score of 250 to 16. Yamada completed his string of 250 points in eighteen innings and made high runs of 78 and 42, with an average of 13 16-18.

BASEBALL TO-DAY. 2 games; first game 1.30 P. M., New York Americans vs. Cleveland. Polo Grounds. Admission 50c.—Advt.

RASTUS AND MIRTHFUL WIN.

2:09 Class Trot at Columbus Requires Six Heats.

COLUMBUS Ohio, Sept. 24.—To each of the three class races carded for the fifth day of the Columbus Grand Circuit racing, there was something out of the ordinary. The program itself was not completed, Mirthful and St. Frisco making it long with a six-heat trotting battle. Tomorrow the 2:18 pace will be finished and there will be consolation races for 2:11 pacers and 2:15 trotters.

Rastus, favorite, won the 2:06 pace after the first heat had gone to John D. Driver Osborn was taken down for the fourth heat and John D. put in charge of J. W. Rhodes. For most of the mile the substituted driver rode in front, but John D. showed himself weary when the last quarter was half over.

In one of the heats of the 2:18 pacing class Miss Rejected fell and Driver Yates was thrown to the track. His foot was so badly crushed that amputation was necessary. Physicians believe he may also be internally injured.

St. Frisco was the first choice for the 2:09 trot. Vaster, making his second start of the week, won the first heat and then the race became a duel between Mirthful and St. Frisco. The Murphy mare made a costly break in the third heat and was outtrotted in the next one. She had the most endurance, winning the fifth without trouble and virtually settling the race by going the first half of the sixth mile in 1:03. Her jogging finish prevented both St. Frisco and Vaster from being shut out.

2:06 Class. Best three in five heats. Purse $1,200.

Rastus, br. g., by Liberty Boy, (McDonald)	2	1	1	1
John D., b. h., by Gamrose, (Osborn-Rhodes)	1	2	2	4
Bingen Pointer, b. h., (Snow)	3	3	3	2
Our Colonel, b. h., (Childs)	5	4	4	3
Frank Patch, br. h., (Monahan)	4	5	5	ro
The Assessor, ch. g., (McMahon)	6	6	6	ro
Ben Locanda, b. h., (Murphy)	7	dr		

Time—2:04¾, 2:05½, 2:05¼, 2:06¾.

2:09 Class.—Trotting. Best three in five heats. Purse $1,200.

Mirthful, b. m., by The Star of Patchen, (Murphy)	5

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The text of the New York law and a summary of the essential details of the tax and tax exemption statutes, which directly affect bonds and similar securities owned by residents of New York State, will be furnished on request.

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YEARS	STOCK DIVS.	CASH DIVS.
1908	100%	
1909		78%
1910	900%	400%
1911	60%	60%
1912	50%	
1913	16%	16%
1914	30%	30%
1915		32%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Railroads Conspicuously Strong —Progress of Loan Exerts Favorable Effect.

Railroad stocks showed enough strength yesterday to lead many in the financial district to ask whether the market was not entering upon a new phase, one in which railroad issues instead of being subordinated to the industrials in market interest should share to a larger extent in the strength of the industrials, and reflect the benefits which the railroads will derive from this year's extraordinarily abundant grain crops. Trading continued active, and the strength which was so conspicuous in the railroad stocks extended, but not uniformly, to the industrial list as well. The two groups went forward together, though in this instance it fell to the railroads to lead the way.

In judging the significance of the pronounced forward movement in railroad stocks it is of course necessary to take account of the possible part played by organized operations in these shares as distinguished from spontaneous public buying. The incentive for organized operations apart from those reasons which would appeal with equal force to the public at large, lay in the fact that the holding back of the railroads had been something of a drag on the rest of the list, and it had been felt for some time by many that if speculative operations on the long side were to proceed smoothly they would have to extend to a larger extent to the railroad group. But after making due allowance for the effect of this viewpoint, which is a professional trading viewpoint, the fact remains that the railroads should derive very substantial profit from the handling of the record-breaking grain crops and of the general traffic which will normally move in greater volume after such crops as these have been sent to market.

Nothing occurred yesterday to change the likelihood of a formal announcement of the Anglo-French loan being made by the beginning of next week, and this expectation helped materially in the advance in prices on the Stock Exchange. Having practically dismissed such fears as it had had that the loan negotiations would not succeed, the stock market was disposed to recognize more clearly the very substantial benefits which we ourselves will obtain by extending credit to our chief European customers. We are lending to sell, and we can reasonably expect a profit both on the lending and on the selling. It is our good fortune to be extraordinarily strong financially, and we could hardly serve our own trade interests better than by extending credit out of our superabundant supply for the purpose of supporting our sales of goods to foreign markets.

LONDON MARKET DULL.

Small Attendance on the Exchange —Discount Rates Steady.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—Money was in shorter supply, and discount rates were steady today. American exchange was below New York at 4.70⅝ on small buying orders.

There was only a small attendance on the Stock Exchange, and business was dull. Transactions were confined chiefly to oil shares and Japanese bonds, which were supported, but home stocks, not protected by the minimum, sagged further. Bulgarian bonds were weak.

A fair business was done in the American section in United States Steel, Canadian Pacific, and Erie. The closing was steady.

Prices Heavy on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, Sept. 24.—Prices were heavy on the Bouse today. Three per cent. rentes 67 francs 25 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 27 francs 70½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days.				
	10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	3	4	4	4	5
New York	3	4	4	4	5
Phila.	3	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½	5
Richmond		4	4	4½	5
Atlanta		4	4	4½	5
Chicago		4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	3	4	4	4½	5
Minneap		4	4	4½	5
Kan. City		4	4	5	5
Dallas		4	4	5	5
San Fran.	3	3½	4	4½	5
				4½	5

*Notes maturing in not more than 90 days secured by cotton or other staples, warehoused and insured, or in course of shipment, are discountable at the special rate of 3 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2⅛
Ninety days	2¼@2⅛

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1⅝	2	2

ON TIME.

60 days	2¼@2⅛	5 months	3@3¼
90 days	2¼@2⅛	6 months	3@3¼
4 months	3@3¼		

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.

4 months	3 @3¼	6 months	3 @3½
60 to 90 days			

Other Names.

4 months	3¼@3¾	6 months	3½@4

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Range of Sterling.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.71	$4.70⅝	$4.71	+.00¼
Cables	4.71⅛	4.71⅛	4.71⅛	+.00⅜

Closing Rates.

	Demand. (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.71	$4.71⅛
Paris	5.87¼	5.86⅜
Switzerland	5.30⅜	5.29⅝
Scandinavia	25.80	25.85
Berlin	.83½	.83⅝
China—		
Hongkong	43.40	
Shanghai	56.00	
Singapore	57.50	
Greece	5.16	5.17
Holland	.40¼	.40⅜
India—		
Bombay	33.00	
Calcutta	33.75	
Italy	6.29	6.28
Japan—		
Kobe	49.87	49.45
Yokohama	49.12½	
Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.62	49.75
South America—		
Buenos Aires	42.25	42.85
Rio	23.35	23.50
Spain		19.25
Austria		15.65
Russia	15.55	35.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.67	$4.65	$4.66	$4.64

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $462,306,787; balance, $19,515,303. Sub-Treasury credit balance, $255,056.

The local banks have gained $5,943,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c@10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 62½c@78¼c premium.

Bar Silver.

London, 23¾d, up ⅛d; New York, 49⅝c, up ⅛c.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, SEPT. 24, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	951,842
Same day last year	Exch. closed
Year to date	108,855,719
Same period last year	45,989,158
Average price and change 50 stocks	82.51 + .95
Same day last year	*Exch. closed

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	82.89	Sept. 24	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

*Closing average July 30, 57.77.

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
32½	32¾	700	Alaska Gold Mines	32⅛	33	32⅛	32⅛	
43	43¼	8,400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	43⅛	43⅞	43	43⅛	— ⅛
71¼	72	1,800	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	71¾	72¼	71¾	72	— ¾
62½	63	300	Am. Agricul. Chem.	63	63	62½	62½	
96½	96¾	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	97	97	97	97	
63½	63⅝	19,400	Am. Beet Sugar.	67¼	67¼	64⅝	66	+1
87	88	400	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	88	88	88	88	— ⅛
61⅝	61¾	37,900	Am. Can.	60⅜	62	60⅜	61⅝	+1
106¼	107	500	Am. Can pf.	106	106¼	106	106¼	+ ⅛
76½	76⅝	21,700	Am. Car & Fdry.	75¼	77⅛	75	76	+1
116⅝	117¼	300	Am. Car & Fdry pf.	116¾	117	116½	117	+ ⅛
151	151½	500	Am. Coal Prod. x d.	132½	132½	151	151½	+ ½
51	51⅞	300	Am. Cotton Oil.	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ ⅛
113¾	12	7,500	Am. H. & Leather.	11½	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
47⅞	48	8,000	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	46¾	49	46¾	48	+1½
28	24	200	Am. Ice Securities.	23½	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
18⅜	19½	500	Am. Linseed.	18⅝	19	18⅝	19	+1
60¼	61	15,900	Am. Locomotive.	60⅜	61½	59½	60⅜	+1
97⅝	99	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	97⅝	98	97⅝	98	+1
29	29½	27,500	Am. Malt pf.	20	29	20	29	+1
57½	57⅞	400	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	85¼	86	85¼	85¼	+1
107⅜	107⅝	1,150	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	107½	107⅝	107⅛	87⅝	+2¼
54½	55	1,900	Am. Steel F'dries.	55	55¼	54½	107½	+ ⅛
108½	108⅝	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	106	106⅞	106	108	+ ¾
115	117	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116	116	116	+ ¼
124⅜	124⅞	400	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	124½	124⅝	124⅛	124⅞	+ ⅝
228½	231	8,300	Am. Tobacco.	228½	229⅜	228½	229¾	+1
53⅛	53⅜	2,400	Am. Woolen.	53	54	53	53¼	+ ⅛
54	55	400	do., tr. rects.	53⅜	54	53¾	54	+ ¼
72½	72¾	5,300	Am. Woolen pf.	107½	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜	+ ⅛
103⅝	103⅞	5,900	Anaconda Cop. Co.	94¼	94½	94	94¼	+ ¼
100	100¼	100	Atch., Top. & S. F.	71¾	72⅜	71¾	72⅛	+ ⅜
105	107	515	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	102	103⅛	102	103⅛	+ ⅝
93¼	93½	300	Atlantic Coast Line.	99⅞	100¼	99⅞	100¼	+1
87⅛	87⅝	38,700	Baldwin Locomo.	105	105¾	105	105¾	+1
72⅝	73	12,850	Baltimore & Ohio.	90½	94⅝	90½	93¾	+3½
348	354	500	Baltimore & O. pf.	85⅝	87⅝	85⅞	87½	+2¼
182½	185	1,000	Bethlehem Steel.	72⅝	72⅞	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
82	85½	4,100	Bethlehem Steel pf.	355	358	354	354	
58½	59	3,000	Bklyn. Rapid Tran.	173	183	173	183	+15
20⅝	21	600	Butte & Superior.	84⅜	85½	84⅜	85	+1
46	46¼	2,200	California Petrol.	58	58½	58	58½	+1½
161⅜	162	400	California Pet. pf.	20⅝	21½	20⅝	21	+1
482	483	10,400	Canadian Pacific.	46¾	47	46¾	47	+1
103½	104¼	5,000	Central Leather Co.	157	162	157	161⅞	+4
50⅝	50¾	100	Central Leather pf.	47⅞	49	47⅞	48¼	+1
124¼	125½	10,050	Chesapeake & Ohio.	106½	106¾	106½	106¼	— ½
52	52¼	1,325	Chi. Great Western.	49⅝	50½	49⅝	50½	+1
87⅛	87⅞	3,100	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	12	12½	12	12½	+ ⅛
124¾	125	11,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	81	82¾	81	82½	+1½
87	88	500	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+2⅝
168	170	1,000	Chi. Northwest.	124¼	124⅝	124¼	124⅝	+1⅞
127	128	100	Chi. & North. pf.	126	128	126	128	+1⅞
163	170	9,800	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	165	165	165	165	+2
20⅜	21	1,800	Chino Copper.	19¼	21⅜	19½	20⅝	+ ⅝
44½	44¾	100	Clev., C. C. & St. L.	44	44¾	44	44⅝	+ ⅜
35	36¼	17,700	Col. Fuel & Iron.	34	34	35	35	+2
55	55¼	400	Col. & Southern.	66½	66½	54⅝	55¼	+ ⅛
25	25⅞	50	do., odd lot.	26⅜	27	26⅜	27	+ ¾
128	129½	200	Consolidated Gas.	28	28	28	28	
90	91	300	Continental Can.	128	128	127⅝	127⅝	— ¼
18	18¼	2,450	Corn Products Ref.	89	90	89	90	— ⅛
85½	86	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	18½	18⅝	18	18⅛	— ⅛
95¾	96	29,700	Crucible Steel.	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	— ⅛
107¾	108	400	Crucible Steel pf.	94½	97⅝	93½	96⅝	+1⅛
118	121	200	Cuban-Am. Sugar.	107	108	107	108	+1⅛
422	422	200	Del., Lack. & West.	120	120	118	118	-3
8	8	200	Den. & Rio Grande.	412	412	412	412	-8
5¾	11¼	300	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	7½	8½	7½	8½	+1½
12	12	200	Detroit Edison Co.	11	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
128	128	1,400	Distillers' Secur.	128	128	128	128	
24½	25½	1,000	Dome Mines.	25	25¼	24½	24½	— ½
22	22½	100	Duluth, S. S. & A.	22½	22½	22	22	— ½
4	5¼	200	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	5	5	5	5	
10	11	6,300	Elec. Storage Bat.	10	10	10	10	+1⅛
77⅛	77⅞	26,200	Erie	74	78	74	77⅝	+1½
31⅜	31⅞	8,425	Erie 1st pf.	31⅞	32	31⅞	31⅞	+ ⅝
51⅞	52½	1,000	Erie 2d pf.	52	52½	51⅞	52½	+ ⅝
40¾	41	200	Federal M. & S.	40¾	41	40¾	41	+ ⅝
32	32	100	Federal M. & S. pf.	32	32	32	32	-3
48⅛	48½	800	General Electric.	48½	48½	48⅛	48⅛	+1½
173	174	300	General Motors.	173	174	173	173⅝	+1½
339½	339½	5,900	General Motors pf.	339½	339½	339	339½	+1½
113	113¾	100	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	113	113¾	113	113¾	+1½
69¾	70¼	6,000	Goodrich pf. pf.	69½	70¼	69½	70¼	+ ⅝
108½	109	6,800	G. N. certs. ore prop	108½	109	108½	108½	+1
119	121¾	2,100	Guggenheim Explor.	119	121¾	119	121¾	+3
43⅜	45½	100	Hav. El. Ry. & L. pf.	43⅜	45½	44¾	44¾	
65¾	65¾	200	Illinois Central.	65¾	65¾	65¾	64⅞	
101	101	5,000	Inspiration Copper.	101	101	101	101	+ ⅛
104	104	4,400	Inter.-Met.	104	104	104	104	+ ⅛
34⅝	34⅝	6,800	Interboro Consol.	34⅝	35¼	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
20½	21	3,100	Interboro Consol. pf.	20½	21⅞	20½	20⅞	+ ⅛
20	21	200	Int. Agricultural.	20	21⅜	20	21	+ ⅛
75⅝	75⅞	100	Int. Agricultural pf.	75⅝	78⅝	75⅝	78⅝	+ ⅛
19⅛	19⅜	1,462	Int. Nickel.	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
38½	38⅞	300	Int. Paper.	38½	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞	+ ⅛
21	21	500	Int. Paper pf.	21	21	21	21	
27¼	27⅞	3,100	Kansas City South.	27⅛	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅛
59½	59½	100	Kan. City South. pf.	59½	59½	59½	59½	+ ⅛
69	69½	2,800	Lackawanna Steel.	69¼	70¼	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
145	146	4,000	Lehigh Valley x d.	143½	146	143½	146	+2¾
47	49	200	Long Island.	46½	47	46½	47	— ⅛
22	25¼	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	23¼	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
121¼	121½	1,000	Louis. & Nash.	120	121¼	120	121½	+ ⅛
75	78⅞	100	Mackay Cos.	78	78	78	78	+1
54¼	54½	6,000	Maxwell Motors.	56	56¾	53⅞	54½	+ ⅝
93½	93½	900	Max. Motors 1st pf.	93½	93⅞	93¼	93¼	— ½
47	47	4,900	Max. Motors 2d pf.	48	48¼	46	46⅞	— ⅝
91⅝	91¾	22,300	May Dept. Stores.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
87	87	1,350	Mexican Petroleum.	89½	92½	88⅝	91⅝	+2⅝
27⅝	27½	200	Mex. Petroleum pf.	87	87	86	87	— ⅛
12⅜	13	600	Miami Copper.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
12⅝	13	50	Minn. & St. Louis.	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
121¾	122	600	do., pfd.	12	12	12	12	
5¾	6½	2,300	M., St.P. & S.S.M. xd	121	121¾	121¾	121¾	+1½
12¾	12¾	3,700	Mo., Kan. & Texas.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
4⅝	4½	31,400	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	14	14½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
60	60½	1,800	Missouri Pacific.	¾	¾	¾	¾	
88¼	87⅝	100	Montana Power.	60	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅛
...	28¼	2,700	Nat. Cloak & Suit.	87	87	87	87	+1
28¼	28¾	1,700	Nat. City Bank.	395	396	395	396	+ ⅛
65¾	66	100	Nat. En. & St. Co.	28½	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
111	115	12,700	Nat. Lead Co.	65½	66	65¼	65¼	+ ⅛
14	14¼	775	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	111¾	111¾	111¼	111¼	+ ⅛
137	153½	1,912	Nevada Con. Copp.	14¼	14¼	14	14	+ ⅛
96⅛	96¼	12,700	N. Y. Air Brake.	150	159	151½	157½	+1
32	34½	7,400	N. Y. Central.	94½	96¼	94½	96¼	+1½
69½	69¾	4,100	N. Y., Chi. & St. L.	32	32	32	32	+ ⅛
29½	29¾	7,820	N. Y., N. H. & H.	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼	+ ⅛
115	115	12,400	N. Y., Ont. & West.	88½	89¼	88½	89¼	+ ⅛
111	111	1,000	Norfolk & Western.	288½	293½	288½	293½	+ ⅝
4	4	100	Northern Pacific.	111½	115	111½	115	+ ⅛
33	33	100	Ontario Mining.	106¾	111	106½	111	+ ⅛
111¼	111¼	6,100	Pacific Mail.	3	3	3	3	
117⅞	118	100	Penn. R. R.	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝	+ ⅛
87	87¾	6,700	People's Gas, Chi.	110⅝	111⅞	110½	111⅞	+ ⅛
70	75	200	Philadelphia Co.	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	117⅞	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	1,600	P., C., C. & St. L.	86⅞	88	86⅞	87	+ ⅛
102½	103	400	Pittsburgh Coal.	69¾	70	69¾	70	
93	95	100	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	35½	35¾	35	35	+ ⅛
64½	64½	6,925	Pittsburgh Steel pf.	103	104	103	103	
41	41½	9,700	Pressed Steel Car.	92	92	92	92	
91½	92¾	19,600	Railway Steel Sp.	64¼	64¾	64	64¼	+1
22½	22¾	2,800	Railway Steel Sp. pf.	39¾	40¾	39¾	40¾	+1½
158½	154	11,620	Ray Con. Copper.	92	92	92	92	
84	85	250	Reading.	22¼	22¼	21⅝	21⅝	+ ⅛
46⅞	47	2,700	Reading 1st pf.	154	154	151¾	153¾	+ ⅝
4⅝	5¼	900	Rep. Iron & Steel.	84	84	84	84	
7⅞	8½	400	Rumely. (M.) Co.	47	47¾	46⅝	47	+ ⅛
3¼	3½	100	Rumely. (M.) Co. pf.	5⅝	5⅝	5	5⅛	
7⅝	8¼	400	St. Louis & San F.	7⅝	8¼	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅛
3	3	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	3	3	3	3	
5¼	5¼	100	St. Louis Southwest.	2½	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
15	15	800	St. L. Southwest. pf.	15	15	15	15	
30⅝	30⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line.	15	15	15	15	+⅝
14½	14½	1,000	Seab. Air Line pf.	30½	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
34½	34⅝	500	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	14½	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
156	156	600	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
155	155	20,650	Southern Pacific.	155	156	155	155	— ⅛
53	53	7,700	Southern Railway.	54½	54½	53	53	
91	92¾	900	So. Railway pf.	92¾	92¾	91	92¾	— ⅛
16⅞	17¼	100	Standard Milling.	16⅞	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+1
53¾	54¾	300	Standard Mill. pf.	53¾	54¾	53¾	54¾	+1½
75	75	4,500	Studebaker Co.	75	75	75	75	
80	80	41,200	Tennessee Copper.	80	80	80	80	
142¾	142¾	4,000	Texas Co.	140¾	142¾	140¾	141¾	— ⅛
53⅝	53⅝	200	Tex. Co. stb.cts. r.p.	53⅝	55⅞	53⅝	55⅞	+2⅛
157	162	2,100	Texas & Pacific.	157	162	157	162	+5¼
155	158	4,100	Third Avenue.	155	158	155	158	+2
11½	11½	200	Tobacco Prod. pf.	11½	11½	11	11½	+1
59¾	60¼	100	Twin City R. T.	59¾	60¼	58⅝	60	
100	100	200	Union B. & P. Co.	100	100	100	100	+1
92½	92¾	28,300	Union Pacific.	92½	92¾	92¼	92¾	
67⅛	67⅝	700	Union Pacific pf.	67⅛	67⅝	67⅛	67⅝	
131¼	133¾	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	130¾	133¾	130¾	133¾	+2⅜
80¾	80¾	16,100	United Fruit.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	+1½
51	52	3,800	United Rys. Inv.	51	52	51	52	+1
22¾	24¾	300	United Rys. Inv. pf.	22¾	24¾	22¾	24	+1½
38	40¼	1,200	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	38	40¼	38	39	+2
19¼	20	3,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	19¼	20	19¼	20	+1
86	86⅞	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co.	86	86⅞	86	86⅛	+1
30	30	300	U. S. Rubber.	30	30	30	30	—5
52¼	53	71,320	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	53	53	52½	53¼	
105¾	105¾	800	U. S. Steel.	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	
77⅝	78¾	3,900	U. S. Steel pf.	77⅝	78¾	77⅝	78⅝	+1
114⅝	114⅝	100	Utah Copper.	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	+1
67	67⅝	600	Va.-Car. Chemical.	67	67⅝	67	67¼	+ ⅛
39½	39½	1,000	Va.-Car. Chem. pf.	39½	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
109⅝	109⅝	100	Va. Iron, Coal & C.	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝	+ ⅛
61	63½	100	Wabash pf.	61	63½	61	63½	+ ⅛
¼	¼	1,700	Wells Fargo Exp.	¼	¼	¼	¼	+⅛
110	110	100	Western Maryland.	110	110	110	110	— ⅛
29¼	30¼	2,000	West. Maryland pf.	29¼	30¼	29¼	29¾	+ ⅛
45½	46	47,650	Western Union Tel.	45½	46	45¾	46	+1
76¼	77	400	Westinghs. E. & M.	76¼	77	76⅛	76⅛	+ ⅛
2	2¼	100	Wheeling & L. E.	120	122¼	119½	121¾	+ ⅜
2½	3	400	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	2½	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
213	216	100	Willys-Overland.	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
108	108¼	400	Willys-Overland pf.	216	216	215	215	— ¾
107½	108½	100	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	108	108	108	108	— ½
				108	108	108	108	— ½

DIAMOND MATCH HEAD QUITS

But E. R. Stettinius, Chief Buyer for Allies, Is Still a Director.

Edward R. Stettinius resigned yesterday as President of the Diamond Match Company, and W. A. Fairburn, the Vice President, was elected to his place. Mr. Stettinius has been absent from his desk at the Match Company's office, 111 Broadway, for eight months, during which period he has been acting as chief purchasing agent for J. P. Morgan & Co. in placing contracts for the Allies.

Mr. Stettinius said that he withdrew from the Presidency because his work for the company had been finished.

"The vote of the Directors to retire the outstanding balance of the issue of $2,000,000 in 6 per cent. convertible debentures," said he, after the meeting of the board, "marks the completion of the task that I laid out when I assumed the Presidency in May, 1900. When these debentures are paid, all of the company's funded and deferred obligations of every character will be discharged. In view of my long association with the company I have consented to remain on the Board of Directors, but wish to be free actively to direct my attention to the affairs of other companies in which I may be interested when my present work with J. P. Morgan & Co. shall have been concluded."

W. S. Hofstra resigned as a Director, and was succeeded by James A. Patten of Chicago.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Professionals in Railroad Stocks.

Both on and off the floor of the Stock Exchange yesterday there was evidence that some important traders were devoting much attention to the railroad list. Commission houses whose clients are not many but of large calibre, not a few of whom live in other cities, reported that long lines of industrials were being disposed of in part and the proceeds switched to Union Pacific, New York Central, Reading and other railroads. The activity of members who are reputed to fill the

JANUARY COTTON TOUCHES 12 CENTS

Market in Control of the Bulls, Who Find Much to Warrant Their Heavy Buying.

NET GAIN 7 TO 13 POINTS

South Reports Urgent Demand for Spots at Top Prices—Severe Damage to Texas Crop.

Cotton went up sharply yesterday to new high levels, with January touching 12 cents. There was a reaction toward the close, which resulted in the loss of about half the 25-point gain, but the advance over the previous day's closing was a matter of about 12 points, and the closing was the highest of the season.

The upward movement was caused entirely by bullish activity. Toward the close on Thursday afternoon there were reports that some of the bull interests were selling out. This may have been true, but at any rate it did not take them long to reverse their position, and the first hour yesterday morning was characterized by very heavy buying by brokers identified with the bull crowd.

The incentive for these heavy purchases was furnished by a collection of bullish news such as the market has not heard in a long time. Wires from Texas reported that the crop had suffered severely from weevil damage, and predictions were made that the State would not raise more than 2,750,000 bales. The prices quoted for spot cotton were very high. One message from Texas stated that country buyers were taking all offerings on the basis of 11½ to 11¾ cents. It was admitted that the receipts were high grade, and the staple ranged from 1 inch to 1 1-16 inches. The demand was said to be very heavy. A Montgomery dispatch said that buying came from many quarters and was hard to trace. It was assumed that it was for European account.

The chief influence making for higher prices, however, is the bullishness of sentiment in certain influential quarters. E. G. Scales, the bull leader of 1909, is back in harness again and predicting very high prices. Mr. Scales issued a bullish interview a week or so ago, and his views attracted widespread attention, and have given him a large following. The Waldorf crowd of plungers also is making a big play on the long side of cotton, and its buying in the present market lifts prices very easily.

The New York Cotton Exchange makes the into-sight for the week 404,350 bales, against 208,119 bales last year; total for the season, 1,159,000, against 590,000 last year. These figures compare with 1,670,000 two years ago, when the total crop proved to be about 14,000,000 bales.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were steady, 13 to 25 points advance. The local market for spot cotton was up 10 points advance, 11.55 cents for middling. Sales, 200 bales. Futures closed barely steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Oct.	11.45	11.16	11.34@11.35	11.23@11.24
Dec.	11.87	11.61	11.75@11.76	11.64
Jan.	12.02	11.75	11.87@11.89	11.75@11.76
Mar.	12.24	11.98	12.11@12.13	11.98@11.99
May	12.41	12.21	12.27@12.30	12.20@12.21
July	12.45	12.27	12.34@12.35	12.27@12.29

Total port receipts, 39,729 bales; last week, 39,136 bales; last year, 19,923 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
New Orleans	4,895	2,985	1,488
Galveston	11,112	16,782	9,190
Mobile	2,891	156	664
Charleston	4,940	1,903	563
Savannah	8,923	11,759	3,801
Wilmington	3,403	879	883
Norfolk	1,177	1,346	572

INTERIOR RECEIPTS.

Augusta	4,102	2,231	2,338
Memphis	1,538	348	940
St. Louis	36	108	166
Houston	16,743	14,451	8,229

Exports, 1,899 bales; total thus far this season, 405,799 bales; total last season, 70,525 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
1,205 Galveston	11.25	108,045	85,336
2,650 New Orleans	11.00	338,073	54,405
150 Mobile	11.00	16,168	8,643
2,566 Savannah	11.00	161,416	32,871
50 Charleston	10¾	63,688	10,122
Wilmington	10¾	51,893	10,460
2,297 Norfolk	11.00	37,187	13,878
Augusta	10.88	101,921	31,704
1,700 Memphis	11.00	54,323	2,563
St. Louis	10¾	7,493	12,062
1,710 Houston	11.15	108,894	47,741

The Liverpool market opened barely steady. There was a good business in spot cotton, with middling unchanged, at 6.59d. Sales, 15,000 bales; receipts, 1,000; American nil. Market closed firm.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	331	335
American Light & Traction pf	108½	110
Adirondack Electric Power	14	16
Adirondack Electric Power pf	49	53
*American Gas & Electric	103	105
*American Gas & Electric pf	49	50
American Power & Light	60	62
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	30	34
American Public Utilities pf	63	67
American Waterworks & Electric	5	7
Atlantic Pow. & L. 7% cum. pf	92	95
A. W. W. & E. participating pf	14	17
A. W. W. & E. 1st pf	52	57
Cities Service	45	47
Cities Service pf	59	62
Colorado Power	19	21
Colorado Power pf	77	81
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	50½	52½
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	79	81
Consumers Power 5s, 1929	90	91
Consumers Power (pfd) Me	90	94
Dayton Power & Light	36	40
Dayton Power & Light pf	86	90
Denver Gas & Elec. Gen. 5s	91½	94
Electric Bond Deposit pf	63	66
Electric Bond & Share pf	99	100
Empire District Electric 5s	76	80
Empire District Electric 5s pf	63	70
Federal Light & Traction	47	50
Federal Light & Traction pf	52	59
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf	65	70
Great Western Sug. 5s, 1946	94½	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	10	20
Northern Ontario Light & Power	10	13
Northern Ontario Lt. & Power pf	49	54
Northern States Power	120	130
Northern States Power pf	86	88
Ozark Power & Water	15	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	48½	49¼
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	84½	86
Republic Ry. & Light	16	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	59	61
Southern California Edison	72	74½
Southern California Edison pf	93	95
*Standard Gas & Electric	6	7
*Standard Gas & Electric pf	28	30
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	5½	6½
Tennessee Ry. Light & Power pf	24½	26
United Light & Rys.	35	40
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	86	90
Utah Securities	14½	16
Western Power	13½	15
Western Power pf	47	49

*Par value, $50.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	16	16½	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	630	640	630	640
Borne-Scrymser	265	275	265	275
Buckeye Pipe Line	103	105	101	103
Chesebrough Mfg	720	740	720	740
Colonial Oil	140	150	140	150
Continental Oil	255	260	255	260
Crescent Pipe Line	46	48	46	48
Cumberland Pipe L.	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	255	265	250	265
Galena Signal Oil	159	161	159	161
Galena Signal Oil pf	135	140	135	140
Illinois Pipe Line	145	148	145	147
Indiana Pipe Line	106	108	101	103
Int. Petrol Co., Ltd.	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
National Transit	32	34	32	34
N. Y. Transit	210	*215	210	*215
Northern Pipe Line	103	106	103	106
Ohio Oil	155	157	154	156
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	58	60	58	60
Prairie Oil & Gas	422	426	420	425
Prairie Pipe Line	199	201	193	196
Solar Refining	260	270	255	265
Southern Pipe Line	230	235	229	233
South Penn. Oil	340	345	335	340
South Penn. Pipe	125	130	125	130
Std. Oil of Cal	300	311	308	311
Std. Oil of Ind	402	407	400	405
Std. Oil of Kan	405	415	400	410
Std. Oil of Ky	285	290	282	287
Std. Oil of Neb	340	350	340	350
Std. Oil of N. J	470	473	468	473
Std. Oil of N. Y	198	200	197	200
Std. Oil of Ohio	515	530	500	510
Swan & Finch	130	135	130	140
Union Tank Line	83	85	82	85
Vacuum Oil	223	227	222	226
Washington Oil	38	42	38	42

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
30	Am. Sewer P.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
40	Am. Window Glass pf	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼
235	Am. Window Glass	18	18	17	17¼
395	Am. W. Glass Mach. pf	95	97	94	97
235	Colum. G. & E.	14	14	14	14
10	Crucible Steel	67	67	67	67
10	Harbison-W.	60½	60½	60½	60½
10	Indpt. Brew	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾
35	Ind. Brew. pf.	16	16	16	16½
10	La Belle Iron	40½	40½	40½	40½
10	Mfrs. L. & H.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾
650	Nat. Fireproof.	10	10	9¾	9¾
180	Nat. Firep. pf.	23¾	23¾	23	23
230	Ohio Fuel Sup.	14½	14½	14½	14½
10	Pitts. Brewing	5	5	5	5
60	Pitts. Brew. pf.	15	15	15	15
375	Pitts. Coal	35¼	35¼	35	35
25	Pitts. Coal pf.	103	103	103	103
1,300	Pure Oil	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
245	Un. S. & Sig.	125	125	121	121½
200	U. S. Steel	78	78	78	78
230	Westingh. A.B.	144	144	142	142½
10	Westingh. Elec.	50¾	50¾	50¾	50¾

BONDS.

$2,000	Millvale, Etna & Sharp. 5s	96	96	96	96

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
5	Cit. Nat. Bank	43	43	43	43
120	Con. Coal	95	95	94½	94½
12	Con. Power	104½	105	104½	105
480	Cosden	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¾
3	Fidelity & Dep.	136	136	136	136
540	Houston Oil	15	15¾	15	15½
67	Houston Oil pf	58	58	58	58
98	Northern Cent.	82½	82½	82½	82½
100	Un. Rys. & E.	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
30	Wayl'd O. & G.	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

BONDS.

$1,000	Aug. Elec. Ry. 5s	92	92	92	92
4,000	Mt. V.-W. Cot. Duck 5s	42	42	41½	41½
2,000	Nort. Ry. & Light 5s	94½	94½	94	94
5,000	United Rys. & Elec. 1st 4s	81	81	80⅞	80⅞
4,000	United Rys. & Elec. inc. 4s	59¾	59¾	59½	59½
3,000	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	82½	82½	82½	82½
600	United Rys. & Elec. fdg. 5s	83	83	83	83

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
190	Alaska	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
200	Algomah	2½	2½	2½	2½
5	Allouez	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
1,420	Amer. Zinc	52½	53	52½	53
110	Arizona Com'l	8½	8½	8	8
960	Butte & Super.	58	59	58	58⅝
80	Calum. & Ariz.	62	62½	62	62
11	Cal. & Hecla	540	540	540	540
190	Copper Range	54	54⅝	53⅞	54⅝
80	East Butte	12	12	12	12
190	Granby	84½	85	84	85
761	Greene Canan.	39	40¾	39	39⅞
20	Hedley	27	27	27	27
10	Inspiration	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾
480	Island Creek	46	46	45	45
72	Island Cr. pf.	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝
80	Isle Royale	26	27¼	26	27¼
60	Kerr Lake	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
40	Keweenaw	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
170	Lake	13¼	13½	13¼	13½
25	La Salle	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
60	Mass. Cons	10	10¼	10	10¼
10	Mohawk	72	72	72	72
40	Nevada Con.	14½	14½	14½	14½
180	New Arcadian	9½	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
844	Nipissing	7⅛	7½	7	7⅜
70	North Butte	29½	29½	29¼	29¾
10	Ojibway	1½	1½	1½	1½
50	Old Colony	3	3	3	3
15	Osceola	83	83	83	83
263	Pond Creek	17	17	16½	16½
80	Quincy	81	81	80½	80½
10	Ray Consol	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Shannon	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
70	Shattuck	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
20	South Lake	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	St. Mary's	52	52	52	52
40	Super'r Copper	28¾	28¾	28¼	28¾
40	Tamarack	55½	55½	55½	55½
84	Trinity	3⅜	3⅜	3½	3½
600	Tuolumne	45c	45c	44c	44c
788	U. S. Smelting	41¼	42¼	41	42¼
100	U. S. Sm., pf.	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼
200	Utah Cons.	12	12	12	12
120	Utah Apex	3½	3½	3½	3½
40	Winona	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
45	Wolverine	58	58	57½	57½
50	Wyandotte	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼

RAILROADS.

25	Boston & Al.	187½	187½	187½	187½
60	Boston Elev.	80¼	81	80¼	81
50	Boston & Me.	25	25	24	24
5	Bos. & Me. pf.	38	38	38	38
5	Bos. & Worc.	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼
108	C. J. & S.Y. pf.	104	104	104	104
50	Mass. Elec.	10	10	10	10
50	Mass. Elec. pf.	44	44	44	44
530	N.Y.,N.H.&H.	68	69¼	68	69¼
15	W. E. St. Ry.	64½	64½	64½	64½

MISCELLANEOUS.

30	A. Ag. Ch. pf.	96½	96½	96½	96½
136	Am. Sugar	108½	108½	108¼	108¾
106	Am. Sugar pf.	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
290	Am. T. & T.	124½	124¾	124¼	124¾
180	Am. Woolen	54	54	53½	54
700	A. Wool. cfts.	53½	54	53½	54
205	Am. Wool. pf.	94¾	95	94½	94¾
319	A., G. & W. I.	16¼	17	16	17
420	A.,G.&W.I.pf.	32	32	31⅝	31⅞
50	E. Boston Ld.	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
39	Edison	240	240	240	240
1	Gen. Electric	173	173	170	170
37	Mass. Gas pf.	86	86	86	86
10	McElwain pf.	98	98	98	98
20	Mergenthaler	172¾	172¾	172½	172¾
12	N. E. Teleph.	131	131	131	131
23	Pullman	160	160¼	160	160¼
220	Swift & Co.	118¼	118¼	117½	118
20	Torrington	35	35	35	35
121	United Fruit.	134	134	134	134¼
870	Un. Shoe Mach.	49¾	50	49½	49¾
20	Un. Sh. M. pf.	29¼	29¼	29½	29½
1,629	U. S. Steel	77½	78½	77⅜	78¼
140	Ventura Oil	11¾	12¼	11⅝	12¼
100	West. Union	77	77	76	77

BONDS.

$1,000	A. Ag. Ch. 5s	94½	94½	94½	94½
25,000	A. T. & T. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¾
39,000	A.,G.&W.I.5s	71½	72	71½	72
5,000	Mass. Gas 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
10,000	N. E. Tel. 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	New River 6s	76	76	76	76
13,000	Swift 5s	96¼	96¼	96	96¼

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
895	Chi. Pn. Tool.	87¾	88½	87	88
25	Deere pf.	97	97	97	97
1,041	Diam. Match.	95¾	102	95¾	100
30	H., S. & M. pf.	112	112	112	112
50	Ill. Brick	64½	64½	64½	64½
20	Kan. C. & L. pf. cfts.	50	50	50	50
45	Mont.-Ward pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾
70	People's Gas.	118½	118¾	118¼	118¼
100	Pub. Service	94	94	94	94
14	Pub. Serv. pf.	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
60	Quak. Oats pf.	104¾	104¾	104½	104¾
185	Sears-Roeb.	136	136	135	135¼
11	Sears-Roe. pf.	122	123	122	125
2,219	Stew. Warn.	72	75	72¾	75
295	Swift & Co.	118	118	118	118
10	Union Carbide	159½	159½	159½	159½

BONDS.

$5,000	Armour 4½s	91¾	91¾	91¾	91¾
10,000	Chi. Ry. 4 5s	86	86	86	86
2,000	City Ry. 5s	96¾	97	96¾	97
9,000	Com. Ed. 5s	100	101¼	100	101
12,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	94	94	94	94
5,000	P. Gas ref. 5s	100¼	100½	100½	100½
5,000	Chi. Tel. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Allis-Chal.	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾
70	Am. Loco.	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼
300	Am. Car. & F.	77¼	77¼	77¼	77¼
5	Am. Dyna. pf.	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
4,040	Baldwin Loco. pf.	94½	94½	94	94
37	Bald. Loco. pf.	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
13,622	Cambria Steel	66	66¾	65¾	65¾
50	Gen. Asph. pf.	21	21	21	21
100	Col. Fuel	55	55	55	55
13,135	Elec. Storage	74	77½	73½	77
500	Erie	31½	31¾	31½	31¾
10	Gen. Asph. pf.	69	69	69	69
37	Ins. N. A.	18	18	18	18
100	Inter.-Met.	21	21	21	21
45	Ins. Co. N. A.	23	23	23	23
152	Keyst. Tel.	14	14½	14	14¼
2,210	Lake Superior.	9	9¾	9	9
20	Lehigh Nav.	75¼	75¾	75¼	75¾
4	*Lehigh Va.	72¾	72¾	72¾	72¾
960	L. V. Transit.	18½	19	18½	19
634	L. V. Tran. pf.	36½	36¾	35¾	36¾
15	L. Schuylkill.	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
1,198	Penn. R. R.	55	55¼	55	55¼
28	Penn. Salt Mf.	93¾	94¼	93¾	94½
855	Penn. Steel pf.	88¼	88½	87¾	87¾
575	Phila Co.	43¾	44	43¾	44
117	P. Co. cum. pf.	43¼	44	43¼	44
7,067	Phila. Elec.	24½	25¼	24¾	25¼
10	Phila. R. T.	13½	13½	13½	13½
8,104	P. R. T. cfts.	12¼	14	12¼	13¾
59	Phila. Trac.	74	74	74	75
235	Rep. I. & S.	47¾	48¼	46¾	46¾
767	Reading	76¾	76¾	76¾	76¾
125	So. Pac.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¾
210	Southern Ry.	17	17¾	17	17⅝
70	Tenn. Copper	57¼	57¼	57¼	57¼
300	Virginia Copper	15	15⅝	15	15½
60	Tonopah Min.	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
3,623	Union Trac.	39¼	43	39¼	42¾
248	Un. Gas Imp.	85¾	86	85¾	86
7,441	U. S. Steel	77¾	78¼	77¾	78¼
200	U. S. Steel pf.	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜	114⅜
20	Warw. I. & S.	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
8	W. Jer. & Sea.	49	49	49	49
100	Westmore. Coal	66	66	66	66
120	W. Cr. & Sons	89	90	89	90

BONDS.

$100	A. G. & E. 5s	86	86	86	86
9,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	74	74½	74	74½
3,000	El. & P. Tr. 4s	75	75	75	75
3,000	L. Sup. Inc. 4s	20	20	20	20
44,000	L. Sup. 4½s	90	90	90	90
1,000	L. V. Coal 5s	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾
1,000	P.R.R.gen. 4½s	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
5,000	P.R.R.con. 4½s	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
1,000	P. R. con. 4s, 1948	97	97	97	97
5,000	Ph. Co. con. 5s	83	83	83	83
9,000	Phila. El. 4s	78¾	79	78¾	79
2,000	Sp.-Am. I. 6s	101	101	101	101
2,000	U. Rys. inv. 5s	70	70	70	70
5,000	Welsb. 1st 5s	93	93	93	93

*Ex-dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	.90	Iron Blos.	.67	.72
Bay S. G.	.10	.12	La Rose	.47	.55
Bingham	.7	7⅛	Majestic	.51	.55
Fegole	....	1¾	McK-Dar.	.22	.26
Rost & E.	.22	.27	Mex. Met.	.18	.20
Butte & L.	.23	.28	M. of Ans.	2¼	2⅝
Calaveras	1⅝	1⅞	New Balt.	2⅜	3¼
Chief	.88	.90	N Cornelia	9	9¼
Cons Ariz.	.75	.90	Nev Doug.	.75	.78
Cons Cop.	2	2¼	Old D. Tr.	85⅞	9
Cortez	.40	.50	Ohio	.8	8½
Crown	.35	.40	Oneco	.50	.85
Cal Corb.	.03	.04	Riker	5⅛	5⅜
Davis-D	1⅞	1⅞	Stew't Sil.	.52	.55
Eagle and Bluebell.	1¼	1⅜	U V Ext.	.5⅞	.6
Ely Con.	1¼	1⅜	Utah Met.	8½	8¾
Florence	1¼	1⅜	Utah Sec.	3¾	4
G'field Con.	1¼	1⅜	Tonop Min.	4⅞	5
Houghton	2½	3	Yukon	2¾	2¾

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Wallace Committee, representing preferred stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine, issued a notice yesterday to holders of the stock, stating that it had secured the support of a large amount of additional stock and urging prompt additional deposits. The committee states its firm opinion, as based on a report of the accountants who have been going over the marine company's books, that the preferred stockholders are entitled to a much larger interest than under the proposed reorganization plan.

The Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Railway Company, the Monon Route, has opened offices at 52 Broadway in charge of David H. Hilton, General Eastern Agent of the road in charge of the traffic department.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Less Active, with Price Movements Irregular.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 293,795 shares of stocks and $161,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 133,915; oils, 4,105; railroads, 3,700, and mining, 152,075. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
575	†Can. C. & F.	104	104	102	103
150	†C. C. & F. pf.	119	119	117	118
785	†Carbon Steel	65	70	65	65
5,100	†Car L. & P.	8¾	8¾	8¼	8¼
200	†Central Pury.	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
700	†Cramp Shipb.	88	90	88	89
50	†Dom. Steel	47½	47½	47½	47½
100	Driggs-Seab.	113	115	112	115
150	Emerson Phon.	12¾	12¾	11¾	12¼
3,350	†Hall Signal	22½	23	21¾	22⅝
580	†Hendee Mfg.	33½	33½	32	32½
105	†Hop. & A. A.	44	48	44	45
10,000	†Int. Mer. M.	5¼	5¼	4¾	5¼
35,000	†Int. M. M. pf.	30	32¼	29¾	32¼
850	†Int. Motors	31	31	30	30
800	Kath. Br. pf.	4½	4½	*4	4½
70	Kelly-Sp. Tire	230	233	230	230
1,500	†Lake Tor. B.	10	10	14½	14½
400	†L. T. B. 1st pf	15¼	15¼	14¾	14¾
2,000	Mar. of Am.	3⅞	4⅛	3⅞	4⅛
300	Man. Transit.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	N. Y. Trans.	17	17	17	17
700	C. of R. & H.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5¼
1,000	†Stand. Motors	10	10¼	10	10¼
1,500	†S. Co. of C.	35¾	35¾	34¾	35
400	Sterling Gum.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3,000	†St. Joseph L.	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
15,000	Sub. B., w. i.	50¾	51	50	50¼
25,000	†Tob. P. com.	35¼	36⅜	35¼	36¼
16,800	†T. Film cfts.	9	9¼	8¾	9¼
400	Un. Cigar S.	95¾	96¾	95¾	96¼
7,000	Un. C. S., new	9⅝	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝
1,000	Un. Profit S.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
250	U. S. L. & H. Corp.	....	2⅜	2¼	2¼
960	†World Film	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝

OIL ISSUES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
50	Buckeye P. L.	104	102	104	— 1
700	Houston Oil	16	15½	16	+ ⅜
2,000	Inter. Petrol.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅜	— ⅛
250	Ohio Oil	157	156	156	+ 1
400	P. Oil & Gas.	425	425	425	+ 1
250	Prairie P. L.	200	195	200	+ 4
10	St. Oil of Cal.	311	310	311	+ 2
10	St. Oil of Ind.	467	465	465	..
85	St. Oil of N. J.	478	470	471	— 1
200	St. Oil of N. Y.	209	198	200	..
100	Ventura Con.	12	12	12	+ ⅜

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,200	†Wabash, w. i.	11½	12	11¾	11¾
1,000	†Wabash pf. A	42	42	41½	41¼
1,500	†Wabash pf. B	22	22¼	21¾	22

MINING STOCKS.

3,000	†Alaska Jun.	11¾	12	11⅜	11¾
1,800	††Albion Min.	43	47	43	47
500	††Alta Con. M.	28	30	28	30
8,000	††Amer. Com.	12	12½	12	12
8,500	††Atlanta	27½	28	27	27½
100	†Beaver Con.	33	33	33	33
800

WHITMAN URGES VOCATIONAL WORK

Speaks in Favor of More Industrial Education in the Public Schools.

EXPOSITION OPENED HERE

Work of Pupils Shows Beginnings of Attempt to Teach Children Useful Trades.

Exhibits of household furniture, tapestry, needlework, millinery, drawing, and other work by pupils of the public schools of this city and of Newark were shown at Madison Square Garden last night when the First American Industrial Education and Vocational Training Conference was opened, with an address by Governor Whitman.

The Governor advocated more liberal provision for equipping public school students with practical skill to enable them, at an age as early as fourteen years, if necessary, to enter life with the foundation of an industrial education.

He said, in part:

"It may be necessary that 2,000,000 children, between the ages of 14 and 16 years should be working for wages today in this country. It is not necessary that their far too brief training in school should be defective that they should be unable to enter occupations where training may enable them properly to develop.

"I am not here to discuss the subject of child labor in its various phases, but, speaking of course from a somewhat limited knowledge of the whole subject, to unite with thousands of other citizens in urging upon those charged with the education of the young the importance to the Commonwealth of the kind of training which bests fits the boys and girls for the kind of occupation where they may render the best service of which they are capable.

"I am told that in this entire country there are fewer trade schools than exist in the kingdom of Bavaria, with a population little greater than that of New York City and that until the outbreak of the war more workers were being trained in the City of Munich at public expense than in all the larger cities of the United States put together. Whether this statement is absolutely accurate or not I believe it is obviously true that our schools and educational institutions have not kept pace with similar institutions in other lands in training skilled and proficient artisans and workmen."

It is with some satisfaction that I bring to your attention that the State of New York and the City of New York have made very substantial beginnings in establishing vocational schools. At present there are 206 of these schools which receive State aid; 45 being agricultural high schools located in rural communities, 53 being general industrial schools in our industrial cities and towns, 70 being vocational schools for adult workers, who return for evening instruction, and 18 continuation schools for boys and girls who work part of the day and go to school part of the day. There are 25,000 students in attendance at these schools."

President Churchill of the Board of Education said that the presence of several thousand persons at the exposition was "a direct response to the educational unrest of the day, due to the failure of the schools to equip a majority of their pupils properly for earning their livelihoods."

Borough President Marcus M. Marks and John Martin, Chairman of the Committee on Vocational Education of the Board of Education, made brief addresses.

Music was furnished by the "hookey" players, or the orchestra of the Parental Home.

The exposition will close on Oct. 2.

IMPORTS GETTING LESS.

An Especially Big Drop in Dry Goods and Silk Entries.

Imports at this port continued to decline in the week ended Sept. 18, according to the Custom House report made public yesterday. The value of the entries for the week amountd to $14,594,242, compared with $15,456,624 in the week before, and $17,900,404 in the week before that, last week's loss being about $1,000,000 compared with the preceding week.

For the first time in many weeks no aniline imports were recorded. Dyewood extract entries were down to $8,216, while indigo had a vaule of $66,194. Dyewood brought here totaled $55,264, while logwood was appraised at $1,389. Fustic imports were just $70. Imports of jewelry, precious stones, and watches amounted to $367,909.

Sugar entries were 424,291 bags, worth $2,601,176, while coffee aggregated 125,417 bags, appraised at $5,670,922. Raw cocoa entries reached a value of $448,029. Hides, leather and findings totaled $2,193,945, while India rubber, manufactured and waste, were set down at $653,406, a rather low figure compared with recent weekly imports. Wool importations amounted to 5,833 bales, appraised at $884,584. Furs had a value of $211,241.

Dry goods entered for consumption were valued at $1,287,993, silk entries being appraised at $332,320. In the week before dry goods imported for consumption were returned at $1,785,702, silk entries being $804,382. Withdrawals from bonded warehouses last week aggregated $644,463, while warehoused goods had a value of $503,437. In the corresponding week last year the entries were respectively, $742,092 and $768,218.

Good Wools in Fair Demand.

LONDON, Sept. 24.—The offerings at the wool auction sales today amounted to 7,600 bales. Good clips were in fair demand, especially scoured merinos and fine and medium greasy crossbreds. The latter were occasionally taken for America.

COURT CALENDARS.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Cohalan, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Fowler, J.—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Allan, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Pendleton, J.—Met. Life Ins. Co. <Bldg. & Eng. Co.—J. Floyd Derby.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Houston Rest. <T. Louis A. Britt. Witherbee <Schrader—Chas. Coster.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Pendleton, J. — Selina Lowy <Sabina Feller—Chas. Shongood.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Re Houston Restaurant Co. <Santiago—P. Cahill. Katherine V. Adler <Romney Realty Co.—James E. Barry.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Delehanty, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar adjourned until Sept. 28.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J. — Beall <Mestanitz — Benjamin Franklin. Fisher <Sermygeour—Morris Frank. Frey <Schnitzler—Henry W. Unger.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Delehanty, J.—Mary Ann Roden <Louis Lese—John W. Keller. Frederick Hollender <Adolph Suesskind—William A. Steinbeck.

AUGUST TRADE FIGURES.

Imports and Exports at This Port This Year and Last.

The Custom House report of exports and imports from and to this port for August, by countries and grand divisions, given out yesterday, shows many remarkable shifts caused by the war's upset of world trade. Total exports from here last month totaled $141,971,-554, compared with $32,841,243 in August, 1914, the gain being $109,130,311. In August, 1914, however, there was an almost complete tie-up of shipping of all kinds for a fortnight following Germany's declaration of war.

Exports to Europe last month from New York amounted to $110,758,316, against $18,715,236 in August a year ago. Exports to England last month reached $50,353,731, against $11,859,201 in August, 1914. In August a year ago there were no exports from here to Austria-Hungary, but last month goods valued at $6,698 managed to be shipped. Export trade with Germany was larger last month than it was in August, 1914, the figures being, August, 1915, $38,743, and August, 1914, $19,519.

Shipments of war supplies and other merchandise to France last month aggregated $25,629,159, compared with $1,545,640 the same month in 1914. Heavy buying by Russia last month sent exports here up to $10,470,810, while in August a year ago they were only $76,681. Outgoing Netherlands trade totaled $3,931,353 in August, compared with $1,911,728 a year ago. Italian purchases shipped from here last month had a value of $9,042,782, against $307,352 in August, 1914. Last month's exports to North and South America, Asia, Africa, and Oceania all show substantial increases over the corresponding period a year ago.

August imports reached $76,267,145, compared with $63,698,291 the same month last year. Last month's European imports were $28,000,051, against $30,991,436 in August, 1914. England's import trade last month was $10,844,-858, or about $2,000,000 more than in August last year. French imports amounted in August to $6,711,465, compared with $5,064,693 in August, 1914. Merchandise from Germany here last month aggregated $566,622, against $5,282,288 a year ago. Austro-Hungarian entries here in August were only $83,618, compared with $851,052 in the same month last year. Belgian imports last month were $72,270, against $1,150,-356 a year ago. Netherlands imports last month were $1,466,187, or approximately $1,000,000 less than August, 1914.

Last month showed a big gain in imports from Asia, their value for the month being $13,907,389, against $6,055,-688 in August, 1914. Imports from South America reached $15,945,343, a gain of $4,000,000 over August a year ago. Imports from Oceania last month were down to $942,007, while in the same month last year their value was $2,091,454. African imports in August totaled $486,-806, against $841,851 a year ago.

DRY GOODS TRADE IMPROVES

Orders Show Material Increase—More Buyers in the Market.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Sept. 24.—Marshall Field & Co., in their weekly review of the dry goods trade, say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods has been more satisfactory than for some time past. Orders received daily have shown a material increase consistent with the more seasonable weather.

"The total number of buyers in the market this week was considerably more than a year ago, and collections have been good and shipments of merchandise considerably ahead."

Swedes Make Northwest Blossom.

J. C. Barber of Chicago, who has a country place at Brainard, Minn., reported on his arrival at the Imperial yesterday that the lake region of that State had an unusual abundance of ducks, partridges, and quail this season. Mr. Barber says that the curvy-edged white lilac, not seen in Minnesota are rapidly changing into productive farms, through the efforts of Scandinavian immigrants, mostly Swedes, who are clearing the ground and building homes everywhere.

TEST CASE ON NETTINGS.

The Government Seeks to Collect Higher Duties on These.

The Treasury Department has decided to make up a new test case for the purpose of settling finally the classification under the present tariff of nets and nettings. While this issue has already had a run before the Board of General Appraisers and the Customs Court, the Government is unwilling to let importers continue to bring in these classes of goods at a low rate of duty because of the loss of revenue.

When the question first came before the Customs Court that tribunal held in the so-called Carter case that the nets and nettings were properly dutiable under the law at 35 per cent. ad valorem as Jacquard figured upholstery goods. Up to that time it had been the practice of the Government to exact duty on these goods at 60 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "nets and nettings." Since the court made its decision, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has taken up the matter with Assistant Attorney General Hanson of this city.

Mr. Hanson advised the Assistant Secretary that there was no evidence before the court as to the commercial designation of the merchandise in controversy, with the result that the appellate tribunal found that the nets and nettings were chiefly used for making curtains and fell within the common meaning of the term "upholstery goods," and that the term "upholstery goods" was a narrower designation than "nets and nettings" appearing in the tariff law.

Mr. Hanson is now preparing a new case, which will be submitted to the board shortly. He expects to prove that this class of merchandise is commercially known as nets and nettings, and that such fabrics are not commercially known as upholstery goods. In view of this, Assistant Secretary Peters has sent word to collectors and other officers of the customs, directing that the court's ruling in the Carter case be ignored and duty taken at 60 per cent. ad valorem pending final adjudication by the Customs Court.

CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on the condition of trade and the business of the banks, Dun's Review says:

Commercial enterprise responds to the stimulus of lower temperatures, which accelerate a broader distribution of Fall wearing apparel and other merchandise. Industrial operations, notably in iron and steel and the allied lines, continue space and full employment of labor, in a number of instances at advanced wages, materially enhances the purchasing power of the people. Savings bank deposits, drawn down during the late period of depression, are again accumulating, and practically unlimited financial resources are available for facilitating the return of national prosperity.

Clearings through the banks this week at the leading cities in the United States show a general trend toward betterment, the total, according to Dun's Review, amounting to $3,052,291,003, an increase of 58.5 per cent. as compared with the $1,-031,717,714 of the same week last year, and of 12.4 per cent. as contrasted with the $2,706,986,987 reported for the corresponding week in 1913. By far the most substantial improvement appears at New York City, the gains at that centre being no less than 90.9 and 17.4 per cent., respectively, over the same weeks of the two immediately preceding years.

Bradstreet's says:

Trade currents are running more freely than heretofore; remaining obstacles to progress are passing; growth is of the cumulative type; sections somewhat pessimistic a while ago are now taking a brighter view of the future, and international political and financial matters apparently have assumed more pleasant aspects, although negotiations for the huge British-French loan have not been entirely completed as yet. Nevertheless, Western bankers and business men, as well as packers, supposed in some quarters to be opposed to the new loan, are reported to be in favor of it. Three forces loom large in the week's expansion—cold weather, higher prices for cotton, and foreign orders for munitions of war.

JERSEY CENTRAL'S NET GAINS

Coal and Passenger Traffic Falls Off, Merchandise Grows.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey for the year ended June 30 had total operating revenues of $28,742,255, a decrease of $508,836, or 1.74 per cent., compared with the previous year. Operating expenses were cut $790,537, or 4 per cent., and the company was able to show an increase in net earnings from operation. The net revenue from this source was $9,790,949, an increase of $281,701, or about 3 per cent. Non-operating income amounted to $2,170,-614, making the total income $11,961,564.

After paying fixed charges there was a surplus of $6,649,386. Of this amount $3,292,416 was paid out in dividends on the stock, control of which is held by the Reading Company. Eight per cent. was paid from the earnings of the railroad and 4 per cent. additional was paid from dividends received from the Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre Coal Company. There remained a balance for the year of $2,019,761, compared with a balance of $2,481,518 in 1914. The total balance, as of June 30 was $15,282,282.

William G. Besler, President of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in his general remarks makes mention of the fact that the full crew laws in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania cost the railroad $89,014 and that the work of maintaining the real valuation of the road, as required by law, cost the railroad $12,738. The chief loss in revenue was in the coal shipping department. Earnings from the carrying of bituminous coal fell off $155,760, and from anthracite $661,448. The decrease in passenger revenues was $369,168. Earnings from general merchandise increased $584,755.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

The decision on the part of the Chicago Board of Trade allowing the delivery of Spring wheat on September contracts with dockage failed to have the depressing influence on values in the wheat market as anticipated. Fluctuations in September were quite erratic, but the general undertone of the market was firm, and at the close of the day values were ½c to 1¼c net higher. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat and No. 2 hard Winter were quoted at $1.23, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.04¾, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 96¾c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September..	..	..	1.16½	1.16	1.16
December..	..	..	1.02¾	1.01	1.18¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

September..	1.06¾	1.03½	1.03½	1.05	1.07
December..	.95¾	.93½	.95¾	.94	1.10
May	.97¾	.96	.97¾	.96¾	1.17

CORN.

Prospects of unsettled weather over a large part of the corn belt, which was expected to affect the movement of old corn, caused a moderate covering in the cash market, and prices were firm, closing with net gains of ⅛@⅜c. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 83c, prompt shipment.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	71⅞	71	71½	71¾	77
December	55⅞	54⅞	55⅝	55¼	70⅝
May	57⅝	57	57½	57	73¼

OATS.

The oats market was firm in sympathy with wheat and corn, and owing to smaller stocks at primary points. There seemed to be some fear of congestion in September, and shorts in that position were inclined to cover. The local cash market was firm; No. 2 white quoted at 40¼c, No. 3 white, 38½@39c; ordinary to fancy clipped, 41@43c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
September	38⅝	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	47
December	36¼	35⅝	36⅛	35⅝	49⅝
May	38¼	37¾	38⅛	37¾	52⅜

PROVISIONS.

The market for hog products was moderately active and prices were firmer, with less pressure to sell, and on a little more confident buying, prompted by light receipts of live hogs and firmer prices at the yards. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 9,000; estimated for Saturday, 8,000; Kansas City received 3,000 and Omaha 3,000.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
October	8.17	8.12	8.15	8.10	9.50
January	8.65	8.57	8.65	8.52	10.00
Ribs—					
October	8.40	8.25	8.40	8.20	10.70
January	8.55	8.42	8.55	8.40	10.45
Pork—					
October	12.75	12.60	12.72	12.55	17.22
January	15.40	15.17	15.37	15.10	19.77

COTTONSEED OIL.

An active buying movement occurred in the market for cottonseed oil, and prices made new high records for the movement, closing with net gains of 12 to 20 points. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.38@6.55	6.22
September	..	..	6.38@6.58	6.25
October	6.47	6.43	6.47@6.48	6.32
November	6.50	6.44	6.50@6.52	6.35
December	6.60	6.55	6.52@6.58	6.39
January	6.63	6.57	6.57@6.58	6.43
February	6.70	6.70	6.68@6.71	6.50
March	6.82	6.74	6.76@6.77	6.64
April	6.94	6.91	6.90@6.92	6.70

COFFEE.

The coffee market was narrow, and while the undertone was steady during the early operations, with little pressure to sell on account of steadiness in Brazil, the demand was very light, and when a few selling orders appeared toward the close of the day an easier feeling developed and final figures were 16@17 points net lower. The local spot market was quiet but steady, with prices unchanged on the basis of 6¾c for Rio No. 7. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
September	6.10	6.10	6.06@6.07	6.10
October	6.10	6.10	6.06@6.07	6.10
November	..	..	6.06@6.11	6.12
December	6.15	6.13	6.11@6.12	6.12
January	..	..	6.15@6.17	6.17
February	..	..	6.20@6.22	6.22
March	6.29	6.26	6.26@6.27	6.28
April	..	..	6.30@6.32	6.33
May	6.40	6.39	6.36@6.38	6.38
June	..	..	6.41@6.43	6.43
July	..	..	6.46@6.48	6.48
August	..	..	6.61@6.63	..

SUGAR.

Futures opened unsettled, 3 points lower, to 2 points higher, with first sales 1,450 tons. The market became more active after the opening, and trade buying sent prices a few points higher, but heaviness in the spot market caused selling at the close when the market was 1 to 3 points net lower, with total sales of 10,100 tons.

Range of prices

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
September	2.98	2.87	2.90@2.94	2.93	
October	2.96	2.90	2.90@2.92	2.93	
November	2.96	2.96	2.90@2.92	2.94	
December	2.98	2.93	2.92@2.93	2.95	
January	2.87	2.86	2.81@2.83	2.83	
February	..	..	2.79@2.81	2.80	
March	2.86	2.86	2.81@2.83	2.84	
April	..	..	2.84@2.85	2.87	
May	2.97	2.95	2.92@2.94	2.96	
June	..	..	2.94@2.95	2.99	
July	..	..	2.96@2.97	3.02	
August	..	..	2.98@3.00	3.04	

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 10,320 packages, including 300 packages in transit for export. Exporters are still showing fair interest in creamery, several purchases having been made at from 25½ to 27½c. It is expected that the shipments this week will run somewhat over 4,000 packages. Local consumptive trade is quiet at the moment, but the tone is generally steady, particularly so on the high grades of creamery. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 27c; higher scoring, 27½@28c; firsts, 26@26½c; seconds, 24½@24c; thirds, 21@22c; State dairy, finest, 26@26½c; good to prime, 24@25½c; common to fair, 21@23½c; renovated, extras, 24c; firsts, 23@23½c; lower grades, 21@22c. Imitation creamery, firsts, 22¼@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; lower grades, 19@20c; packing stock, June make, fine, 20½c; current make, fine, 20c; No. 2, 19½c; lower grades, 17@18c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 7,956 cases. Very high grades of fresh eggs containing a large proportion of new-laid quality are very scarce and firm; there are not enough of such to satisfy the needs of the trade. Average good, medium, and lower grades are dull and tend to accumulate; these being in direct competition with storage stock. The full range of values is without material change, but many lots are selling considerably lower than last week, owing to their poorer quality. Some movement in storage eggs, and stock is held firmly; a number of lots are going out for export this week, but the quantity not yet definitely ascertained. Nearby whites of fancy quality are very scarce; most of the stock is more or less defective and of irregular value. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 30@32c; extra firsts, 28½@29½c; firsts, 26@27½c; seconds, 23½@25c; thirds and poorer, 20@23c; dirties, No. 1, 21½@22½c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21c; checks, good to choice, dry, 20@21c; culls and inferior, 15@19c; refrigerator, special marks, fancy, 25½c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds, 22½@23½c; thirds or poorer, 19@22c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 40@42c; ordinary to good, 34@39c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 32@40c; Western, gathered whites, 29@35c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 33@35c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 26@32c.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyer's Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DESIRE at once jobs ladies' suits, dresses, skirts, and waists; will pay cash. Eastern Merchandise Co., 459 Broadway. Spring 358.

200 VELVETEEN SUITS WANTED. CASH BUYER COMPANY, 57 EAST 11TH ST.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' fur trimmed suits, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. Apply 4th floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' and misses' coats Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. Apply 4th floor, 14-16 East 33d St.

JOBBER looking at ladies' cloth coats from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M. Saturday. 137 W. 28th St., 2d floor.

HAVE 500 yards fur Persian lamb trimming, one inch wide, to close out very cheap. Dominitz Fur Co., 49 West 29th St. Telephone Madison Square 4891.

WE HAVE American mannish serge in black and navy at 85c net to sell. Chas. Rhinebero & Co., 88 West 18th St.

CASH FOR HIGH-GRADE women's suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Sumner, 8 Lispenard St. F'n 4343.

FUR-TRIMMED suits for immediate delivery. Alper & Schultz, 140 West 22d St.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Thursday...3@3½ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Scarcity of Vestings.

Indications are given of an increased use of fancy vests during the coming season, but a scarcity of desirable materials is reported. The usual run of figured and striped cloths can be bought, but richer effects in solid colors are lacking. A particularly desirable cloth made of cotton with a finish resembling that of a moleskin cannot be duplicated in the market, it is said, by those who have made the attempt. One house shows an extensive line of vestings that are most desirable, but cannot take orders by reason of the situation abroad where these cloths are made.

***

Solid Colors Rule.

While much of the conservative spirit that brought about nation-wide economy when the war started has passed away under the impulse of returning prosperity, the change has influenced in no way the buyer's taste in colors. In both the women's and men's wear branch of the cutting up trade the solid colors strongly predominate, and this despite the woolen manufacturers' desire to switch the demand to colors requiring less expenditure of dyes. The conservative taste in the men's wear is sweeping from the cities to the outlying districts, and houses that had no difficulty in selling flaring patterns and startling designs to less aesthetic centres, are not getting along as smoothly as usual.

***

Men's Display Figures Poor.

A retail clothier who spends considerable money during the year in his window displays complains of the poorly constructed display figures which the fixture manufacturers turn out. In the women's wear lines the fixture men, he says, have produced models that very closely resemble the human form, but the figures supposed to represent a man's form are considerably out of proportion. It is practically impossible, he said, to fit a coat and vest on the figure so the effect will be a natural one and not "wooden and lifeless." If an improvement could be effected along this line by the fixture manufacturers, he said he would be willing to renew his figures every year in order to get the best results.

***

Need Something Washable.

The clothing manufacturers who are making preparations for next Spring and Summer in the line of Summer suits made of mohair and cotton mixtures may have to use care in the selection of their fabrics. A Southern retailer whose store is in a sparsely settled territory cannot afford to buy goods that require dry cleaning. Facilities for cleaning a suit in this way are available in few parts of the country, mostly in the large cities and towns. To wash a suit that is intended for dry cleaning only will often ruin the suit for future use. The solution for clothiers serving the country districts is to put a fabric in their Summer clothing which may be washed without harm.

***

The Clothiers Are Buying Now.

There was a spurt in the buying of forty-three-inch warp and filling sateens and twills in the gray by the manufacturing clothiers in this market yesterday, after a month or more of quiet on these goods. All of the offerings were said to be snapped up at the prices asked, in spite of the fact that the buyers refused to take the same goods at the same figures only two or three days ago. Other fabrics which are beginning to show more life are the heavy drills used by the shoe trade, which have been dull for some time. The inquiry for these goods is improving almost daily. It was said to be too bad for the makers of these drills that the bulk of the war orders placed here for shoes called for unlined ones.

***

More Demand for Knit Coats.

The knitted overcoat promises to be a very popular article of wear this Fall and Winter, and the manufacturers who make garments of this sort find the demand has greatly increased. Lightweight and heavyweight goods are obtainable, and the coats are rain-proof and wrinkle-proof. A way has been found to prevent the curling of the knitted fabric, and style features are possible now that could not be introduced before. One model shown by a prominent young men's house possesses a novelty in a slash pocket hidden by the regular patch pocket. This opening permits the wearer to reach the trousers pocket without unbuttoning his overcoat. The coat is about knee length, with three rows of stitching at the bottom and around the collar, and has high-peaked, narrow lapels and split sleeves.

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Applications for Russian Goods.

E. C. Porter, commercial agent in charge of the local branch of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 409, Custom House, failed yesterday to receive the formal application blanks required to be filled in by importers desirous of getting goods from Russia detained by the Imperial Government's embargo, but to be released under the plan announced from Washington yesterday. After the bureau has approved the applications they will be submitted to the Commercial Attaché of the Russian Government, Mr. Medzikhovsky, who, after consideration of the requests, will report to the Russian authorities at Petrograd. Mr. Porter said yesterday that he hoped to receive the application blanks by Monday. If they arrive he will be ready to receive merchants' applications.

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Exports Show Little Change.

Export business in cotton goods has not shown a great deal of change in the last week. China and India continue to contribute little to the support of the American trade, and there is none too much business coming from the antipodes, though Australia is taking some goods. Reports of business coming from the Red Sea districts do not wholly coincide, but there is reason to believe that it is not heavy. The same is true pretty much of the Latin-American situation. The West Indies, however, particularly Cuba, are apparently buying better than for some time. The Manila market is taking goods pretty well, especially such colored fabrics as it can get. So good has the demand for war and commercial duck been that, together with the small rise in cotton of the last two weeks, it has made price advances imperative.

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Tobacco Men Will Meet Today.

There will be a notable gathering of tobacco men at the Hotel Biltmore this noon to attend a "get-together" luncheon which is being given by a committee of tobacco trade journalists for the purpose of discussing the advisability of organizing a national association to embrace all branches of the industry. The need of such an organization is said to be great, and it is proposed to have all the various branch bodies of the trade affiliate with the national association when it is organized. There is no intention of having the big body absorb the little ones. Among the persons and firms who will attend or be represented at the luncheon are the American Tobacco Company, P. Lorillard & Son, the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company, the Tobacco Products Corporation, the United Cigar Stores Company, E. M. Schwarz & Co., E. Regensburg & Sons, Felix H. Levy, Charles Fox, head of the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association; Philip Morris & Co., and Joseph Mendelsohn, President of the New York Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade.

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Gray Goods Buying Continues.

There was more good buying of gray goods here yesterday, especially of printcloths. Barring 39-inch 72-76s, which were not very active, good sales were made on all of the constructions listed below. Buyers seemed more anxious to get contract goods than spots, and anything that could be bought for the future at not more than an eighth of a cent advance over spot figures was eagerly snapped up. However, there was no rush of spot sales yesterday, as well as nearby goods. Bids for at least 500,000 yards of 39-inch 56-44s at 3 9-16 cents were refused. Some good future sales of 38½-inch 64-60s were reported at 4⅝ cents, but it is said that some spot goods of this construction are still to be had at an eighth less. Many mills, however, are asking 4⅝ cents for any delivery. Drills, sheetings, and other goods continued firm to higher. Spot printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s	6¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	*4¾c
39-inch, 72-76s	5⅝c	38½-inch, 60-52s	4c
39-inch, 68-72s	5c	38½-inch, 60-48s	3⅞c
39-inch, 56-44s	3⅝c	27-inch, 64-60s	*3½c
38½-inch, 64-60s	*4¾c	27-inch, 56-52s	*2½c

*Asked.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Decisions Affecting the Duties In a Number of Cases.

Wakem & McLaughlin, Chicago, lost yesterday before the Board of General Appraisers in protests against the Collector's assessment on catgut made antiseptic by sterilization for surgical purposes. It was taxed 20 per cent. ad valorem as a manufacture of catgut, and was claimed properly exempt from duty as "bromine." Judge McClelland held the claim untenable, and affirmed the Collector.

Gimbel Brothers were successful in claims affecting a large variety of jewelry goods imported under the Tariff act of 1909. They consisted of long and short chains, necklets, lavalliéres, fancy slipper pins, &c., and were returned by the Collector at 85 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for "articles of personal adornment." The board decided that the goods were entitled to enter at 60 per cent. ad valorem as "jewelry." Somewhat similar claims by John Wanamaker and O. G. Hempstead & Son were also sustained.

E. Zn. White & Co., Galveston, were upheld in a contention that second-hand jute bags, stenciled for identification purposes only, were properly dutiable at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the tariff as bags not printed. It was shown to the satisfaction of the board that the bags contained no brands or other permanent inscriptions adding to the usefulness or the value of the articles. The Collector was reversed in returning the articles at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of vegetable fibre.

C. H. Groedel claimed that certain wool was free of duty under the Tariff act of 1909, as animal hair, fur skins, or skins not specially provided for. Judge Brown decided that the contention had no merit and affirmed the Collector in taxing the wool of the Mocha sheep, Class 3, washed, at four cents per pound.

F. D. Burns, Newport, Vt., was sustained in the claim that lumber was free of duty as sawed or rough lumber. As the commodity was grooved and otherwise treated in a preliminary manner, the Collector decided that duty accrued at the rate of 15 per cent. ad valorem under the provision for manufactures of wood. A reliquidation was ordered.

ICE MERGER FORBIDDEN.

New Jersey Commission Denies Application of Knickerbocker Co.

TRENTON, N. J., Sept. 24.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners today denied the application of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, a million-dollar corporation with a New Jersey charter, to absorb the Ice Manufacturing Company and the Interborough Ice Company, two corporations with New York charters.

The Knickerbocker owns all of the stock of the other two. The application was denied on the ground that there is no statutory provision for a New Jersey corporation to absorb corporations of other States.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBANY—I. Muhlfelder; F. Muhlfelder, millinery; 621 Broadway, Room 632.

ATLANTA, Ga.—M. Ellman & Son; M. Ellman, woolens; Broadway Central.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; S. Trautman, millinery; 854 4th Av.

BINGHAMTON—Fowler, Dick & Walker; R. Parker, dry goods; 212 5th Av.

BLOMSBURG—J. Keller's Sons; R. R. Keller, notions; Broadway Central.

BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; E. H. Bell, upholstery, lace curtains, portieres, &c.; J. A. Belyea, women's neckwear; 31 Union Sq.

BOSTON—Gilchrist Co.; J. J. Smith, furnishing goods, hosiery, underwear; 432 4th Av.

BOSTON—C. F. Hovey & Co., F. C. Hincks, ment s furnishing goods; 243 Church St.

BOSTON—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, women's garments; Breslin.

BUFFALO—E. S. Bowman Co.; E. S. Bowman, waists, dresses; Herald Square.

BUFFALO—W. N. Adam & Co.; R. W. Smith, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO—I. E. Harris & Co.; C. A. Harris, furn. goods; Continental.

BUFFALO—Siegel Bros.; M. Siegel, millinery; 621 Broadway, Room 632.

CHICAGO—Emporium World Millinery Co.; A. R. Stumner, millinery; 621 Broadway; Cumberland.

CHICAGO—Siegel, Cooper & Co.; J. Baach, gloves, umbrellas, ribbons; 15 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss L. Solomon, cloaks, suits; 15 East 22d.

CINCINNATI—Rosenberg Bros.; E. F. Rosenberg, dry goods; Wallick.

CORTLAND, N. Y.—Beaudray-Allen Co.; G. F. Beaudray, dry goods; Breslin.

DALLAS—Goldsmith Dry Goods Co.; I. Goldsmith, cloaks, millinery, hosiery, notions, fancy goods; 1,133 Broadway.

DALLAS—Sanger Bros.; R. Miller, cloaks, suits, hosiery, gloves; 19 E. 24th.

DETROIT—Crowley-Milner Co.; T. P. Stack, cloaks, suits, corsets; 116 W. 32d.

ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—Cox Brothers; A. E. Cox, dry goods; 1133 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS—Spring Dry Goods Co.; Miss O. C. Lynch, laces, gloves, neckwear; 28 E. 26th.

HAMILTON, Canada—J. C. Watkins; Mrs. M. McLean, millinery; 23 E. 26th.

HARTFORD—G. Fox & Co.; J. E. Rourke, cloaks, suits; 1,270 Broadway; Waldorf.

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. Schuts, coats, suits, dresses, waists; 7 W. 22d.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—M. M. Cohn Co.; M. M. Cohn, dry goods; 114 5th Av.

LOS ANGELES—J. W. Robinson & Co.; Miss A. E. Erdmann, cloaks, suits, waists, sweaters, house dresses; 111 5th Av.

NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; J. B. Bellamy, general mdse.; 10 E. 26th.

ONEIDA—The Lodge, clothing, furnishing goods; Wallick.

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh D. G. Co.; A. E. Dawson, linens, neckwear, corsets; 48 Leonard.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; Miss H. Brown, pictures; 37 W. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. Peto, hosiery, gloves; 23 East 26th.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wilfe & Co.; L. N. Levinson, coats, suits, dresses, petticoats, waists, furs; 100 5th Av.

PROVIDENCE—Gladding Dry Goods Co.; Miss L. L. Barrus, hosiery; 200 5th Av.; Breslin.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Burke-FitzSimons-Hone Co.; P. F. Mannion, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; 220 5th Av.

ST. PAUL—G. M. Kahn; G. Kahn, suits, skirts; 15 E. 26th.

TOLEDO—Thompson-Hudson Co.; F. J. Frigge, boys' clothing, furn. goods; Miss M. B. Partridge, waists; 50 Union Square.

TROY—M. P. Gold, sweaters, underwear, &c.; Miss M. P. Gold, notions, handkerchiefs, &c.; Continental.

WATERBURY—W. O. Scott, ready-to-wear; Grand.

WASHINGTON—M. Goldenberg; L. S. Reese, art goods; 15 W. 26th; Grand

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Associated Bible Students.

NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE, West 63d St., near Broadway. 10:30 A. M.—" Not Far From the Kingdom of God." 8:00 P. M.—" Come Unto Me, All Ye That Labor."

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, 13-17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge. 3 P. M., Discourse. 7:30 P. M., Bible Study. Seats free. No collection.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 57th St., bet. 6th and 7th Aves. Rev. THOMAS M. DADSON will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, during the erection of their new building, worshipping in the Swedish Methodist Church, 80th St., between Amsterdam and Columbus Aves. The Pastor, Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., will preach Sunday morning and evening; subject 11, "The Power of Personal Testimony"; 8, "Saving the Lost."

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 to 8 West 46th Street. Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, D. D. } Ministers. Rev. E. Herbert Dutton, Dr. Woelfkin will preach at 11 A. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Friday, prayer meeting at 8 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. COR. 31ST ST. C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—" The Lost Art of Worship." 8 P. M.—" The Second Step in a Successful Life."

Union Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Ldr.

MT. MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH, Fifth Avenue, near 127th Street. JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D. 11 A. M.—" THE VISION NEEDER." 8 P. M.—" SPIRITUAL SELF-RELIANCE."

ROBERT F. Y. PIERCE, D. D.

North Baptist, 234 West 11th St., 11 and 8.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS BAPTIST CHURCH, 165th St. and Convent Av. Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D. 11 A. M.—Rally Day—Bible School.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES. Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; Wednesdays, 8 P. M.:

First Church, Central Park West & 96th St. Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St. Third Church, 125th St. & Madison Av. Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th St. Fifth Church, Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 West 43d St. Sixth Church, 1,981 Washington Av., Bronx.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH, (Swedenborgian,) 35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Aves. The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor. Will preach at 11 A. M.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE, Broadway and 56th Street. Dr. Jefferson preaches 10 A. M. & 8 P. M. 11 A. M.—" Laying Down One's Life." 8 P. M.—" The Man Who Was Blind."

MANHATTAN, Broadway, 76th St. REV. H. A. STIMSON, D. D., preaches 11 A. M.

Disciples of Christ—Christian.

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 W. 81ST ST, 11 A. M., Rev. MARION J. BRADSHAW will preach. Cordial welcome to strangers.

Jewish.

FREE SYNAGOGUE, CARNEGIE HALL. SUNDAY AT 11 DR. WISE, "PARENTS OR CHILDREN: WHO ARE THE RESPONSIBLE?" ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5th Av. and 45d St. Saturday, 10:30 a. m., Dr. ENELOW on "An Active Religion." Daily Noon Service, 12:30; All are welcome.

Lutheran.

CHURCH Broadway at 93d St., Rev. OF THE ADVENT, WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30 A. M.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 65th St. and Central Park West. Rev. CHARLES J. SMITH, D. D., Pastor. Service at 11 A. M.

ST. JAMES' LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

MADISON AVEN. E. MADISON AV. COR. 59TH ST. Rev. WORTH M. TIPPY, D. D., Pastor. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. Tippy. 8 P. M.—Rev. Ralph W. Sockman.

METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, 7th Av. & 14th Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M.; also at 8 P. M., "The Wicket Gate." Illus. with Motion Pictures, "Pilgrim's Progress." Part 1. Good music.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., West of Col. Av. FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" I Am What I Am."

UNION M. E. CHURCH, 48th St., west of Broadway. 10 A. M., Sunday School. Preaching 11 A. M., Rev. Charles Reynolds; 8 P. M., Rev. F. J. Belcher.

18TH STREET CHURCH, near 8th Av., B. C. WARREN, Minister,—11 and 8.

Moravian.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St. Rt. Rev. Morris W. Leibert, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial welcome to all.

New Thought.

ACADEMY HALL, 115 W. 79TH ST. THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH. Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. SEARS, Speaker.

Miss VILLA FAULKNER PAGE, Opening Service Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock. Hotel Majestic, 72d St., Central Park West. Subject: " A New Day of Freedom." A special musical program by the Euterpe Quartet. All are invited.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

UNITY SOCIETY, 305 Madison Av.—Mrs. Van Marter, Sunday, at 11; subject, " Setting the Pace." Mrs. Frederic Persson, soloist, will sing. Monday at 3, Miss Lelia Simon.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., Preaches, 11 & 8. WEST END PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Amsterdam Av., cor. 105th St. 8 P. M.—" Our Grapple With Our Evil Fate."

BROADWAY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 114th St. and Broadway. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 57th St. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. No Afternoon Service.

COME AND SEE. SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 96th St. and Central Park West. ROBERT WATSON, Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57TH AV. AND 55TH ST. REV. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., PASTOR. CHURCH IS CLOSED FOR REPAIRS.

FORT WASHINGTON PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 174th St. at Broadway. Rev. D. HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. LYMAN R. HARTLEY will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St. EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., pastor. Dr. Work preaches 11 A. M.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Northeast Corner of 73d St. Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor. Rev. STANLEY WHITE, D. D., preaches 11 A. M., Rev. HUGH CHAMBERLIN BURR at 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Madison Av. and 24th St. Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor. Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D., Assistant Minister. Services 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Preacher, Dr. Montgomery. Full choir both services.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET. HOWARD DUFFIELD, D. D., Pastor.—Services 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Broadway and 73d St. Rev. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor-elect, will preach at 11 o'clock. No evening service.

THE BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street, Ministers: William Pierson Merrill, Frank Latimer Janeway. Dr. HUGH BLACK will preach at 11 o'clock. NOON SERVICE EVERY WEEKDAY, (except Saturday,) 12:30-12:50.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, Broadway at 120th St. The opening service of the eightieth year will be the inauguration of the Rev. HARRY EMERSON FOSDICK, M. A., D. D., as Professor of Practical Theology. On Thursday, Sept. 30, at 4 o'clock, Dr. Fosdick will deliver his inaugural address on " The Problem of a Modern Preacher in His Use of the Scriptures." The public is cordially invited.

Presbyterian.

University Place Presbyterian Church, Cor. 10th Street. Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Cor. West 172d St. and Audubon Av. Rev. J. P. LYTLE, Pastor. 11 A. M.—" Christ in Our Thoughts," Pastor. 7 P. M.—C. E., open air service. 8 P. M.—" Tempted," Dr. Gillespie.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 86th St. and Amsterdam Av. Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors. Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., } Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M. Dr. EVANS at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE, Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street. 8 A. M. The Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. Philip Cook. 4 P. M. Preacher, Rev. H. K. Denlinger. Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AV. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion, 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector, 11 A. M. Choral Evensong, 4 P. M. Strangers welcome.

CALVARY CHURCH, 21st St. and 4th Av. Services 8, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Rev. Theodore Sedgwick, Rector.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St. Low masses, 7:30, 9. High mass and sermon, 10:45; Evensong at 4.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION, 20th Street & Sixth Ave. 8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11:00 A. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. 12:00 M.—Holy Communion. 8:00 P. M.—Rev. J. A. Haughton-Burke. Daily Noon Day Service, with Address, commencing 12:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av. and 35th St. REV. H. C. ROBBINS, RECTOR. 11 A. M.—Morning prayer. Sermon, Rev. E. M. S. Knapp. 4 P. M.—Evening Prayer

CHURCH OF ZION and ST. TIMOTHY. Rev. Henry Lubeck, D. C. L., Rector. 334 West 57th Street. Services: 8 A. M. Holy Communion. 11 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon. 8 P. M. Choral Evensong and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Joseph Rushton, L. H. D.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector. 8; 11 and 8, Rev. G. C. Foley, D. D., Professor in Philadelphia Divinity School.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, Madison Av. at 44th St. The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector. SERVICES, 11 A. M. Preacher, Rev. SYDNEY N. USSHER. All Seats Free.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Av. and 87th St., Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Mass at 7, 8 and 11. Vespers at 4. Weekdays, mass at 7; holy days and Friday, at 7 and 10.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH, Madison Av. and 71st St. Holy Communion, 8. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Bishop COURTNEY,) 11.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, Convent Av. and 141st St., Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Rector.—Services, 8, 11, (Rector;) 8 P. M., (Rector.)

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH, 5th Av. and 53d St. Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11 A. M.—Morning Service and Sermon (Rector)

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV. & 10TH ST. Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector. 11 A.M.—Rev. Charles W. Naumann, Preacher

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E. 29. COMMUNIONS, 7, 8 A. M. 10:30 SERMON and CHORAL MASS. EVENSONG, 4.

Reformed.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. and W. 140th St., Amsterdam Av. PAUL PEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., minister. 11 A. M.—" They Waxed Fat and Kicked." 8 P. M.—" The Fate of the Sluggard."

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM, Lenox Av. and 123d St. Rev. EDGAR TILTON, JR., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 2d Av. and 7th St. Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH, 5th Av. and 29th St. Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D.D., Minister. Rev. David De Forest Burrell will preach. 11 A. M.—" Jehovah Reigneth." 8 P. M.—" A Man Standing Alone."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, 5th Av. and 48th St. Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D.D., Minister. Rev. ELMORE HARRIS, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH, West End Av. and 77th St. Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings, 11 o'clock, 30 Gramercy Park, New York; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn.

Spiritualist.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH. Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M. Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

PSYCHOLOGICAL RESEARCH SOCIETY, NEW YORK, INC., Tuxedo Building, cor. 59th St. and Madison Av., (637 Madison Av.,) New York.—Sunday, 3-5; Monday, Thursday, 8; Wednesday, 3 P. M., Christensen answers questions. Tuesday, 3-8; Wednesday, 8 P. M., Research seance, trumpet, materialization, Lake.

TOLLNER BUILDING, Bedford and Putnam Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y. Every Saturday, 3-8 P. M. Christensen answers questions. Admission free Saturdays.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, Park Av. at 34th.—JOHN HAYNES HOLMES preaches at 11 A. M. Subject: " THE TIMES THAT TRY MEN'S SOULS."

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH. Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister, will resume services Sunday, October 3rd.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th St.— Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches 11 A. M., "PREPAREDNESS."

Other Services.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor, —10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M., preaching by the Pastor. The October convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, Oct. 1 to 11.

THE NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE'S School for Christian Workers. Ninth Year. Night and day classes. Practical courses in the English Bible. Interdenominational. Fall term opens October 5. For catalogue address DON O. SHELTON, President, 214 West 35th St., New York.

THE RUM DEMON, by Prof. C. S. Longacre, Washington, D. C.

The Vatican and the War, by Evangelist E. L. Cardey.

Sunday and Tuesday nights, Sept. 26 and 28, Gospel Tent, Flatbush Av., Albemarle Road, Brooklyn.

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 236 C. P. W.—Swami Bodhananda, "Cosmic Evolution," 8 P. M.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH, Clinton and Lafayette Avs.—10:30 A. M., Rev. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, D. D., preaching; subject, "The DREAM and the DEED." Everybody welcome. No evening service.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, Orange St., Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock. Dr. Hillis will preach. No evening service.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner of South Oxford St., Brooklyn. Dr. ALBERTSON preaches at 10:30 and 7:45. Morning—" Life's Vigilant Angel, Fear." Evening—" The Expulsive Power of a New Affection."

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian), Pierrepont St. and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway Station. Rev. John Howland Lathrop. Service at 11.

EVENING CLASSES AT BIBLE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL. Classes, open to the public, will be conducted on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday during the Fall term, commencing Sept. 28. The 12 courses offered include Sunday School Teacher Training, Studies in Method, Bible Study, Biblical Problems, &c. For terms and schedule address BIBLE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL, 541 Lexington Av., New York.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Under the influence of an extensive area of low barometric pressure that covers the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions the weather has become overcast and unsettled over much of the country west of the Mississippi River and there have been scattered rains in the Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and plateau regions. Generally fair weather prevailed east of the Mississippi River, except along the northern border and the South Atlantic Coast, where there were showers.

Temperature has fallen along the northern border and in the Rocky Mountain and Southern plateau regions and it has risen over the Lower Mississippi and Ohio Valleys and the Middle Atlantic States.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair Saturday and Sunday over the region east of the Mississippi River, except that showers are probable on the South Atlantic Coast and in the upper lake region.

Temperatures will not change decidedly over the eastern half of the country during the next forty-eight hours.

Pressure was low over the Caribbean Sea at 4 P. M. today and there were indications of a disturbance south-southeast of Kingston, Jamaica, where the wind was east and the barometer 29.74. Strong east winds are prevailing on the south coast of Haiti. The disturbance probably is moving west-northwest.

Winds for Saturday and Sunday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate northwest; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate variable; South Atlantic Coast, fresh east.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday and probably Snuday.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	73	58	4 P. M.	81	70
6 A. M.	72	58	6 P. M.	72	69
9 A. M.	75	58	9 P. M.	61	66
12 M.	81	66	11 P. M.	57	63

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 62, for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 64.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 55; at 8 P. M. it was 67. Maximum temperature, 71 degrees at 4:15 P. M.; minimum 53 degrees at 6:10 A. M. Humidity, 76 per cent. at 8 A. M., 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.25 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.21 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.		Loss.
12:40—B'way & 113 St, (taxi); John E. Yancy		Slight
12:50—50 Union Sq.; Germania Life Ins. Co.		Slight
1:35—110 E. Houston St.; S. S. Solkind.		$500
1:35—730 9 Av.; Susan Sheridan.		Slight
2:25—321 E. 115 St.; Tony Capo.		Slight
3:05—247 8 Av.; Borden Premium Co.		Slight
4:45—410 E. 12 St.; Jersey Cracker & Biscuit Co.		Slight
10:30—153 Av. A; A. Parragosse		Slight
11:18—56 E. 10 St.; Softulk & Sons.		Not given
P. M.		
12:45—173 Sullivan St.; A. Columba.		Slight
1:35—125 E. 115 St.; Morris Blatt.		Slight
3:40—545 W. 164 St.; Samuel Morris.		$5
4:20—16 E. 16 St.; Y. M. C. A.		None
4:45—120 E. 105 St.; Frank Brandt.		Slight
6:15—Dominick & Varick Sts.; Degnon Construction Co.		None
9:30—202 Av. A; Paul Garogbridi.		$25
6:40—643 E. 84 St.; Patrick Cleary.		Slight
8:05—1st. & 25 St.; Joseph Priedel.		Slight
9:15—50 Stanton St.; H. Zimmerman.		$200
10:05—178 Wooster St.; hospital building, (vacated)		Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.—Promotions of officers of the infantry arm: R. W. Mearns, Capt., 20th, to Major, 12th; W. J. Lutz, Capt., 28th, to Major, 9th; 1st Lts. J. G. Taylor, 17th, to Capt., 17th; H. C. M. Supplee, 29th, to Capt., 29th, and A. M. Hall, 28th, to Capt., 28th; 2d Lts. C. K. Nulsen, 16th, to 1st Lt., 16th; J. H. Muncaster, 4th, to 1st Lt., 4th, and L. K. Spencer, 7th, to 1st Lt., 7th. Major Mearns will join his regiment after present leave of absence.

Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., from Douglas, Ariz., and Ft. MacKenzie, Wyo., to San Diego, Cal., for duty with Signal Corps Aviation School.

1st Lt. G. B. Worthington, M. R. C., to active duty at San Diego, S. C. Aviation School until arrival of Capt. R. W. Bryan, M. C., when Lt. Worthington will stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Capt. G. M. Apple, 1st F. A., is assigned to 4th F. A. Oct. 2, and will join that regiment after leave.

1st Lt. J. B. Maynard, C. A. C., in addition to his other duties, is detailed as Constructing Q. M. in connection with repairs to buildings at Galveston, Texas.

Col. J. Biddle, C. of E., from duty in office of Chief of Engrs. and from station in this city to Baltimore for station.

Capt. W. D. A. Anderson, C. of E., from present duty and station in this city and assigned to 2d Bat. of Engrs, when he can be spared, then to Canal Zone for duty with the Engr. Co.

2d Lt. S. H. Wheeler, 25th Inf., is attached to Aviation Sec. of Sig. Corps at San Diego.

1st Lt. S. A. Howard, 30th Inf., is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at University of Vermont at Burlington.

Brig. Gen. T. H. Bliss, Gen. Staff, is detailed as a member of Joint Board appointed July 17 in Adjt. General's office.

Maj. C. C. Clark, Inf., in service in Q. M. C. Dec. 5, vice Maj. G. E. Stockle, Q. M. C., relieved, Dec. 4.

Capt. J. Bugge, 21st Inf., to Letterman Hosp., San Francisco, sick.

1st Lt. E. Dwodie, M. R. C., from Ft. Ontario, N. Y., to home and stand relieved from active duty in M. R. C.

Resignation of 2d Lt. S. M. Ratzkoff, 2d Cav., accepted, Nov. 1.

Leaves: 2d Lt. K. P. Lord, cav., 15 days; Capt. G. G. Palmer, inf., 2 months; 1st Lt. W. J. Stahl, 19th Inf., 6 months; Capt. R. C. Bryson, Q. M. C., 1 month and 18 days, on arrival in United States.

Navy.

Capts. E. H. Hough, the Wilmington, to home, wait orders, and E. L. Beach, from command of the Washington to command receiving ship at New York, N. Y.

Lts. D. Lyons, Brooklyn Recruiting Station, to New York Naval Hosp., sick, and J. A. Monroe, the San Diego, to the Colorado.

Jr. Grade Lts. L. Anderson, from command of the Barney to Academy, and J. F. McClain, the Albatross, home, wait orders.

Following commissioned from June, 1915: C. H. Bonsteel, A. H. Gurbrie, E. M. Schorries, J. Wilbur, W. A. Shaw, H. V. La Bombard, E. W. Broadbent, J. L. King, H. S. Keep, C. S. Alden, E. P. Eldredge, W. A. Corley, W. B. Chase, F. K. Bilder, H. H. Good, and I. C. Sowell, the Colorado to the San Diego.

Ensgn. R. H. Maury, the North Dakota to the Ohio.

P. M. C. J. Cleborne, the Oregon and Milwaukee, Sept. 30, to Mare Island Yard. G. Shaefer, Mare Island Yard to Portsmouth, N. H., Yard; F. K. Perkins, to the Oregon and Milwaukee, Sept. 30; and E. D. Hoops, wife Station, to the Saratoga.

P. A. Pay Master J. J. Luchsinger, to New York Navy Yard.

Chaplain W. H. I. Reaney, the Connecticut to Naval Hosp. in the United States.

Chief Gunners: F. L. Hoaglandt, to New York Naval Hosp. for treatment; and F. T. Applegate, Washington Yard for treatment Las Animas, Col., Hosp.

Gunner N. Chatillon, the San Diego to the Colorado.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Yorktown at Balboa; Callao at Shameen; Osceola at Guantanamo; Galveston and Cincinnati at Shanghai; Reid at Boston; Panther, Sterett, Walke, Roe, Monaghan, Terry, and Perkins at Newport; Des Moines at Alexandria; Brooklyn at Fort Pond Bay; Florida, Utah, South Carolina, and the Michigan at Hampton Roads.

Sailed—New Orleans, San Diego for La Paz; Accomac and Celtic, Boston for New York.

The mail address of the Yorktown has been changed from " in care of Postmaster, New York," to " Pacific Station, via San Francisco."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 24.—Forecast: N. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.; fresh n. e. winds.

Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun, except probably showers on the coast, fresh n. e. winds.

Fla.—Fair Sat. and Sun, except probably showers on e. and s. coasts, fresh n. e. winds.

Ala., Miss.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., fresh n. e. winds.

La.—Cloudy Sat. and Sun., fresh e. winds.

E. Tex.—Probably showers Sat. and Sun., fresh s. e. winds.

W. Tex.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.

Okla.—Rain Sat. and probably Sun.

Ark.—Fair in e., probably showers in w., Sat. and Sun.

Tenn., Ky.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Ohio—Fair Sat. and Sun., light to mod. variable winds.

Ind.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun., fresh s. e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Partly cloudy Sat.; Sun. unsettled, probably showers in n. and extreme w., mod. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat., probably showers at night or Sun.

Mo., Wis., Iowa, and Kan.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with showers.

Minn.—Rain Sat.; cooler in w. Sun.; unsettled with probably showers; fresh, shifting winds.

N. Dak.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun. with probably showers.

S. Dak.—Showers Sat. and probably Sun.; cooler Sat.

Neb.—Unsettled Sat. and Sun., with probably showers; sooler Sat.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Sept. 25: Lieuts. G. H. Kauff, 28 to 278; J. F. McMahon, 165 to 278; J. P. Leary, 278 to 28; A. H. Weeks, 278 to 165. Patrol, P. C. Manning, 7 to 159; G. Chaffers, 21 to 158; A. J. Imperial, 146 to 7; C. E. Wise, 158 to 172; W. A. Nealon, 159 to 146; F. Wolter, 172 to 21.

Temporary assignments: Patrol. B. Goldstein, 31 to T. S., 10 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23; G. F. Chiquette, 63 to C. O., duty in Special Squad 3, 10 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 23; R. A. Pegnam and B. Devers, 144 to duty in plain clothes, 30 days, 4 P. M., Sept. 25; J. J. Ryan, 156 to C. O., duty in Bu. of Discip. Records, 20 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 24.

Assignments discontinued: Sergt. J. McLaughnin, 79, to C. O., duty in office of 4th Deputy Comm'r, (temporary,) 5 P. M., Sept. 23. Patrol. as drivers of patrol wagons, precincts indicated, 4 P. M., Sept. 24: W. Carroll, 152; T. J. Kelly, 153; E. Joyce, 165; M. Cryan, 152; D. Miller, 153; M. B. Finch, 165.

Leaves of absence (without pay): Sergt. P. Trantzon, 21, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 26; Patrol. T. F. Ryan, 23, 1 day, 4 P. M., Sept. 25; J. J. Doyle, 29, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Edward A. Lardin, 40, 1 day, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; A. Szerlip, 146, 1 day, 8 A. M., Oct. 3; J. E. Brown, 281, 1 day, 12:01 A. M., Sept. 26.

Sick leaves: Patrol. C. Lang, 167, 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; J. M. Dunnigan, 1 In. D., 90 days, 8 A. M., Sept. 23.

Full pay while on sick report: Patrol. C. J. Cahill, 62, 6:20 P. M., Sept. 11, during disability; W. Loehman, 69, 2:45 P. M., Sept. 15, to 12 P. M., Sept. 22.

Fines imposed: Patrol. P. J. McDermott, 31, (charge preferred while attached to 2, while in full uniform, was standing in rear room of liquor saloon drinking lager beer from a glass,) 6 days; E. Newman, 31, (standing in rear room of liquor saloon drinking an amber-colored liquor from a glass,) 3 days; F. Kupec, 35, (absent from post, seated at table in rear room of liquor saloon,) 8 days; J. Harrison, 39, (improper patrol, sitting on a box,) 1 day; L. M. Washburn, 40, (improper patrol and seen coming from a garage,) 2 days; D. McGrath, 40, (absent from post in restaurant,) 5 days; J. H. J. Callahan, 61, (absent from post, standing at side entrance of liquor saloon drinking lager beer from a glass,) 6 days; E. F. Schmitt, 145, (improper patrol, absent from post, and seen in an office,) 4 days; T. E. Balbert, 149, (improper patrol,) 3 days; H. F. Allen, 154, (failed to report as directed for duty relative to parade,) 1 day; W. A. Henrehan, 156, (absent from post, standing in rear room of wholesale liquor store,) 5 days; M. J. Maun, 156, (absent from post, standing near entrance to liquor saloon, drinking fluid from a small glass,) 8 days; W. A. Nealon, (absent from post in liquor saloon,) 15 days; J. A. Murray, (absent from post, in liquor saloon,) 8 days.

Dismissed (2:50 P. M. Sept. 23): Patrol. F. Mulvehill 22, charge preferred while attached to 62, neglect of duty, violation of the rules, absent without leave.

Death: Patrol. G. Dapping, 37, at 8:50 A. M. Sept. 24.

Appointed Special Patrol.: G. L. Grub, with Charles M. Schwab, 21 Riverside Drive, Manhattan, Sept. 23.

Amendment: So much of Paragraph 4, S. O. 217, c. s., as grants Capt. A. F. Mason, 17, 6 days' leave of absence, without pay, is amended to read from 2 A. M., Oct. 20.

Fire Department.

Additional leaves of absence, with pay: For 30 days, 9 A. M., Sept. 16, to Insp. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., on account of illness. Without pay: For 1 month, Sept. 9, to Eng. T. Bagley, Bur. of Reps. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of illness.

Leaves of absence, with pay, from Sept. 7 to 11, inclusive, to Auto. Machst. L. Kinzel, Bur. of Reps. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., on account of injuries received in discharge of his duty, for purpose of attending the National Encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington, D. C., to A. J. Fleming, Insp. of Masonry Constn., Bur. of Reps. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., from Oct. 1, inclusive. Without pay: From Sept. 16 to 30, to Carpenter H. A. Walsh, Bur. of Reps. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs.; Carpenter J. McCarty, Bur. of Reps. and Sup., Div. of Bldgs., Sept. 1 to 15.

Dropped from the rolls: Mach. Helper J. M. Buckley, Bur. of Rep. and Sup., Div. of App., having been transferred to the Dept. of Street Cleaning in the same capacity, 10:30 A. M., Sept. 15; Temporary Insp. of Fire Prev. W. T. Jayne, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., 5 P. M., Sept. 30, the period of time for which he was appointed having terminated.

Death: Insp. of Fire Prev. D. McNamee, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., at 2 A. M., Sept. 10.

Promoted: Insp. of Fire Prev. F. P. Keniston, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp., to Chief Examiner in said bureau, $2,100 a year, 9 A. M., Sept. 23.

Resignation accepted: Insp. of Fire Prev. W. P. Donovan, Bur. of Fire Prev., Div. of Insp. 5 P. M., Sept. 30.

The following having filed applications for examination for promotion to the position of Eng. of Str. in this department will report to Chief of Battalion J. J. Henry, Supervising Eng., at the foot of Grand St., East River, on date and time specified, for practical test in operating steam fire engines:

Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.: J. P. Dunn, Eng. 6; P. Linehan, Eng. 8; C. Fenster, Eng. 60; J. M. Ryan, No. 2, Eng. 201; W. J. McGoldrick, Eng. 205. At 10 A. M.: J. F. Wilson, Eng. 7; J. Bloch, Eng. 93; J. C. Cordes, Eng. 218; Frank Kass, Jr., Eng. 268; J. H. Martin, H. & L. 3. At 12 noon: R. Jaycox, Eng. 20; C. Kessler, Eng. 24; E. L. Reed, Eng. 30; E. Monaman, Eng. 286; J. F. Byrne, Jr., H. & L. 132. At 2 P. M.: A. Minch, Eng. 9; W. F. Holland, Eng. 76; M. J. Dowd, Jr., Eng. 236; S. W. Kramer, Eng. 264; J. M. Downs, Eng. 284.

Fined: F. M. Fuchs, Eng. 153, $5, for loss of coat badge.

Penalties imposed: Eng. of Str. G. H. Gries, Eng. 94, reckless driving, five leaves within held. Fire. 1st gr. W. J. Prendergast, Eng. 31, (disobedience of orders,) five leaves withheld.

Members of the department band will be directed to report to Fire. 1st gr. A. J. Muir at the entrance to the Polo Grounds, 157th St. and Eighth Av., Manhattan, at 1:30 P. M., sharp, Sunday, Sept. 26.

Revocation of appointment detail, 8 A. M., Sept. 25; Fire. 1st gr. P. Fitzpatrick, 1, Eng. 159, to new house, Clove Av., Concord Section, Richmond, as watchman, while on sick report.

Special leaves, (without pay:) Fire. 1st gr. H. D. Bell, H. & L. 2, 48 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; Fire. 1st gr. C. Goodman, Eng. 4, 84 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 24; 1st. J. O'Hanlon, Eng. 55, 72 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 30; Fire. 1st gr. P. Cotter, Eng. 93, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Fire. 2d gr. A. Dunn, H. & L. 42, 12 hours, 8 A. M., Sept. 26; Capt. E. Mustard, Eng. 85, 12

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Fine stucco dwelling; 11 rooms, 3 baths; every convenience. Fine shade. Rent $1,800, unfurnished. To desirable tenants owner would rent at same price furnished.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, this 20th day of September, 1915.—Present: Edward R. Finch, Justice.—In the matter of the application of JOSEPH S. MADDOW, to assume the name of Joseph S. Meadow.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Joseph S. Maddow, verified the 18th day of September, 1915, praying for leave to assume the name of Joseph S. Meadow, in the place of his present name, and that of William Meadow, verified the 16th day of September, 1915, in support of said petition, and the Court being satisfied by said petition that there is no reasonable objection to the petitioner assuming the name proposed,

Now, on motion of James Dodgson Brown, attorney for said petitioner, it is

Ordered that the said Joseph S. Maddow be and he is hereby authorized to assume the name of Joseph S. Meadow, on and after the 22nd day of October, 1915, and it is further

Ordered and directed that this order be entered and the papers upon which it was granted be filed within (10) ten days from date hereof, in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, the County in which the petitioner resides, and that a copy of this order be published within (10) ten days after the entry thereof, in the New York Law Journal, and in the New York Times, and that a copy of said notice as published be mailed within three days of the publication thereof, to persons of a like surname whose names appear in the New York City Directory for 1915. Upon compliance with the foregoing and after filing and recording an affidavit of the publishing of the said order, in the office of the Clerk of the County, within (40) forty days of the making of this order herein, the petitioner must on and after the 22nd day of October, 1915, be known by the name which he is hereby authorized to assume.

Enter: E. R. F.,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

President, Kaiser, and Czar.

The Current History Magazine of The New York Times publishes the official utterances from the chancelleries of Europe; every diplomatic exchange of our own State Department with the warring nations of the East may be found in its pages. The Lusitania case—the case for Germany—the facts about Belgium—who began the war—these and hundreds of other official utterances have been published in full in The Current History Magazine. You cannot afford to be without it. Subscribe today. 25c. a copy on all news stands. $3 a year. Current History Magazine, The New York Times, Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —THE DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Plaintiff, against ELLENORA SHEPHARD, ANDREW J. LARKIN, THOMAS A. McGOLDRICK, and RITA A. McGOLDRICK, his wife, Defendants.

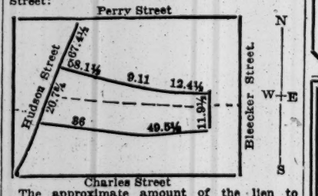
In pursuance of the judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 13th day of September, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, on the 14th day of October, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, being known as No. 546 Hudson Street, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Hudson Street, distant sixty-seven (67) feet four and one-half (4½) inches southerly from the southeasterly corner of Hudson Street and Perry Street and at the centre line of a party wall, standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; running thence southerly along the easterly side of Hudson Street twenty (20) feet seven and three-quarters (7¾) inches, more or less, to the southwesterly corner of the lot of land conveyed by Isaac V. Fowler, Master in Chancery, to William J. Haddock by deed dated November 17, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New York in Liber 476 C., p. 626, on November 21, 1846; thence easterly along the southerly side of the last-mentioned lot of land thirty-six (36) feet; thence still easterly along the rear lines of two lots of land conveyed to said William J. Haddock by two deeds, one made by William McMurray, Master in Chancery, dated October 1, 1846, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 480 C., p. 484, on October 3, 1846, and the other made by Clinton Gilbert et al., as executors, &c., dated May 1, 1856, and recorded in said Register's office in Liber 706 C., p. 358, on May 1, 1856, forty-nine (49) feet five and one-half (5½) inches more or less, to the westerly side of a wall on premises in the rear of premises hereby conveyed or on a line in range of the westerly side of said wall; thence northerly along the westerly side of said wall eleven (11) feet nine and one-half (9½) inches, more or less, to a point distant eighty-three (83) feet eight and one-half (8½) inches southerly from the southerly side of Perry Street; thence westerly and parallel, or nearly so, with Perry Street about twelve (12) feet four and one-half (4½) inches; thence westerly on a line inclining more to the north than the last-mentioned line nine (9) feet eleven (11) inches to a party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north; thence westerly through said party wall and through the centre of another party wall standing partly on the premises hereby conveyed and partly on the premises adjoining on the north fifty-eight (58) feet one and one-half (1½) inches in a straight line to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.
DAVIES, AUERBACH & CORNELL, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 34 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The street number is 546 Hudson Street:



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $13,667.32, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with costs and allowances, amounting to $330.78, with interest from the 13th day of September, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is $266.44, together with taxes for the year 1915, second half, with interest and penalties.

Dated New York, September 17, 1915.
CHARLES M. RUSSELL, Referee.

ASSIGNEE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY. —In the matter of the general assignment for the benefit of creditors of FRANK KLATZKO, Assignor, to William M. Sullivan, Assignee.

Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, through J. H. Mayers, auctioneer, all the assets of the above-named Assignor, consisting of dressmakers' and tailors' trimmings, fixtures, etc., on Tuesday, October 5th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., at No. 1 Hester Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

WILLIAM M. SULLIVAN, Assignee.
EDWARD E. HOENIG, Attorney for Assignee, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

FOR RENT

IN THE ENLARGED FIVE STORY

SECOND NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

250 Fifth Avenue-corner 28th street

TO DESIRABLE TENANTS FOR OFFICE PURPOSES ONLY

TWO FLOORS

EACH HAVING OVER FOUR THOUSAND SQUARE FEET OF FLOOR SPACE

• BROKERS PROTECTED •

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Country Estate at The Price of an Ordinary Home

43 minutes from the Pennsylvania Terminal, in a section settled by many of the richest people in America.

It is possible for you, now, to buy a five-acre estate for $1,200 an acre on convenient terms.

We will help you build and finance a home at

Wheatly Manor

on the Jericho Turnpike, L. I., between Westbury and Hicksville Stations.

There is no property in this section that you can buy at so low a figure. You have assurance that your investment will increase in value many times. Run out in your car and meet the man on the property, or write for maps to the

Ridgewood Park Realty Co.
1,566 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Chemicals, Munitions, Shipbuilding.

Isolated yet accessible; Metropolitan District. Large water front property on railroad with dock, buildings and power plant; good labor market; 95% solid land. $1,000 per acre.

J. JULIAN HALL,
18 Broadway, New York City. Tel. Con. Industries bought and sold without publicity.

133 WEST 72D STREET.
MODERN BUILDING FOR
PHYSICIANS AND DENTISTS
Single and Double Suites.
Inquire Superintendent.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

For Rent—123 East 57th St.

Four-story and Basement Brownstone. Three baths and electric lights. Apply to JOHN R. HILL, P. O. Box 134, Millburn, N. J., or your own broker.

APARTMENT HOTELS.

512 Fifth Ave.

Southwest Corner 43d St.

APARTMENTS

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

166 West 72d Street

AN APARTMENT OF FOUR ROOMS, all outside, consisting of large living room, 24x15.6; bedroom, 18.6x13.6, also dining room. Tiled kitchen with ice refrigeration, and particularly fine bathroom with alcove shower and needle bath. If two bedrooms are required, the living room can be utilized as a combination dining and living room. This apartment is sumptuously furnished and will be leased for Winter at $225.00 per month. **ALSO A THREE-ROOM APARTMENT,** consisting of bedroom, combination living and dining room, tiled kitchen. Will be leased at $125.00 per month. Maid service will be supplied if desired.
APPLY TO MANAGER ON PREMISES. Telephone 7640 Columbus.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

200 W. 58th St.

Corner of Seventh Avenue

One block from Central Park, in the heart of the best apartment district of Manhattan; these apartments offer every convenience that has been devised toward comfort as well as luxury, including refrigeration.

Apartments of four, five and six rooms, renting from $1,400 to $2,400.

These buildings, carefully and liberally managed by the owners, offer tenants unusual service and attention.

Durham Realty Corporation,
200 Fifth Avenue. Tele. Gramercy 7080.

CENTRAL PARK APARTMENTS

7th Av., 58th & 59th Sts.

Large Corner Apartment with 5 Baths.

Smaller Ones with 2 & 3 Baths.

Two Apartments suitable for physicians.

Modern plumbing. Parquet floors.

Apply at Office, 175 West 58th St.

309 West 86th St.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING.

1 ROOM and bath $480 to $600
2 ROOMS and bath $810 to $870

MAID SERVICE INCLUDED IN RENT.
RESTAURANT.
Manager, on premises. Tel., 8280—Schuyler.

NEAR CENTRAL PARK
4 WEST 101ST ST.

Large, light, 6, 7 rooms, bath; telephone, electricity, near "L," subway; all improvements; inducements; $35 to $45. Hall boy on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated, and surface lines. $1,100-$1,800. Inquire Superintendent.

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 76th St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

Skylight Studios
5 West 16th Street
Bachelor Apartments
$30 to $60

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

15 W. 55th St.

New Fireproof Housekeeping Apartments

NOW OPEN FOR INSPECTION.

4 & 5 Rooms 1 & 3 Baths

Rentals $1,500 to $2,700.

Hotel Service if Desired.

Provision is made in the building for additional servants' quarters.

Geo. Backer Construction Co.
56 West 45th St.
Telephone Bryant 789.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE Manchester

Broadway, 108th St.
Northeast Corner
New Fireproof
12-Story Apartments

6-7-8 Rooms
Southern Exposure
$1400 $1900
Management of Owner
Superintendent on Premises

498 West End Av.

Southeast Corner 84th St.
New Fireproof
12-Story Apartments

6-7-8 Rooms
$1,600 to $2,400
Management of Owner.
Superintendent on Premises.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS.
SPENCER ARMS,
S. E. cor. Broadway & 69th St.
2, 3 & 4 ROOMS
or larger combinations — maid service included, and meals served in apartments.
Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space.
Most Convenient location in city.
RENTAL, $70 to $125.
Chas. F. de Casanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3996.

Luxury and Location at Low Cost

Two rooms and bath, and four rooms and two baths in beautiful twelve-story apartment hotel just completed at 42 West 72d Street, near Central Park. Light and airy; two-room apartments have seven windows. A few left at fifty-five dollars and up, including maid service. A really exceptional restaurant at seven dollars weekly. Please call at once.

166 W. 72d St.

Superb Apartments

3 Rooms and bath, $900 to $1400
4 Rooms and bath, $1400 to $2000

EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE

Unobstructed light. Particularly fine bathrooms with tiled alcove shower. Kitchens are tiled and exceptionally well appointed. Ice refrigeration. Service of highest standard. Location and accessibility unsurpassed. Maids' service if desired. MAID'S ROOM, $120 PER ANNUM.
MANAGER ON PREMISES.

THE MARION
2612 BROADWAY (98TH ST.)
5-6 Rooms & Bath, $600 to $950.
Fireproof elevator house, all improvements.
IRVINGTON 407 Central Park West
At 100th St., facing Park. Elevator house. 8 Rooms & Bath, 2 Toilets, $77.50 to $85.
200-202 WEST 78TH ST.
7 & 8 Rooms & Bath, $57.50-$60.
Hall service, steam heat, hot water.
Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

The Kenmare,

327 Central Park West.
Corner 93d St.
Overlooking Central Park, convenient to "L" station at 93d St. and 91st St. Subway.
8 Exceptionally Large Rooms, $1,000 to $1,200 Per Annum
Corner apartments, every room outside. Suitable Apartment for Physician.

The Del Monte,

102 West 75th St.
Elevator apartment building located on an exclusive private house block; convenient to subway express station, "L" station, and all car lines; all rooms are exceptionally large.
7 & 8 Large Rooms $800 to $1,400

Park Court

403 West 115th St.
Between Amsterdam and Morningside Avenue West.
Convenient to 116th Street Subway Station, also surface lines. In the Columbia College section. Modern in every detail.
6 and 7 Rooms, Rent from $60 to $70 Per Month

814-816 West End Av

Between 99th & 100th Sts.
Located on restricted Park thoroughfare, in one of the best residential sections of the city, easily accessible to subway, elevated, bus and all surface lines.
8 Large, Light Rooms and 2 Baths, $1,300 to $1,500

Harold Court

235 West 102d St.
Corner of Broadway.
7 Large, Light Rooms
Front apartments.
Rent $900 to $1,100

The Mont Cenis,

54 Morningside Drive West.
Corner 116th St.
Convenient to subway station at 116th St. and Broadway, also Broadway and Amsterdam surface cars.
Located on a quiet residential thoroughfare overlooking Morningside Park. Elevator, Mail Chute and all improvements.
Cor. Apartment, 8 Large Outside Rooms, $1,300
Corner Apartments, all outside rooms.

SHARP & CO., Broadway, Cor. 99th St.

530 West End Ave.

S. E. Corner of 86th St.
Highest Class Apartment House on the West Side
An exceptionally well arranged suite of
7 ROOMS AND 3 BATHS and 10 ROOMS AND 4 BATHS
Rents $2,600 to $4,000
EARLE & CALHOUN
S. W. Cor. B'way & 72nd St. Tel. 6115 Col.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

150 West 79th St.

Bet. Columbus & Amsterdam Aves.
12-Story Fireproof Building.
8 or 9-Room Duplex Apartment.
Rental $2,200-$2,500.

587 Riverside Drive

Corner 136th St.
5, 6, 7 and 8 Rooms.
Rental $780 to $1,380.

1,100 Park Ave.

Corner 89th St.
9 Rooms.
Rental $1,600.
EDGAR A. LEVY,
505 Fifth Ave.
Telephone 6960—Murray Hill.

36 Central Park South

Between 5th and 6th Avs.
Overlooking lake section of Central Park.

ALL CONVENIENCES OF A MODERN HOTEL AND APARTMENT HOUSE COMBINED

New 14-story high-class apartment house; steel construction; absolutely fireproof; three high-speed elevators.

2 Rooms and 1 Bath, 3 Rooms and 2 Baths.

Dining room on first floor. Service in rooms if desired.
SATISFACTORY REFERENCES INDISPENSABLE.
Resident owner as manager assures high-class service.
Geo. K. Rose, Treas. & Resident Mgr.

LIDO HALL
110th St. at 7th Av. (N. W. Cor.)
ONLY ONE APARTMENT LEFT.
8 Rooms, 2 Baths,
Overlooking Central Park. Fireproof Block to "L" or subway, car and bus. Representative on Premises, or
W. F. Fuerst, 87 Nassau St.

CARVEL COURT
Cor. 114th St. & St. Nicholas Av.
5 and 6 Rooms.
High Class Elevator Apts.
ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
RENT $45 TO $55.

65 Central Park West

North Corner 66th St.
Exceptionally Fine Apartment,
8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS
Overlooking park; large, light, airy rooms; modern elevator house; rent very reasonable to desirable tenant. Apply Supt.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

2 & 3 Rooms, Bath, Kitchenette,

Unfurnished, $30 to $42.50.
Furnished, $40 to $57.50.

WHITESTONE,

609 West 127th St.
ALL NIGHT ELEVATOR SERVICE.
Superintendent, on premises, or
BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

BISMARCK COURT,
850 WEST 158TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
Most desirable apartments of 5 rooms and bath; elevator and all modern conveniences; rents $600 to $830; October leasing.
THE BEST SERVICE.
PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
355 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside, light and air. Apply to janitor.

NEW HOUSES
4-5-6 Rooms, $30 upward.
Every impvt.; high-class service, refined; owner's management. 865 W. 180th St.

9 OUTSIDE ROOMS.
High-class elevator house; every improvement; perfect service; reasonable rentals; owner resides on premises. Westwood Courts, West 179th to 180th Sts. on Fort Washington Av.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

APARTMENTS OF
2, 3, 4 ROOMS
Kitchen & Kitchenettes
Unfurnished, $42.50 to $67.50.
Furnished, $52.50 to $82.50.
LARGE, LIGHT ROOMS.
THE POINCIANA
434 West 120th St.,
Corner Amsterdam Av.
Overlooking Columbia Campus. Superintendent on premises, or BING & BING, 119 West 40th St.
Tel., 6410—Bryant.

Manhattan Av. & 123d St.
Near 125th St. "L" and Subway.
High Class Elevator Apartments.
2-3-4 & 5 Rooms
Kitchens and Kitchenettes,
$28 to $60 Per Month.
Large Rooms, Unusual Closet Space.
'PHONE 3927 MORNINGSIDE.

420 W. 119th St.
THE IRADELL
High-Class Elevator Apartments.
2, 3, 4 & 5 Rooms & Bath
KITCHENS AND KITCHENETTES.
$32 to $60.

New Apartment House at 145 Vermilyea Ave.
Corner of West 207th St.
3, 4, 5 and 6 Rooms
Every room perfectly light. Abundance of Closets.
Attractive in every detail.
Rents Moderate.
Very convenient to 207th St. Station West Side Subway.

8 Rooms and Bath RENTALS $65 & $70
Extra Maid's Lavatory. Modern Elevator. All Improvements.
42 West 120th Street
Overlooking Mt. Morris Park.
Houghton Company,
200 West 72d St. Col. 280.
or Superintendent on Premises.

536 W. 111th St.
Modern fireproof building, adjacent to Broadway. Superb Apartments, large, light rooms. Appointments and service of highest standard.
4 Rooms and bath..... $780 to $825
5 Rooms and bath..... 840 to 1,000
6 Rooms, bath, extra lavatory ..... 960 to 1,050
7 Rooms and 2 baths..1,100 to 1,250
APPLY MANAGER. ON PREMISES.

HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS
ARROWHEAD COURT, 2 PINEHURST AVE.,
NORTHWEST CORNER 177TH ST.
OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON RIVER.
6, 7, 8 ROOMS, 2 BATHS, $600 AND UP

Fairview Court,
3117-3127 Broadway,
Near 125th St.
Apartments of 3, 4, 5 and 6 large rooms
RENTS $30 TO $60
Elevator service—all improvements. Superintendent on Premises, or
E. C. SIMONSON, 100 Broadway.

SUBLET
Free Three Months Rent
To responsible party. New house, absolutely fireproof, never occupied. Seven large rooms, three baths, and foyer. Corner apartment, all outside rooms or West End Avenue. Southern and westerly exposure. Immediate possession. Phone Bryant 7600. D. MARKS, 1,465 Broadway. Sunday phone Audubon 451.

504 WEST 111TH ST.
MODERN BLDG., NEAR BROADWAY
Night and Day Hall and Elevator Service.
EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS
4 Rooms and Bath, $510 to $660
MANAGER ON PREMISES

THE OSTEND
N. E. Cor. Broadway & 112th St.
9 and 10 ROOMS AND 2 BATHS
High-Class Elevator House $1200-$1600
EXCEPTIONAL VALUE
Apply SUPT. ON PREMISES.

EXTRA LARGE ROOMS.
Three and four room apartments; latest improvements; large closets, telephone; moderate rents; $22 to $32; 68 Seaman Av., four blocks west of 207th St. and Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished. | APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

NEW FIREPROOF APARTMENTS

310 & 320 West 86th St.

(Just west of West End Avenue)

These apartments are planned and built and arranged and decorated to make homes for discriminating men and women who know real values and who appreciate possibilities. Suites of seven and eight rooms, in addition to large foyers. Three bathrooms in each apartment.

Rentals from $2,200 to $3,000
Ready for immediate occupancy

Loton H. Slawson Company 171 Madison Avenue, New York
Agent and Manager.

35 WEST 82nd ST.

Near Central Park West
New Nine Story Fireproof Building. All Outside Rooms.
5 and 6 ROOMS
Ground Floor for Doctor
$900 to $1100
SPECIAL VALUE
EXCEPTIONALLY WELL MANAGED
Apply on Premises or
F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.
AGENTS
Broadway at 80th Street. Phone Schuyler 3800.

THE BARNARD

106-110 Central Park West,
Southwest Corner 71st St.
10 Story, 3 Elevators.
6, 7, 8 & 9 Rooms, 1 & 2 Baths
Rents $1,100 to $2,500.
Including Refrigeration.
First Floor for Doctor.
F. R. Wood, W. H. Dolson Co.,
Broadway, Cor. 80th St.
Telephone Schuyler 3800.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

521-3W.112

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDINGS
ATTRACTIVE RENTS.
UNUSUAL ARRANGEMENT.
NO LONG HALLS.
5 Rooms, 1 Bath, $55, $65, $70
6 Rooms, 1 Bath, $75
7 Rooms, 2 Baths, $80, $90, $100
Representative on Premises,
Or
CHARLES P. L. HUSTON CO.
Tel. 6860 M. H. 15 E. 40th St.

Strathcona on the Hudson

709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

114 East 84th St.

Near Park Av.
New Fireproof Apartments
One Apartment Two Apartments
6 Rooms, 2 Baths 7 Rooms, 2 Baths
$1200 $1600
Apply
DOUGLAS ELLIMAN, 421 Madison Av., or S. A. HERZOG, 299 Madison Av.

515 Madison Ave. CORNER 53RD ST.

7 Rooms and two baths $2500 per annum
11 Rooms and three baths $3800 per annum
Also furnished, 11 rooms and 3 baths, $3,500 for season.
MARSTON & CO.,
80 East 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 540.
PEASE & ELLIMAN,
840 Madison Av. Tel. Murray Hill 6200.

The Mildred Elevator Apt.,
140 East 92d Street.
Seven large, outside rooms; maid's toilet; electric light, parquet floors; rent $750.

The Webster Elevator Apt.,
171 East 81st Street.
Six outside rooms, telephone service; $480.

BACHELOR APTS.
53 E. 61ST ST.
WELD CHAMBERS
1 AND 2 ROOMS AND BATH.
Furnished or Unfurnished.
Meals and Valet Service Optional.

PARK AVENUE, 550 S. W. Cor. 52d St.
7 ROOMS & BATH, $1,350-$1,750.
Fireproof; all night elevator.

1219 MADISON AVENUE,
Southeast Corner 88th Street.
6, 8 & 9 Rooms & Bath.
$810 to $1,450.
ALL FRONT APARTMENTS.

1078 MADISON AVENUE,
Between 81st and 82nd Streets.
Duplex Apartment, 12 rooms, 2 baths
2 Extra Lavatories. RENT $2,400.
Seven-Room Apartment.....$1,400

16-18 EAST 87TH ST.
Between Fifth and Madison Avenues.
7 & 8 Large, Light Rooms & Bath, **$45 to $55** Per Month.
Newly decorated, steam heat, hot water.
MARSTON & CO.,
80 East 42nd Street. Tel. 540 Murray Hill.

CORONADO

Northwest corner Park Av., 81st St.; high-class elevator apartment, 7 and 8 rooms. Rents $900, $1,200 yearly.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Apartments
998 Fifth Avenue
18 Rooms and 5 Baths, $15,000
500 Madison Avenue
Northwest Corner of 52d Street
7, 8, & 10 Rooms & 3 Baths, $2,500—$4,000
776 Lexington Avenue
3 & 3 Rooms and Bath, $420—$840
120 East 31st Street
8 Rooms & 2 Baths, $1,000—$1,500
Further particulars and plans of all the apartments on the east side are on file at our office at
10 East 45th St.
Tel. 3100 Murray Hill.
Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co

Strathcona on the Hudson
709 West 169th Street
Corner Haven Avenue
Unusually desirable apartments. Unsurpassed location. Unobstructed view of Hudson from every room; all large and sunny. Kitchenette with 3 rooms.
3, 4 and 5 Rooms
All improvements, night & day service.
Rents $420 to $720
Apply on premises, or
CHARLES A. ADRIAN, Agent,
3536 Broadway
Telephone 2649 Audubon.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

The Manhanset
63 East 59th Street

ADMIRABLY suited to professional and business people who seek a refined home with apartment house privacy and hotel service.

There are now available a few suites of 3 rooms and bath, ranging in rental from $55 to $70. These have been newly renovated and include the most desirable apartments in the Manhanset.

For details apply to Supt. Tel. 4490 Plaza

BROOKLYN.

NEW APARTMENTS

Every improvement; all-night phone service; special inducements.
3, 4 & 5 ROOMS.
ALL LARGE, LIGHT, AND AIRY.
Eastern Parkway at Franklin Av.
RENTS $28, $35, $38 & $45.
Can be seen any day or evening. Office on premises always open.
796 Franklin Av. Phone Prospect 8900.

Royal Arms

186 PROSPECT PLACE
NEAR FLATBUSH AV., BROOKLYN.
The best elevator apartment in Brooklyn, containing all latest improvements. 3, 4 and 5 rooms with bath, $30 to $60.
COURTEOUS ATTENDANTS IN UNIFORMS
Apply on premises or
J. J. BROOKE, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

STUDIOS
New studios on Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, 64 Poplar St., three minutes' walk from Bridge. Two large rooms, kitchenette, bath, steam heat, hot water, excellent light. Pyle & Co., 201 Montague St., Brooklyn.

EASTERN PARKWAY,
749 to 781, Corner Kingston Avs.
$40 TO $50.
Modern apartments, 7 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; in the most healthful section of Brooklyn; easy access to Manhattan via subway.

BRONX.

2,333 Creston Av.,
One block west of Grand Concourse, One block south of 184th St.

Just	3 rooms		$24.00
Com-	4 rooms	$27.00 to	$32.00
pleted	5 rooms		$35.00

Modern, up to date Apartments; open for inspection day and night; phone in each apartment; owner and builderon premises

Grand Boulevard & Concourse Apartments,
N. E. Corner 198th St.
4-5-6 large, light rooms, with all known improvements; ready for occupancy October 1st. Agent on premises.

Westchester County.

$60.00

Rent is reasonable for second floor apartment with wide veranda across the front, on Crary Avenue, diagonally opposite the Park. Steam heat, electric lights, hardwood trim, beam ceiling, newly decorated.
Cooley Realty Co. 39 Prospect Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

City Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, Vanderbilt Avenue Bldg., opposite Grand Central.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

DELIGHTFUL OCEAN AVENUE HOME. Will sacrifice beautiful house of twelve rooms, two baths, three toilets, sleeping porch, sun parlor, billiard room; first and second floors all parquet; steam heat; very deep lawn; lot 45x150; easily worth $16,000. Make me an offer; no exchanges. Near Avenue H station, Brighton elevated. Telephone Flatbush 5255.
1,184 OCEAN AVENUE.

Bargain.—Detached house; eleven rooms and bath; parquet floors; electric lights; steam heat; 40x125; one block from new 4th Av. subway station; $5,750. 262 85th St., Brooklyn.

Craftsman Homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn. Avenue J station, Brighton Beach "L."

Cottage house; 40x109; all improvements; near 4th Av. subway station; sell cheap to quick buyer. 332 80th St., Brooklyn. Owner on premises.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET—QUEENS. Artistic house, nine rooms and bath; open fireplace, sun parlor, steam heat, electric light; perfect order: for rent or for sale; large grounds, restricted neighborhood; near Lauelton Station, thirty minutes to 33d St., Manrelton Station, thirty minutes to 33d St., Manhattan. Anton, 405 Lexington Av. Telephone Murray Hill 6307.

Real Estate Wanted.

I want to get in touch with a real estate expert who can take scattered properties of a small corporation and combine them into a paying proposition; more work later; do not answer unless you can accomplish this. Expert, Box C 213 Times Downtown.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Flats, one and two-family houses; lots, some free and clear, to exchange. Send particulars of your property.
GILBERT ELLIOTT, 165 Broadway, N. Y.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 585.—Extra wide three-story and basement dwelling; steam heat; river view from Yonkers to Hoboken; rent reduced to $1,200. Apply Phillips, 5,787 Broadway, at 157th.

City Houses to Let—Furnished

Well-furnished house on West End Av.; modern improvements, 10 rooms, 2 baths, $2,500. Telephone 5098 Gramercy.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To let, 30,000 sq. ft. floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenant; Erie Railroad siding on premises; 12,000 sq. ft. floor space and throwing plant for sale cheap; ready to operate; chemical power plant capacity, 600 organ and 600 tram per week. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

412 EIGHTH AV., N. Y. C., BETWEEN 30th and 31st Sts., 50 ft. south of Penna. R. R. Sta. and new Post Office; large store and basement; offices and lofts, perfect light, high ceilings, elevator, heat, &c.; good shipping facilities; rents reasonable. ESTATE OF S. NIEWENHOUS, owner, or your broker.

At 355-357 West 36th St., fifth loft, 3,000 square feet; might divide; windows on four sides; very suitable for printing, bookbinding, or light manufacturing; building has electric elevator, electric light and power, and steam heat. Particulars of H. S. Shapter, 7 East 42d St., or on premises.

Loft for light manufacturing or storage, 3,600 square feet; elevator, steam heat; good location. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 208 West 13th St.

VERY LIGHT and choice suite offices and store room, sublet at very low rental. The Sanitex Co., 33 Union Square.

150 West 57th St.—Two large parlors, suitable for doctor's offices or dancing studio.

Property Out of the City

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 North Broadway and 145 and 152 Robert Lane, Yonkers, two-story eight and nine room dwellings, just completed; very attractive; newest improvements, handsome decorations; high-class location; attractive prices. River View Building Co., on premises, and 714 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Attractive houses to rent at Mount Vernon; 28 minutes by train from Grand Central Terminal; rents from $45 to $250 monthly; also eight-room apartments at $40. Anderson Realty Co.; take New Haven Road.

Sale or rent, new 9-room house, 2 baths, sleeping porch, steam heat, all improvements; fine location; 10 minutes to station; $65 per month; sell on any terms. Wm. E. Morrell, Depot Square, White Plains, N. Y.

Six-room cottage and bath, two open fireplaces; plot 50x100; garage; must sacrifice. Address Owner, 17 Concord Av., White Plains, N. Y.

HOMES AND ESTATES FOR SALE OR RENT.
ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Woodcliff-on-Hudson.—Homes, modern improvements; little cash. Thomson, 380 33d St.

New Rochelle Properties.—Sale, rent, exchange. Jas. D. McCann, 221 Huguenot St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Rent or Sale.—Modern house; large front and side porch; eight rooms; tiled bath, hot water heat, garden; 28 minutes from Manhattan; rent, $50; 100 trains daily; four minutes from station; refined neighborhood; restricted property. Queens Court Realty Co., 200 Broadway, New York. Phone 8877 Cortlandt.

Will sell ideal bungalow lot; 3 miles waterfront in New York City; bathing, boating, fishing; all improvements; suitable for all-year-around residence; 29 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 23 minutes from Flatbush subway station; 9 cents commutation. Call or write 208 West 96th St.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
Colonial house, eight rooms, three baths, 100x150. Owner, 17 Pierson Pl. Phone 25 Franklin Court, Garden City. Phone 1883W.

Fine house, parquet floors, electric light, steam heat; 35 minutes out; easy terms. Hallberg, Hinsdale Av., Floral Park, L. I.

Jamaica.—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Pluset, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW, UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE. Practically new, 7 rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern; Al condition; 60x175; convenient to station; for sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J. Phone 555.

BELMAR, N. J.
12-ROOM COTTAGE, WELL FURNISHED, electric lights, gas and heater, also garage, 150 feet from ocean on Tenth Avenue; lot 50x150. Easy terms, price $6,200. Address 718 DeKalb St., Norristown, Penn.

Builder forced to take eight-room house, all improvements, hot water heat, best section, will sell $4,250, value $5,500. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

Real homes in a healthy residential park; the place to build yours; N. Y. 1 hour. Write for facts, Knollwood, Caldwell, N. J.

"NUTLEY IN A NUTSHELL."
All about the "Ideal Home Town."
SECRETARY, Box 314, Nutley, N. J.

Canada—For Sale or To Let.

A beautifully furnished house, half usual rent; ten rooms, 2 bathrooms; all improvements; electric light and gas; garage; five minutes from transportation; 35 minutes from Wall St.; owner going South for Winter; any reasonable offer will be considered. Telephone 163-J West Brighton.

New York business man, owning some very attractive building lots in the heart of the City of Montreal, Canada, is compelled to sell as a big sacrifice to obtain cash; a wonderful opportunity for investor. N 166 Times.

Real Estate For Sale.

For Sale or To Rent—The valuable properties No. 56 Park Avenue, N. Y. Brick dwelling. Boston basement, 5 stories, 26'x80'. Furnished or Unfurnished.

Nos. 808 to 819 West 180th St., N. Y. Eight Dwelling Houses. Brick, 3 stories high, stoop; 18'x100'. One for rent and all for sale. Unfurnished.

Katonah Farm, Westchester Co., N. Y.; 72 acres; fine location; Colonial dwelling. Furnished; stable, garage, and farm dwellings; electric light and water. Estate of James C. Fargo. Apply 56 Park Ave. or your own broker.

Country Property

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

Larchmont Manor Westchester Co.—Cottage to rent; steam heat; nine rooms, two baths; furnished and carpeted throughout; $50 monthly. Telephone Columbus 806.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

Apartments to rent, furnished and unfurnished, full hotel service; restaurant; cheapest rates in New York; 2 rooms and bath, furnished, $12 weekly and upward. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

Apartment 1, 2 rooms; also elegant floors; service, elevator. 10 East 38th St.

West Side

We offer hotel conveniences at apartment house rates. You are invited to inspect our specially attractive apartments.
CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 CATHEDRAL PARKWAY,
110TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
We have 1, 2, 3, 4 room apartments $30, $40, $50, $60 UP MONTHLY.
Completely furnished, including dishes, silver, cooking utensils. Maid service optional. Every apartment has private bath and kitchenette. Concessions on lease and unfurnished. Near subway and "L." Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone Riverside 3970. 5th Av. bus lines stops at our door.

An apartment that is a real home; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., two blocks from Broadway; 6 and 8 rooms, 2 baths; living room 22x18, bedroom 22x16; high-class elevator house; will furnish new furniture and allow tenant to select beds, &c.; rent $200 to $300 per month. Apply premises or Ernest Tribelhorn, 60 Wall St.

A.—Sublet June 1 or longer, 6 rooms, 2 baths; high-class elevator apartments overlooking Broadway, corner 80th St.; completely furnished; immediate possession; references; $150 monthly. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Sublet, 2-room, high-class elevator apartment overlooking Broadway; $75 monthly; non-housekeeping; June 1 or longer; immediate possession; references. Bicknell, 225 West 80th St.

Most beautifully furnished 7 extra large, light rooms, with two baths, in new 8-story building; near 72d St. subway; bedrooms have twin beds; piazza, &c.; must be seen to be appreciated. Hayward. Tel. 9084 Riverside.

97th St., 308 West.—Five and six unusually large, light, cheerful rooms; southern exposure; handsomely furnished; $85 to $125; elevator house. Ernest Tribelhorn, premises.

Handsomely furnished, high-class elevator apartments; baby grand piano, Victrola, linen, silver. 203 West 81st St. Coyle, 5889 Greeley.

52 WEST 39TH ST.
Suites of two rooms and bath, also four rooms and two baths, charmingly furnished; sunny; electricity; phone.

Doctor's three-room office; furnished suite; electricity; service; in specialist's house. 64 West 56th St. Tel. Plaza 4620.

Sunny 3-room furnished apartment, private house; Washington Square section. Box L 11 Times.

Censored list handsomely furnished apartments. Wickliffe Gray, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8974.

168th, 601 West, (cor. Broadway.)—Seven rooms, two baths; $125. Ellsworth, 3515 Audubon.

Riverside apartment; 7 rooms, 2 baths; elegantly furnished; $135. Tel. Audubon 7340.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Frederick L. Hurt, 30 East 42d St.

73d, 269 West. (West End Av.)—Large room; southern exposure; medium room.

Wellesley, N. E. Cor. 81st, West End Av., apartments, 7, 8, or 9 rooms.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

471 Park Av.—Will sublet for two years, unfurnished, corner apartment, nine rooms, including three master bedrooms and two baths; all light, outside rooms; Park Av. and 59th St. Further information from Douglas L. Billman & Co., 521 Madison Av.

90th St., 82 East, (corner of Park Av.)—Five elegant, light rooms and bath, (box flats;) rent $24 and $26. Bohnenkamp & Schneider, 542 5th Av., or janitor, on premises.

SPLENDID LOCATION FOR PHYSICIAN OR DENTIST—Corner apartment, six rooms, all improvements, 1,379 Lexington Av., at 91st St.; rents $45 to $55 per month.

ST. GEORGE,
1,125 Lexington Av., (75th St.)—Newly renovated all light corner apartments, 6 rooms, $900; 7 rooms, $1,000; every modern improvement; all night elevator service. Supt.

1,196 MADISON AV., COR 87TH ST.
Corner apartment, 7 unusual rooms; every improvement; elevator service; other apts. in neighborhood, $75 up. Agents on premises.

30th St., 10 East.—Attractive apartments, two large rooms, with bath and kitchenette; one apartment en floor; fine southern exposure.

A.—A.—102 East 81st.—Elegant apartment containing 7 light rooms and bath; all improvements; moderate rent. Inquire Supt.

125 East 101st St.—Six splendid light rooms; hot water supply and improvements; very reasonable rent.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS,
A. L. Mordecai & Son, 30 East 42d St.

9 rooms and three baths; elevator apartment. 1,211 Madison Av., corner 87th.

West Side

An apartment that is a real home; the home you want before you have seen it; location convenient to shops, theatres; 342 West 71st St., near Broadway; 4 apartments, 6 and 8, newly decorated, unusually spacious, airy, light, cheerful rooms, three baths; living room, 21x24; bedroom, 16x22; good layout; comforts of private house on one floor; sunshine in every room; high-class elevator house; attentive service; plenty hot water and steam heat; rent $1,350 to $1,850, being 20% lower than similar apartments rent for elsewhere; renting agent on premises.

ELEGANT UNFURNISHED SIX-ROOM ELEVATOR APARTMENT TO SUBLET, 2 BATHS, 12TH FLOOR, CLEBURNE APARTMENTS, 924 WEST END AV., FOR ONE YEAR, OCT. 1, 1915, TO OCT. 31, 1916. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION INQUIRE CARL BONWIT, 22 WEST 32D ST., CITY.

CHISELHURST, 455 Fort Washington Av., between 180th and 181st Streets.
Very attractive apts...4 rooms, bath, $38, up
All-night elevator.....5 rooms, bath, $45, up
Telephone, &c.....6 rooms, bath, $50, up
Apply on premises, or
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

EMPIRE COURT, 311 WEST 95TH ST.
4 rooms, bath, $45 Very light rooms.
5 rooms, bath, $50. All night elevator.
6 rooms, bath, $65.
7 rooms, bath, $70. Telephone, &c.
GEO. R. READ & CO., 30 NASSAU ST.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
Georgette Court, $35 and $45. High-class apartments 5 rooms; latest improvements; elevator service night, day; centrally located near parks; all transit facilities. 315 W. 113th. Superintendent.

Will sublet for one year unfurnished corner apartment, 6 rooms, foyer, and 3 baths; all light outside rooms; at the Rexford, 79th and Broadway, for $1,800; can be seen between 3 and 6. Voightlander.

Finest nine-room apartment in New York, facing south, east, and west; 4 master's bedrooms, 3 baths; balconies on Central Park and 64th St.; real fireplace. Harperley Hall, 41 Central Park West.

118th, 353-357 West, (near Morningside Park.)—Four, seven, eight large, light rooms; elevator, electricity; $35-$65; liberal inducements.

82d, 105 West.—Four large rooms, housekeeping, facing street, $60; also one large outside room; private bath; for bachelor; telephone; maid service; $35; studio apartment house.

Six rooms and bath, 1,377 Broadway, Greeley Square; spacious and light; $1,200, $1,500 yearly; can be used by dentists, or studios. Room 229, 45 Broadway. 3796 Rector.

Edgecombe Avenue, 287, between 145th Street subway and elevated station, facing Colonial Park; 5 airy, cheerful rooms; high-class elevator house; $45; apply premises.

THE LANGHAM,
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000.
Apply Superintendent or phone Col. 4020.

Five rooms, overlooking Central Park; elevator, hardwood, shower, telephone, electric lights; $57.50 monthly. Inquire J. J. West, 23 East 26th St. Madison 2240.

Manhattan Av., 436, (near 110th St. L station.)—Six rooms, bath; modern plumbing, steam heat; beautiful entrance; $26; newly decorated throughout. Janitor.

84th St., 15 West.—Seven large rooms and bath, newly decorated; immediate possession; rent moderate.

93d, 69 West.—Elevator apt.; 7 large, light rooms; improvements; excellent service; near subway; rent, $45-$50.

Broadway, 2,708, (103d.)—Three rooms, bath; housekeeping, non-housekeeping; restaurant service; $26 up.

ELEVATOR, 5 ROOMS, $45.
Convenient, fashionable neighborhood. 509 West 112th.

504 West 180th St., (Corner Pinehurst Av.)—Four six-room corner apartments; elevator; reasonable.

Riverside Drive, 644.—Five-room apartment; sublet; rent reduced. Audubon 6900. Donovan.

57th St., 150 West.—Attractive two rooms and bath; maid service; restaurant on premises.

172d, 675 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

231 W. 141st.—High-class elevator apartment; 7 and 5 rooms; low rent.

82d, 105 West.—Bachelor apartment one room, bath; southern exposure; maid service.

For apartments on Grand Concourse, consult H. A. Douglas, 2,428 Grand Concourse.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester.

EDGEHILL INN,
SPUYTEN DUYVIL-ON-HUDSON.
Exclusive home for few guests; broad verandas, beautiful country; near country club; accessible to train and subway. Tel. 360 Kingsbridge.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

Far Rockaway, Maison Louis, 80 Carlton Av. —First-class boarding; special week-ends, $3.50; French cuisine; table d'hote.

New Jersey.

WHAT ARE YOUR LIVING EXPENSES? THE MAN WHO PAYS $50 OR MORE PER MONTH FOR RENT SPENDS AT LEAST AN ADDITIONAL HUNDRED FOR OTHER EXPENSES. HIS WIFE HAS THE PETTY, DISTRACTING WORRIES OF KEEPING HOUSE, OF SOLVING THE PROBLEM OF HELP.
VISIT THE HOTEL ALVORD, IN EAST ORANGE. TWENTY-NINE MINUTES FROM BROADWAY. FREEDOM FROM SURFACE RIDING. SELECT AND RESTRICTED NEIGHBORHOOD. TENNIS COURTS, BALL ROOM, SUN PARLORS, AND EXCELLENT CUISINE.
REDUCE YOUR EXPENSES. ENLARGE YOUR COMFORTS. WRITE FOR BOOKLET AND RATES.
F. B. ALVORD, PROP., HOTEL ALVORD, BRICK CHURCH STA., EAST ORANGE, N.J.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
East Orange, N. J.
Corner Arlington Av. and William St.
30 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY.
Why stay in a crowded apartment when you can come to Beautiful East Orange, with its tiled streets, beautiful lawns, sunshine, and flowers? A cool, airy apartment of parlor, bedroom, and private bath, together with delicious meals for two persons, for only $25 per week, take the Lackawanna at Hoboken; hotel one block from the East Orange Station. Phone Orange 2620; write for booklet.

W. T. READE, Prop.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, MONTCLAIR, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; hot, cold water in rooms; unexcelled cuisine; 35 mins. N. Y. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2973.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED rooms in well-appointed house; desirable location; good home cooking; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

SOUTH ORANGE, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room; private bath; excellent table; references.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. H. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 55 Franklin St., city.

Pennsylvania.

Trained nurse will give home and care to tubercular patient; fine accommodations; $25 per week. Z 359 Times Annex.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

For Rent—6-room apartment; all outside, sunny rooms; opposite Columbia College. 15 Claremont Av.

156th, 601 West.—Elevator apartments, 4, 6, 7, 8 rooms; $38 to $100.

94th, 118 West.—7 rooms, all improvements; rent cheap. Apply on premises.

81st St., West, 204-206.—7 large rooms; all latest improvements; apply on premises.

Courtwood, 600 West 169th.—Elevator; seven rooms, 2 baths, $1,000; six, $780.

Brooklyn.

ST. JAMES PLACE, NEAR FULTON ST.—Delightful 7-room apt., $42; 7-room, $45; electricity, steam; parquet floors; near subway and L. Booklet. GOLDEN REALTY, 288 St. James Place.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL. Finest apartment in State; 8-story elevator; fireproof; strictly high-class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Apartments Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Unfurnished.

Wanted.—To rent, by two bachelors, housekeeping apartment, 5 or 6 rooms, 2 bathrooms; not above 80th St.; not on car line; east or west; moderate rent. Reply B 357 Times Downtown.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

38TH, 37 EAST.—Large rooms, private baths; elevator; references.

37 EAST 53D ST.
Rooms with board. References.

62D, 16 EAST.—Second floor; large rooms; single; excellent table; parlor dining.

78D, 12 EAST.—Double and single rooms; excellent table; references; limited number of table boarders.

89TH, (1,345 Lexington Av.)—Attractive rooms; conveniences; excellent cuisine; moderate; telephone. Gross.

MADISON AV., 213, (near 36th.)—Large rooms, all conveniences, newly furnished, excellent cuisine; references.

West Side

57TH AV., 47.—Comfortable family house; modern conveniences; transients; permanent; table board.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Attractive, airy rooms, steam, hot water; best board.

47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with light, outside bathrooms.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room, with board; private adult American family; references; $10. Hemenway.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with private bath; also medium; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Exquisite suite of rooms, with private bath; also large and small rooms; newly furnished and decorated; very reasonable; cuisine unsurpassed; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH ST., 133 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 9941. M. Luez.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, private baths; electric light; references exchanged.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; excellent cuisine; conveniences.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

70TH, 249 WEST.—Attractive rooms; parlor dining; references.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Single and large rooms; connecting shower baths; gentlemen; private family.

78TH, 256 WEST.—An unusual house for unusual people at usual prices; conveniences; references exchanged. Phone Schuyler 4552.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

79TH, 121 WEST.—Rooms with board; every convenience; high grade.

80TH, 121, 123 WEST.—Well-furnished, newly decorated large, small rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; parlor dining; exclusive.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new high-type furnishings; pure food, wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; table guests.

80TH, 134 WEST.—Two large rooms; refined home; parlor dining; references.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive large, small rooms; electricity; good table; parlor dining.

81ST, 151 WEST.—Different from ordinary; large, small rooms; baths; electricity; phone.

82D, 27 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; excellent cuisine; private house; all conveniences.

82D, 55 WEST.—Handsomely furnished second floor front; private bath; smaller rooms; moderate.

82d, 124 West. (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

82D, 45 WEST.—Two attractive rooms; excellent table; reasonable; table guests.

83D, 42 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms; excellent cuisine; house just opened; table guests.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable room; gentleman, couple; superior table; homelike surroundings. Blumenfeld.

85TH, 125 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; one single room; private house.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Exceptional second floor; continuous hot water; private baths; other rooms.

88TH, 261 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; nicely furnished; table guests; references.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Three-room suite and bath; suitable for two gentlemen or man and wife; select neighborhood; exclusive. X 224 Times Annex.

ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED rooms in well-appointed house; desirable location; good home cooking; references. 41 South Willow St., Montclair.

SOUTH ORANGE, 117 Scotland Road.—Refined family; beautiful home; near D., L. & W.; large room; private bath; excellent table; references.

New York State.

I am a PHYSICIAN and TRAINER; let me take you in hand in my country home, build up your health, and get you in first-class shape; judicious and scientific exercises, baths, wholesome food, advice, &c., will add years to your life and energy to all your activities. Dr. J. H. Knipe, Sparkill, N. Y., and 55 Franklin St., city.

Pennsylvania.

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81st St., West, 204-206.—7 large rooms; all latest improvements; apply on premises.

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Brooklyn.

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New Jersey.

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East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Single rooms, excellent table, home cooking; table guests.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

34TH, 117-119 EAST, (Near Park Av.)—Large and single rooms, with board.

38TH, 37 EAST.—Large rooms, private baths; elevator; references.

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Rooms with board. References.

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47TH, 48-50 WEST.—Two large, sunny rooms with light, outside bathrooms.

51ST, 341 WEST.—Pleasant room, with board; private adult American family; references; $10. Hemenway.

54TH, 54 WEST.—First-class single, double rooms, suites; private baths; electricity; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms, with board; suite; private bath; references.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—First-class small room; excellent board; telephone, electricity; references.

58TH, 146 WEST.—Large front room, suitable for musical studio or doctor; handsomely furnished room, with bath; large and small rooms; table board; references.

58TH, 346 WEST.—Elegant, large room, with private bath; also medium; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; running water; suitable one, two; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Electricity; steam heat; private bath; large and medium rooms; near Park, subway; excellent Southern cooking.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Exquisite suite of rooms, with private bath; also large and small rooms; newly furnished and decorated; very reasonable; cuisine unsurpassed; references.

70TH, 127 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished, redecorated rooms, with and without bath; exceptional table and service; table guests.

70TH ST., 133 WEST.—Sunny room; large private bathroom; single, double room.

71ST, 62 WEST.—EXCEPTIONAL BOARD; LARGE ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS, LAVATORY, SHOWER, DRESSING ROOM; STEAM, ELECTRICITY; REASONABLE.

71ST, 30 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated, large room, bathroom; electricity; excellent cuisine.

72D, 120 WEST.—Newly decorated and refitted; offers suites with private baths. Phone Columbus 9941. M. Luez.

72D, 242 WEST.—Handsome large rooms, private baths; electric light; references exchanged.

72D, 253 WEST.—Exceptionally attractive double rooms, with bath; conveniences; table guests.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private baths; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 256 WEST.—Attractive rooms; well-appointed house; superior table; table guests.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms, private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

75TH, 155 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private baths; references.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Attractive, homelike, sunny rooms; near bath; continuous hot water; electricity.

76TH, 151 WEST.—Large and small rooms; private baths; table guests; reference.

76TH, 105 WEST.—Desirable rooms; single, en suite; refined surroundings; excellent cuisine; conveniences.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

11TH ST., 10 EAST, (NEAR 5TH AV.)
Pleasant, large, small rooms; breakfast optional.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.)—Suite, two rooms and bath.

29TH, 118 EAST.—Small and large rooms; private family; all conveniences; telephone.

48D, 16 EAST.—GENTLEMAN TIRED OF HOTEL LIFE MAY FIND SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION, WITH OR WITHOUT PRIVATE BATH.

49TH, 38 EAST.—Comfortably furnished, moderate-priced rooms for gentleman; owner's home; references.

43D, 4 EAST.—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; gentlemen only; references.

55TH ST., 146 EAST.—Handsome, newly furnished large, small rooms. A. Lamb.

76TH, 43 EAST.—Desirable, sunny, furnished rooms; ideal location; every convenience; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265, (Near 36th.)—Attractive rooms, large front room; bath. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 220.—Attractive rooms, furnished, unfurnished; resident studios subrented by day, month.

MADISON AV., 303, (near 42d.)—Double, single rooms; all conveniences; telephone.

West Side

9TH, 64 WEST.—Daintily furnished single, double rooms; steam; electricity; telephone; moderate.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house, charming accommodations for bachelors; hot-water plant, electricity; references.

12TH ST., 217 WEST.—Quiet, refined people desiring convenient location, Greenwich Village neighborhood; newest, best furnished house. Phone Stuyvesant 849 or call.

12TH, 124 WEST.—Connecting rooms; southern exposure; also large room; telephone; references.

12TH, 289 WEST.—Large, small rooms; convenient; reasonable.

90TH, 129 WEST.—Front rooms, private entrance, bath; service, phone. Perry.

22D, 323 WEST.—Newly furnished, fresh, clean, large, small rooms; modern conveniences.

30TH, 258 WEST.—Two handsomely furnished connecting rooms for business men; scrupulously clean; hot and cold water; telephone.

32D ST., (between Broadway and 5th Av.)—Rooms with private bath, $9 to $12 per week; parlor, bedroom, bath, $15 to $21 per week; same rate for one or two persons; rooms with running water and use of bath, $7 per week. Hotel Aberdeen. Telephone 3400 Madison Square.

32D ST. AND BROADWAY.—Permanent rates; rooms, with and without private baths, 1 or 2 persons, $9 to $12 per week; single rooms, $7 per week; parlor bedroom and bath, 1 or 2 persons, $15 per week. Hotel New Strand.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large room; private bath; electricity; high-class house; references; bachelors.

47TH, 31-41 WEST.—Elegant rooms, large, small; private baths; electricity; elevator.

49TH, 48 WEST.—Parlor floor; electricity; suitable physician or business; furnished, unfurnished.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with bath and electricity; also single rooms.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Exceptionally large, well-furnished rooms; private baths; gentlemen; references.

55TH ST., 61 WEST.
Hallroom; gentleman.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side

56TH, 49 WEST.—Two large, comfortably furnished rooms; gentlemen; hallroom; references.

57TH, 264 WEST.—Large front corner room, bath; electricity; steam; beautifully furnished.

57TH, 153 WEST.—Large and medium-sized rooms; southern exposure; electricity; telephone.

58TH ST., 23 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; electricity, telephone; light cooking; excellent location; $10, $11, $12.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome studio suite; grand piano; also small room for gentleman.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; perfectly appointed; splendidly kept house, rooms, $10, $11.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Attractive, clean, single, double rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; telephone.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; also small room; charming apartment; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, single, suites; baths, electricity, steam; reference; telephone.

70TH, 61 WEST.—Exclusive rooms for gentlemen; suite with private bath or single; must be seen to appreciate; references.

70TH ST., 101 WEST.—Parlor and bedroom; electric, phone; kitchen privileges. Delamater.

70T

COURT FIGHT NEAR IN HILLIS CONFLICT

Seems to be the Only Resort, Says Brooklyn Pastor's Lawyer in Statement.

THREAT AMUSES FERGUSON

Ready "for Conference or War," Former Attorney Replies—Sermon on Wells in a Desert.

The issue now drawn between Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and Frank L. Ferguson, formerly his business representative, may go to the courts with Dr. Hillis as the plaintiff in a civil suit. Such a suit was threatened yesterday in a statement given out by one of Dr. Hillis's lawyers. "It is apparent," the lawyer said, "that the time has about arrived when Dr. Hillis will have to resort to such means as the law provides in the premises."

Mr. Ferguson, when told of this threat, smiled and said he had frequently given Dr. Hillis opportunity "for conference or conflict, arbitration or war." He had no reason to fear any suit Dr. Hillis might bring, he said.

The lawyer who spoke for Dr. Hillis was Charles T. Lark of Rockwood & Haldane, 60 Broadway. He attacked Mr. Ferguson as responsible, in part at least, for Dr. Hillis's difficulties. Mr. Ferguson replied with a few counter-attacks on Dr. Hillis and his lawyers. In part Mr. Lark said:

Earned $150,000 Outside.

Statements that Dr. Hillis has now or ever had obligations approximating $1,000,000 are wholly unfounded. Instead of his debts being $400,000, they are approximately $85,000, and I believe that he has property more than ample to satisfy all proper obligations. In the last twenty years he lived on his salary as a minister and made through his books and 1,600 nights of lecture more than $150,000. Nearly half of this went for certain obligations that he assumed voluntarily.

A part of the statement purporting to have been issued by Ferguson today is an alleged report by one Bragdon, who is his private bookkeeper. It is significant that Ferguson has chosen to quote from this alleged statement rather than from the account which was rendered by Ferguson through the American Audit Company, and even the latter account was repudiated by Dr. Hillis as an incorrect statement of Ferguson's stewardship. That report shows that during nearly four and three-quarter years Ferguson charged the doctor for salaries, commissions, and expenses almost $100,000, of which amount he has acknowledged the receipt of approximately $87,000. There is an additional $9,500 in bonds which he claims he holds as security.

During the years the doctor was working on the Beecher Memorial, Beecher Park, the new Beecher statue, and in building the Arbuckle Institute, the new art gallery, and the great gymnasium, he gave power of attorney to Ferguson to relieve himself of any business responsibilities.

For three years Ferguson gave no accounting. Then Dr. Hillis appealed, at the end of the fourth year, to a committee of the Board of Trustees of Plymouth Church. This committee worked for nearly a year before they finally got a detailed statement from Mr. Ferguson, which alleged accounting was in due course rejected by Dr. Hillis as incomplete and incorrect.

Suit Threatened.

The fact appears to be that the time has about arrived when the doctor will have to resort to such means as the law provides in the premises.

Taking this statement up, Mr. Ferguson said:

Dr. Hillis has once more attempted to shield himself behind the statement of one of his three attorneys, which is full of characteristic inaccuracies. As neither General King nor Mr. Lark has any special familiarity with the speculative transactions of their client, I must take the statement of Mr. Lark as being strictly that of Dr. Hillis.

As I did not say that Dr. Hillis's liabilities ever approximated $1,000,000, I need not notice that part of Mr. Lark's statement. In my report to Dr. Hillis I showed his outstanding obligations to be approximately $750,000.

Wants Speculation Defined.

If Mr. Lark thinks it is not "speculation" to contract to purchase timber tracts on very small marginal payments, with the hope of quickly reselling with handsome profits, then I shall have to leave it to him to define "speculation." One of the most interesting chapters in the startling financial career of his client would be a narrative of the original purchases by him, and the quick sale to ministerial friends, members of the Church, and other social friends, at a handsome profit, as alleged by his nephew.

Mr. Lark seems to know more about my business than I do, in saying that Mr. Bragdon is my private bookkeeper. He is the accountant chosen to write up the books of Plymouth Church, and his work was so satisfactory that I chose him to prepare the financial statement for Dr. Hillis.

The following, submitted by Mr. Bragdon, as accountant, showing the cash and bonds received by me, was taken from the summary in the financial report which I made to Dr. Hillis, and probably in this form is sufficiently plain to be understood even by Dr. Hillis's attorneys, who have manifested so marked inability to comprehend a financial statement:

Net cash receipts by F. L. Ferguson over and above amounts advanced by him at loans to N. D. Hillis and disbursed for clerical help, office rent, traveling expenses, payments and principal of notes and bonds, and miscellaneous items $16,219.53
Alberni timber bonds at par, taken instead of cash due on account of services and commissions 29,000.00
Balance still due F. L. Ferguson on account of notes of N. D. Hillis, services and commissions. 8,087.97
The total of these figures, $53,307.50, is all that I have received and hold to receive in compensation for handling Dr. Hillis's enterprises over a period of nearly five years. Of the approximated $97,000 which I am accused of collecting from Dr. Hillis, nearly half is money which I advanced to Dr. Hillis for one purpose or another and later paid back to myself, an account of which transactions has been submitted to Dr. Hillis.

Calls Letter Insane.

The only challenge of any item of that report which has been made by Dr. Hillis was the perfectly insane one in his letter to me, to which I replied, both of which were printed this morning.

During the years of my greatest activity in straightening out the affairs of Dr. Hillis neither he nor I was engaged in connection with the Beecher Memorial, the Beecher Park, nor any of the enterprises mentioned by Mr. Lark. All of these enterprises were undertaken in the latter part of my administration of Dr. Hillis's affairs. It was not the pressure of professional duties, but the imperative necessity for money to save Dr. Hillis from financial disaster, that led him to importune me to take up his business responsibilities and burdens.

If Dr. Hillis has finally concluded to resort to litigation, as his attorney intimates, I simply refer to the letters already printed in which I frequently gave to him and to his attorneys the opportunity for conference or conflict, arbitration or war.

Finds Wells in the Desert.

Dr. Hillis attended the weekly prayer meeting at Plymouth Church last night for the first time since his return from his long vacation. He preached a sermon on the subject of "Jacob's Well in the Desert," in which he said:

"During the past week I have received so many helpful letters from splendid men and women whose lives are like wells in a desert that I thank God that there are 365 days in the year for sunshine, with only one or two of sorrow."

The pastor was well received by those who attended the meeting.

SHAW ESTATE TO YALE.

Several Trust Funds Have University as Ultimate Beneficiary.

The will of Charles H. Shaw was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Shaw died at New Haven, Conn., on Sept. 16 last. He was educated at Yale and he left $5,000 outright to the university, and trust funds, amounting to several thousand dollars, will pass to it after the death of the present beneficiaries.

These are Susie S. Eaton of Portland, Me., an aunt of Mr. Shaw, who receives $8,000 in trust, and Anna W. Church of 4 East 130th Street, who receives $8,000 in trust. Annah S. Jannay, a niece, living at the Hotel Plaza, receives $5,000 outright and the residue in trust. Besides these gifts the university also receives $8,000 in trust funds that came to Mr. Shaw upon the death of two cousins.

N. Y. U. EXERCISES TODAY.

Eighty-fourth Year to be Formally Opened with Procession.

New York University today begins its eighty-fourth year with exercises in the Presbyterian Church at University Place and Tenth Street. The ceremonies are to begin promptly at 11:45 o'clock, when a procession of the University Council, the Women's Advisory Committee and the Faculties in academic attire, will proceed from the university building in Washington Square to the church, which is directly opposite. The program will include an address of welcome by Dr. George Alexander, President of the University Council, and an address by Chancellor Brown.

JUMPS OFF BRIDGE IN VIEW OF HIS WIFE

Frank Cavanaugh, Out of Work, Quits Car to Commit Suicide Off Brooklyn Span.

While all of the passengers in a Smith Street car, among whom was his wife, looked on at 12:30 o'clock this morning, Frank Cavanaugh, 33 years old, a salesman, of 4,002 Third Avenue, Brooklyn, committed suicide by jumping into the East River from the south roadway of the Brooklyn Bridge.

Cavanaugh, who had been out of work for three months, and his wife visited relatives in Jersey City last evening. They were at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge on their way home at about midnight and the husband, asking his wife to wait for him, went into a saloon and borrowed $10, which he gave to his wife as soon as he returned to her. Although he had usually gone home from Manhattan on the Fifth Avenue elevated trains, Cavanaugh asked his wife to ride in an open surface car with him.

In about half an hour they caught a Smith Street car—the first open surface car to arrive. Cavanaugh assisted his wife to a front seat and took a rear seat himself, saying that he wanted to smoke. When the car was in the middle of the bridge, the man suddenly jumped from his seat to the running board and thence to the roadway. Anticipating his intention, Joseph Brink, the conductor, rang the emergency signal and the motorman, Herman Bustrick, stopped the car quickly.

Brink and Bustrick jumped from the car in pursuit of Cavanaugh, and close behind them ran Policeman Stoven of the Bridge A squad. Cavanaugh, as he reached the guard rail of the bridge, looked over his shoulder, saw the three men almost upon him, threw off his hat, laughed—and, after going under the rail, plunged into the river. The passengers in the car sat stupefied.

The man was just about to dive into the water before Mrs. Cavanaugh realized that he was her husband. She screamed and fainted. Later, when revived, she told the police the incidents that had preceded the suicide. A launch from the Harbor A Police Station was sent out in a search, but at an early hour this morning the body had not been recovered.

ARREST NICHOLS SUSPECT.

Cleveland Prisoner Is Questioned by New York Detectives.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 24.—One of the men believed to have had a hand in the murder of Mrs. Elizabeth Nichols at her home, 4 East Seventy-ninth Street, New York City, is under arrest here. He has been held incommunicado since Saturday while detectives from New York City divided their time between questioning him and visiting Chicago in the hope of catching the men who got away with $16,500 worth of jewelry from the Nichols home.

It was a girl who lured the man held here to Cleveland, and it was through her brother that he was arrested. Unconscious of the part she played or that she was the influence which brought the man here, she saw him at Police Headquarters Sunday.

Detective Enright of New York, who has been in Cleveland since early in the week, hoped that she would recognize the suspect as Eddy Letho, one of the men sought in the murder, but he was disappointed.

"I never saw that man before," she said.

Police have guarded the secret of the suspect's arrest, and it was not until tonight they would even admit his presence. Then Inspector Shattuck said: "Walter Norman is being held, and it is suspected he knows the men implicated in the Nichols murder. He admits knowing them. I do not know whether he will be taken back to New York."

FRED THOMPSON VERY ILL.

Amusement Man in Serious Condition in Polyclinic Hospital.

Frederic Thompson, designer of spectacles for the Hippodrome and Luna Park at Coney Island, and one of the best known amusement men in the country, is in the Polyclinic Hospital suffering from acute kidney trouble and other ailments, and is in such a serious condition that it is considered doubtful whether he can survive. Two special nurses are in attendance.

Last Spring Mr. Thompson went to San Francisco to put up a concession known as Toyland at the exposition. When eventually it failed to meet expectations he found himself broken in health. He came back to New York and about two weeks ago Coney Island merchants got up a successful benefit for him at Luna with the object of buying him a house in Coney Island. It was understood that he intended to go back into the amusement business.

Mr. Thompson, who is 41 years old, has been suffering from Bright's disease for several years, and lately he has also been afflicted with hernia. His physician, Dr. Edward Wallace Lee of 616 Madison Avenue, had intended to operate for the latter ailment, and on Sunday Mr. Thompson was removed to the Polyclinic Hospital. Then it was found his condition was such as to make an operation dangerous. The efforts of the physician at present are to get Mr. Thompson in such shape that an operation will be possible.

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I've got plenty more of this smart style in my stores now. Seven out of ten well dressed young fellows are wearing it. Come and get *yours*, and get *three-dollar* quality for $2

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Assorted Relishes, Blue Points, Cherrystone or Little Neck Clams, Canape Smoked Salmon, Canape Anchovies, Russian Sardines, Spiced Anchovies, Deep Sea Caviar.	of Squab, Sirloin of Beef, **Roasts to Order (Choice)** Roast Leg of Mutton, Roast Stuffed Chicken, Half Fried Chicken, Small Beefsteak, Broiled English Mutton Chop, Hamburger Steak, Wiener Schnitzel, Eminee of Turkey.	Salmon, Sardines de Riga, Bismarck Herring or Marinierter, Normanna Mackerel Roe.
Soups (Choice) Lamb Broth, Cream of Celery, Consomme Princesse.	**Cold** Half Chicken, Roast Beef, Roast Sirloin of Beef, Sliced Chicken, Sliced Star Ham, Sliced Virginia Ham, Smoked Beef Tongue, Salami, Combination Cold Cuts, Meat Salad, Mexicaine; Smoked	**Salads (Choice)** Green Salads, Tomato, Green-pepper, Combination. **Dessert or Cheese (Choice)** Farina Pudding, Plum Tartelettes, Coffee or Chocolate Ice Cream, Lemon Water Ice, Raisin Cake, Macaroons, Lady Fingers, Coffee Cake, American Cream, Swiss, Neufchatel, Demi-Tasse.
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The Evening Post, New York's most conservative newspaper, had this to say—and much more:

"Any doubt as to the appeal of high-class motion picture plays at standard Broadway prices was banished from the mind last night long before the last foot of film was clicked off at the Knickerbocker Theatre."

"'The Lamb' was perhaps the finest example of artistic, conscientious motion picture photography which has been shown in this city. * * * an entertainment which in its thrilling climax fully equals anything the producer has accomplished."

"This is the sort of stuff which will draw crowds because it unites to really human melodrama photography raised to the nth power * * * The 'punch' that this play delivered brought the audience to its feet."

"The picture work of 'The Iron Strain' is of an unusually high calibre—as might have been expected. 'My Valet' sent the audience away chuckling. But it is films like 'The Lamb' which will best enable motion picture producers to compete with drama at the same scale of prices."

The Public's opinion about Triangle Plays came out in the spontaneous hand-clapping that is so very different from mere applause.

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But here you have a calm, critical opinion, publicly expressed.

Telephone the Knickerbocker Theatre (Greeley 158) for tickets for Sunday—matinee or evening.

TRIANGLE FILM CORPORATION.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dustin Farnum in "The Iron Strain," "The Lamb," featuring Douglas Fairbanks. Raymond Hitchcock in "My Valet." Twice Daily, 2 and 8 P. M. Evenings and Saturday Matinees, 50c, 75c, $1, $2, $3. Other matinees, 25c, 50c, 75c and $1.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE B'way and 40 St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. MR. CYRIL MAUDE in GRUMPY LAST 3 WEEKS

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings, 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:15. MARIE TEMPEST in the Double Comedy Bill J. M. BARRIE'S ROSALIND and THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Evenings 8:15. HOLBROOK BLINN'S COMPANY in MOLOCH Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. "It is better than the best war play ever written."—Eve. Sun.

After the Play Visit NEW ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC DANSE DE FOLLIES. Atop This Theatre

YOUNG AMERICA "Wholesome, tender and immensely appealing."—Times. Gaiety B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. at 2:20.

HUDSON West 44th St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. at 2:15. UNDER FIRE with WM. COURTENAY.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evgs. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. Rolling Stones

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'way & 43 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. JULIAN ELTINGE in "COUSIN LUCY," by CHARLES KLEIN.

GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE SPECIAL NEXT MON.—TUES.—THURS.—FRI. Afternoons at 2 o'clock 4 SPECIAL MATINEES 50c-75c-$1.00-$1.50-$2.00—SEATS NOW. Mrs. Whitney's Fashion Show

BIRTH OF A NATION AT THE LIBERTY W. 42d St. 2:15 & 8:15. TWICE Daily, Incl. Sunday. Ev. & Sat. Mat. 25-50-75-$1-$2. Other Matinees, 25c, 50c & $1. D. W. GRIFFITH'S GIGANTIC SPECTACLE. Symphony Orchestra of 40.

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS present THE POPULAR SUCCESS OF 1915. "The House of Glass" BIG AMERICAN PLAY WITH ALL AMERICAN CAST. ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50. FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

MAY IRWIN continues in the Comedy "33 Washington Square" Mon. Eve., Sept. 27, introducing new May Irwin Songs—Park Theatre, Col. Circle, 59th St. Phone Col. 9590. Seats Selling—Orch., $2-$1.50-$1; Bal., $1-75c-50c; Fam. Cir., 25c.

REPUBLIC West 42d St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. COMMON CLAY with JOHN MASON and JANE COWL. SEATS SELLING 8 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8.25. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:25. SOME BABY! "A Laughing Triumph." N.Y. American

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings at 8:30. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. THE BOOMERANG

GLOBE B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE in CHIN CHIN

CANDLER W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT Dramatic and Fascinating Comedy Drama, "The House of Glass" A POSITIVE SENSATION. ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50. FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

ASTOR B'way, 45 St. Tel. Bryant 287. Evs. 8:20. COHAN'S AMERICAN FARCE, "HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY" "Overwhelming success of year."—Globe. with FRED NIBLO as BILLY HOLLIDAY. —SEATS AVAILABLE 10 WEEKS AHEAD.—

CANDLER West 42d St. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. COHAN & HARRIS PRESENT GREATEST COMEDY DRAMA IN 20 YEARS, "The House of Glass" Most Popular Success since "Within the Law" ORCHESTRA SEATS $2.00, $1.50 FIRST BALC. $1.50, $1.00, 75, 50c

LONGACRE W. 48th St. Tel. 28 Bryant. Evs. 8:30. Matinees 2:30. Evs. $2 to 50c. Wed. & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 50c "IT'S A MUSICAL TRIUMPH!" *A remark heard in Clubs, Hotel Lobbies, Surface Cars, Subway and "L" Trains, on the Streets, and EVERYWHERE,* OF COURSE IT REFERS TO The Girl Who Smiles SEATS SELLING 3 WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

CORT West 48 St. NEXT MON. at 8:15. SEATS NOW. John Cort Presents the Henry Blossom-Victor Herbert Comic Opera, THE PRINCESS PAT with ELEANOR PAINTER

LEXINGTON 51st & Lex. Ave. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c & 50c. H. H. FRAZEE Presents "A FULL HOUSE" Next Week—"THE SONG OF SONGS,"

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Evs. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c. Selwyn & Co. Present "UNDER COVER" Next Week—"HIGH JINKS."

YORK 116 St., nr. Lenox Av. Phone 1354 Morn. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25c to 75c. Selwyn & Co. Present "THE SHOW SHOP" Next Week—LOUIS MANN in "The Bubble."

Century CENTRAL PARK W. 62d-63d STREET. NED WAYBURN'S "TOWN TOPICS" 30 SCENES, 30 MUSICAL NUMBERS, BEAUTY CHORUS OF 100 and GREAT CAST OF INTERNATIONAL STARS. Prices Evs. $2 to 25c. Sunday Nights & Sat. Mats. $1.50 to 25c. Tues. & Thurs. Matinees $1.00 to 25c. Tomorrow Night at 8:15—First Sunday Concert—Big Star Bill.

THE BATTLE CRY of PEACE VITAGRAPH, B'way & 44 St. TWICE TODAY, 2:30 & 8:30. "The Uncle Tom's Cabin of pictures."—Journal. Featuring CHARLES RICHMAN. Mats. (except Sat.), 25c, 50c and $1.00. Evs. & Sat. Mats., 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00 and $2.00.

B. F. KEITH'S PALACE B'WAY AT 47 ST. D'ly Mat. 25c to $1. Alexander Carr, Dorothy Jardon, Ward Bros., Josie Heather, Others. Sylvester Schaffer

Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. 12-Act Vaudeville Show ALL SEATS RESERVED 25c, 35c, 50c. DELIGHTFUL PROMENADE.

YORKVILLE 86th St. Burlesque at 3d Ave. TIP-TOP GIRLS Mat. Today 15c to 30c. Smoking Permitted.

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. Burlesque Matinee Today. Frank A. Burt & The GIRL TRUST. Extra, McFarland-Gibbons Fight Pictures.

STRAND B'way & 47th St. Noon to 11:30. 10c to 50c. LOU TELLEGEN, "THE EXPLORER" Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week, Donald Brian, "The Voice in the Fog"

PALISADES AMUSEMENT PARK OPEN EVERY SUNDAY IN SEPTEMBER. SURF BATHING EVERY DAY.

ASTOR CUP RACE Reserved seats and parking space at JACOB'S TICKET OFFICE, Normandie Hotel, Broadway & 38th St. Phone 4188 Greeley.

DALY'S Burlesque Broadway & 30th Street. Mat. Daily, 10, 15, 25c. Nights, 25, 35, 50c. The GARDEN of EDEN Burlesquers with Billy (GROGEN) Spencer.

EDEN WORLD IN WAX European War Horrors. Nita Attraction. MUSEE OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 10:30 TO 10:30.